

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 843--81st Congress

Chapter 1052--2d Session

H. R. 9526

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 843	1
Index and Summary of History on H. R. 9526	2

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 843

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1951. Provides the following items for this Dept: For construction of buildings and facilities for the experiment station at Brawley, Calif., BPISAE, \$100,000; and a loan authorization of \$18,000,000 for production and subsistence loans, FHA (limited to loans to farmers and stockmen who suffered production disasters in areas designated pursuant to Pub. Law 38.

Provides \$23,000,000 for payments to school districts and \$24,500,000 (with an additional \$25,000,000 in contract authorizations) for grants and surveys for schools in areas affected by Federal activities. Provides \$50,000 for general investigations by Bureau of Reclamation, and \$7,500,000 for roads in Alaska; Interior. Appropriates \$30,000,000 for the President for expenses of defense production, and \$1,000,000 for CSC for its increased activities. Provides \$15,740,000 for GSA to prepare and procure facilities for defense agencies. Provides \$225,000 for the National Science Foundation; \$4,000,000,000 for mutual defense assistance. Authorizes present Government employees to be assigned to point-4 work pending FBI investigations.

Provides that in making appointments in the government service the Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to make temporary appointments in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel and no employee in the Federal civil service promoted, transferred or appointed to a position of higher grade shall be eligible, in the event of separation from the service through reduction in force, to reinstatement at a grade above the grade held by such employee on Sept. 1, 1950; and all reinstatements, transfers or promotions to positions in the Federal civil service shall be temporary and for positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to the individual reinstated, transferred or promoted that the grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 9526

July 7, 1950 Documents: The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Document Nos. 635, 640, 641, 643, 647, 655, 656, 657, 659, 660, 661, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 677, 686, 688, 689, and 690.

July 13, 1950 Hearings: Senate, H. R. 9526.
Hearings: House, H. R. 9526, Various Depts. (Agric.)

July 17, 1950 Hearings: House, H. R. 9526, State Dept. and Military.

July 25, 1950 Hearings: House, H. R. 9526, Dept. of Defense.

August 18, 1950 Hearings: House, H. R. 9526, Interior, State & Treasury Depts.

August 24, 1950 House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 9526. House Report 2987. Print of the bill as reported.

August 25, 1950 House began debate.

August 26, 1950 House concluded debate and passed H. R. 9526 with amendments.

August 28, 1950 Print of H. R. 9526 as referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

August 29, 1950 Print of an amendment proposed by Senator Hohnston.

August 30, 1950 Print of an amendment proposed by Senator Stennis and others.

September 13, 1950 Senate Committee reported H. R. 9526 with amendments. Senate Report 2567. Print of the bill as reported.
Prints of amendments proposed by Senators Wherry, McClellan, and Bridges.

September 14, 1950 Senate debated and passed H. R. 9526 with amendments.
Senate conferees appointed. Print of H. R. 9526 with the amendments of the Senate numbered.

September 15, 1950 House conferees appointed.

September 18, 1950 House received the conference report. House Rept. 3096.

September 20, 1950 House agreed to the conference report.

September 21, 1950 House continued consideration of amendments in disagreement.

September 22, 1950 Senate agreed to the conference report.

September 27, 1950 Approved. Public Law 843.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$260,000,000, FOR THE
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

JULY 7, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 7, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$260,000,000, for the Atomic Energy Commission.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 7, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in

2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE—ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

the amount of \$260,000,000, for the Atomic Energy Commission, as follows:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Atomic Energy Commission," \$260,000,000.

This supplemental appropriation is requested to implement further your directive of January 31, 1950, to the Atomic Energy Commission that it continue its work on all forms of atomic weapons, including the hydrogen or fusion bomb. This appropriation request is primarily for the construction of additional and more efficient plants and the necessary related facilities. These additional plants will provide materials for weapons—either the atomic bomb or the hydrogen bomb, should it prove feasible—or for fuels potentially useful for power purposes. The plants will be of advanced design and their operation will provide new knowledge that will speed the progress of the atomic energy program.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



FILE COPY

Please return to
DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS
Office of Budget and Finance

81st CONGRESS }
2d Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ DOCUMENT
{ No. 640

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION AND PUBLIC DEBT AUTHORIZATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1951 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$77,880,442.50, AND PUBLIC DEBT AUTHORIZATION, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$25,000,000, TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN PROPOSED PROVISIONS AND INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS

JULY 12, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 12, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 and prior fiscal years, in the amount of \$77,880,442.50, and public debt authorization, in the amount of \$25,000,000, together with certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

The details of the estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the attachment thereto, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., July 12, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 and prior fiscal years in the following amounts:

Legislative branch.....	\$228, 000. 00
Executive branch.....	75, 753, 501. 22
District of Columbia.....	1, 898, 941. 28
Total.....	77, 880, 442. 50

In addition, there is submitted a proposed public debt authorization in the amount of \$25,000,000, together with certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations.

Drafts of proposed appropriation language and the details of the various estimates, together with the reasons for their submission at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The estimates submitted by the legislative branch have been included without change, and I make no observation regarding their necessity.

The estimates of the executive branch and the District of Columbia have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend the transmission thereof to the Congress in the amounts specified.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

House of Representatives: Contingent expenses of the House:	
Special and select committees (1950)-----	\$50, 000. 00
Architect of the Capitol: Capitol Buildings and Grounds: Sub-	
way transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building	
(1950)-----	Language
Library of Congress:	
Salaries, Library proper-----	78, 000. 00
Increase of the Library of Congress: General increase of the	
Library-----	100, 000. 00
Total, legislative branch-----	<u>228, 000. 00</u>

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Interstate Commerce Commission: Office of Defense Trans-	
portation Liquidation-----	Language
National Science Foundation: Salaries and expenses-----	475, 000. 00
Office of the Housing Expediter: Salaries and expenses-----	14, 000, 000. 00
Total, independent offices-----	<u>14, 475, 000. 00</u>

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Public Buildings Service: Acquisition of land, District of	
Columbia-----	<u>525, 000. 00</u>

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

General administration: Executive office-----	6, 000. 00
Office of Civil Defense-----	290, 000. 00
Regulatory agencies: Office of Administrator of Rent Control--	113, 100. 00
Public schools:	
Capital outlay, construction-----	500, 000. 00
Contract authorization-----	(780, 000. 00)
Educational Agency for Surplus Property: Working capital fund--	15, 000. 00
Recreation Department: Working capital fund-----	275, 000. 00
Courts: United States courts (1949)-----	149, 726. 70
Health Department: Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hos-	
pital-----	68, 500. 00
Department of Corrections: Operating expenses-----	64, 500. 00
Public works:	
Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District	
Buildings-----	15, 000. 00
Department of Inspections-----	9, 000. 00
Pay increases, wage-scale employees-----	325, 000. 00
Settlement of claims and suits-----	7, 479. 19
Audited claims-----	60, 635. 39
Total, District of Columbia-----	<u>1, 898, 941. 28</u>

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Administration:	
Bureau of Animal Industry: Research facilities.....	\$24, 500, 000. 00
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering: Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.....	100, 000. 00
Farmers' Home Administration:	
Loan authorization.....	(25, 000, 000. 00)
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 500, 000. 00
Total, Department of Agriculture.....	26, 100, 000. 00

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Civil Aeronautics Administration: Claims, Federal Airport Act.....	158, 501. 22
Maritime Activities: Vessel operating functions.....	Language

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army:	
Civil functions:	
United States Soldiers' Home.....	(12, 750, 000. 00)
Corps of Engineers:	
Rivers and Harbors: Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works.....	4, 000, 000. 00
Flood control:	
Flood control, general.....	2, 900, 000. 00
Flood control, general (emergency fund).....	11, 000, 000. 00
The Panama Canal: Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal.....	4, 000, 000. 00
Department of the Navy:	
Bureau of Ships: Maintenance.....	Language
Bureau of Aeronautics:	
Aviation, Navy.....	Language
Public works (new).....	Language
Total, Department of Defense.....	21, 900, 000. 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Construction.....	205, 000. 00
Payment to Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. (1950).....	7, 500, 000. 00
Fish and Wildlife Service: Construction.....	110, 000. 00
Total, Department of the Interior.....	7, 815, 000. 00

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses.....	3, 980, 000. 00
--	-----------------

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and expenses.....	800, 000. 00
----------------------------	--------------

GENERAL PROVISIONS

General provisions.....	Language
Total supplemental estimates.....	77, 880, 442. 50

DETAIL OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1951 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Special and Select Committees

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Special and select committees," \$50,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Subway Transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building," \$200, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Capitol Buildings," fiscal year 1950.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES, LIBRARY PROPER

For an additional amount for "Salaries, Library proper," \$78,000.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

General Increase of the Library

For an additional amount for "General increase of the Library," \$100,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION LIQUIDATION

Appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation," for the fiscal year 1949, are hereby made available for payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672).

This provision is required to allow the payment of tort claims against the United States which have been administratively settled in accordance with law. The only claim pending at this time is for \$40.58, the cost of damage to two street-light poles in Hibbing, Minn., by employees of a freight service which was operated by and for the account of the Government at the time the damage took place.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; printing and binding; payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); and a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$475,000.

The legislation to establish a National Science Foundation became law on May 10, 1950. These funds are requested for fiscal year 1951 to enable the Foundation to establish its organization and to formulate plans for a program of scientific research and training.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[Salaries and expenses, Office of the Housing Expediter:] For expenses necessary, *fiscal year 1951*, to carry out the functions of the Office of the Housing Expediter, including personal services in the District of Columbia; attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with rent control; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; purchase of newspapers (not to exceed **[\$10,000] \$1,500**); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$5,000 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672); and health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); **[\$17,500,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation and authority with respect to the appropriation in this paragraph shall be available from and including July 1, 1949, for the purposes provided in such appropriation and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between August 15, 1949, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriation and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof] \$14,000,000, of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be available only for payment of terminal leave: *Provided* [further], That as to cases involving the functions transferred to the Office of the Housing Expediter by Executive Order 9841, section 204 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, shall be considered as remaining in full force and effect during fiscal year [1950.]**

[For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Housing Expediter", \$4,000,000, of which \$2,600,000 shall be available for the payment of terminal leave only] 1951: *Provided further, That this appropriation shall remain available until June 30, 1952, for the purpose of liquidating the functions of the Office of the Housing Expediter.*

The foregoing estimate is to provide for the administration of rent control during the fiscal year 1951, and for liquidation of the Office of the Housing Expediter in fiscal year 1952.

At the time the Budget for the fiscal year 1951 was submitted to the Congress, the Housing Expediter was operating under the provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1949, which provided for rent control to June 30, 1950. Accordingly, no detailed estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 for the Housing Expediter was included in the Budget, although it did take into account the need for this estimate.

Rent control, under the provisions of Public Law 574, approved June 23, 1950, is extended to December 31, 1950, and until June 30, 1951, if local communities take affirmative action indicating a desire for extension to the latter date.

Although measures for voluntary decontrol have been available to local communities since April 1, 1949, Federal rent control will still be in effect on approximately 8,000,000 dwelling units occupied by about 28,000,000 individuals on June 30, 1950. There will still be under control 62 cities with a population of more than 100,000 each, based on the 1940 census, and 3,400 incorporated cities, towns, and villages in 40 States. While the actions which will be taken by local communities is unpredictable, provision must be made to allow con-

tinued Federal rent control in all those communities which affirmatively request it.

The estimate contemplates effective administration of rent control during fiscal year 1951 with liquidation in 1952, including payment of terminal leave obligations.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

ACQUISITION OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the acquisition of a portion of the land, including improvements thereon, described in H. R. 7219, Eighty-first Congress, as passed by the House of Representatives, \$525,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of said H. R. 7219.

A bill, H. R. 7219, passed by the House of Representatives on May 1, 1950, provides for the acquisition of land and buildings in the southeast portion of square 167 at the corner of Jackson Place and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, adjoining the Blair House. Approximately all of the western half of square 167 which includes the Court of Claims and the Blair and Blair-Lee Houses, is now owned by the Government.

It is estimated that \$525,000 will be required to purchase a portion of the property for which offers to sell have been made by the owners. It is desirable that early action be taken on these offers since the owners will otherwise sell the property to private interests.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of revenues of the District of Columbia)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

For an additional amount for "Executive Office," \$6,000.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

For all expenses necessary for civil defense planning, pursuant to the provisions of H. R. 8909, Eighty-first Congress, including personal services and printing and binding, \$290,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of said H. R. 8909.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

For necessary expenses for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control," \$113,100.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CAPITAL OUTLAY—CONSTRUCTION

For beginning construction of an addition to the Browne Junior High School, including ten classrooms, one gymnasium, improvements and alterations of the existing building, and treatment of grounds, \$500,000, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for said construction at a total cost not to exceed \$780,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$22,500 of the amount herein appropriated may be transferred to the credit of

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION

the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services," and be available for the preparation of plans and specifications for said construction.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY FOR SURPLUS PROPERTY

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

To provide for a working capital fund for the operation of the Educational Agency for Surplus Property pursuant to the provisions of the Act of _____, 1950 (Public Law _____), \$15,000.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

To provide for a working capital fund for the operation of public golf courses and related operations, including not to exceed \$175,000 for liquidating the equity of the S. G. Leoffler Company in the public golf course operations, \$275,000, to be deposited in the trust fund created by section 4 of the Act of April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 263): Provided, That all financial transactions in connection with the public golf courses and related operations shall be kept in a separate account, and as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year the Commissioners shall transfer all accumulated profits arising from the year's operations under said account, together with such other amount as they shall determine to be repayable from said working capital fund, to the general revenues of the District of Columbia: Provided further, That a statement of proposed expenditures under this account shall be submitted to the Commissioners for their approval, at such times and in such form as they shall direct.

COURTS

UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "United States courts," \$149,726.70.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CAPITAL OUTLAY, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For necessary repairs, alterations, and improvements to rehabilitate the Tuberculosis Hospital at Fourtcenth and Upshur Streets, Northwest, to continue its use as an adjunct of Gallinger Hospital, \$68,500.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses," \$64,500.

PUBLIC WORKS

OPERATING EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DISTRICT BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings," *including razing of abandoned structures*, \$15,000.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS

For an additional amount for "Department of Inspections," \$9,000.

PAY INCREASES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees granted by administrative action pursuant to law, to be allocated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations of said District for the fiscal

year 1951 to which such increases are properly chargeable, \$325,000, of which \$47,300 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$46,900 shall be payable from the water fund.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), \$7,479.19.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1945, as set forth in House Document Numbered —, Eighty-first Congress, \$60,635.39.

Salaries and expenses, Collector's Office, District of Columbia, 1945.....	\$60,095.41
Salaries and expenses, Metropolitan Police Department, District of Columbia, 1945.....	469.46
Police Control, Regulation and Administration of Traffic upon the highways, 1945.....	70.52

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

Inasmuch as the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1951 appear to be sufficient to provide for the expenditures proposed, these supplemental estimates are transmitted for the consideration of Congress without comment.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Research Facilities

For acquisition of sites, completion of plans and specifications, construction of laboratory buildings and related buildings and facilities, and purchase of necessary equipment for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases, in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 24, 1948 (21 U. S. C. 113a), and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$24,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1954.

The act of April 24, 1948 (21 U. S. C. Supp. III, 113a), authorized the establishment of research laboratories for conducting investigations of foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases. In pursuance of this authority, the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 119), appropriated \$500,000 for plans and specifications and for acquiring options on a recommended site for the proposed facilities. The appropriation act specified that the total cost of such facilities should not exceed \$25,000,000 and required that the construction proposals be submitted to the congressional appropriations committees, together with detailed information as to the estimated costs and the site proposed to be selected.

In accordance with provisions of the appropriation act a recommended site has been selected, options acquired, and tentative building plans and cost estimates prepared. Since one of the options will expire August 5, 1950, this estimate is submitted to allow early consideration by Congress.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Soils, Fertilizers, and Irrigation

For an additional amount for "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation," \$100,000, for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950, to enter into contracts for construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley, California, including architectural and other costs previously incurred in connection therewith.

This estimate of appropriation is for the purpose of providing funds to cover payments to contractors for the construction of buildings and facilities for the new Southwest Irrigation Field Station, Brawley, Calif., and for payment of architectural services and other costs related to such construction. The construction was authorized under contractual authority contained in the 1950 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act.

The entire building program for this station is estimated to cost \$300,000. The program was initiated with an appropriation of \$100,000 in fiscal year 1949. The present supplemental estimate of \$100,000 will provide for the second installment, and \$100,000 for the third and final installment has been included in H. R. 7786, the General Appropriation Act, 1951, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 10, 1950.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

For an additional amount for "Loan Authorization" for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$25,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner authorized under this head in the General Appropriation Act, 1951.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$1,500,000.

Subsequent to the submission of the budget, floods, low temperatures, blizzards, other weather conditions, and serious insect infestations have caused widespread losses of livestock and crops in many areas of the Nation, resulting in an increased demand for agricultural credit. This demand can be met in substantial part by production and subsistence loans.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act," \$158,501.22, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Delta Municipal Airport, Delta, Utah, \$1,272; Knollwood Airport, County of Moore, North Carolina, \$21,515; Helena Municipal Airport, Helena, Montana, \$2,485; Stockton Field, Stockton, California, \$42,149; Santa

Barbara Airport, Santa Barbara, California, \$8,873; Lander County Airport, Lander County, Nevada, \$1,180.22; Sacramento Municipal Airport, Sacramento, California, \$18,798; Birmingham Municipal Airport, Birmingham, Alabama, \$15,849; and Great Falls Municipal Airport, Great Falls, Montana, \$46,380.

Section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended by Public Law 840, Eightieth Congress, provides that the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is authorized on behalf of the United States to consider, ascertain, and determine the actual or estimated cost of the necessary rehabilitation or repair of damage to public airports caused by Federal agencies. The certifications of the Administrator to Congress as to the amounts found due are to be deemed contractual obligations of the United States. To date appropriations have been made for five groups of claims, totaling \$2,705,627.92. The Administrator has now adjusted a sixth group covering the nine public airports named above and has submitted certifications for the amounts found due to the Congress. The amounts of these certifications total \$158,501.22, and this estimate is submitted in order to settle these claims.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

VESSEL OPERATING FUNCTIONS

Not to exceed \$1,570,000 of the amount made available under this head in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, shall remain available until December 31, 1950.

The amount of \$1,600,000 was included in the 1950 appropriation for "Vessel operating functions" to provide for safety alterations to the *S. S. General M. C. Meigs*. These alterations were required to bring this vessel into full compliance with United States Coast Guard safety requirements. The funds provided for alteration of the *Meigs* were not obligated during the fiscal year 1950, except for \$30,000, partly because the Maritime Commission sought unsuccessfully to find a less costly alternative to alteration of the *General Meigs*, and partly because of technical difficulties encountered in preparing specifications necessary to advertise for competitive bids.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For an additional amount for "United States Soldiers' Home," to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$12,750,000, to remain available until expended, for the construction of an 842-bed domiciliary barracks and a 210-bed hospital building including necessary site improvements and provision for outside utilities at the United States Soldiers' Home, to make improvements and renovate certain buildings in the present hospital group, to provide for the elimination of fire hazards and to replace outside steam lines at existing facilities.

The purpose of this supplemental estimate is to provide funds for the construction of an 842-bed domiciliary barracks and a 210-bed hospital building including necessary site improvements and provision for outside utilities at the United States Soldiers' Home and to make improvements and renovate certain buildings in the present hospital group and to provide for the elimination of fire hazards and replacement of outside steam lines at existing facilities. The budget for 1951 made no provision for these purposes due to the fact that negotiations were not

completed affecting various phases of the Soldiers' Home operations including additional facilities on the Soldiers' Home site.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and Harbors

Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works," \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

These funds are required to initiate construction of the Ice Harbor Lock and Dam on the Snake River in Washington for power and navigation. Power shortages continue to prevail in the Pacific Northwest, particularly in the area which would be served by this project. The work must be initiated in fiscal year 1951 in order to permit power from the first two generating units to be placed on the line by the fall of 1955 or earlier if possible. The continued rapid growth in power loads since submission of the 1951 budget requires advancement of the start of work on this project into this fiscal year.

Flood Control

Flood control, general

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general," \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended.

Section 204, Public Law 516, Eighty-first Congress, approved May 17, 1950, authorizes construction of the Albeni Falls, Idaho, project on the Pend Oreille River, at an estimated cost of \$31,070,000. Additional power development is urgently needed in the Pacific Northwest to meet a critical shortage and tentative provision was made in the 1951 budget for initiation of this project pending legislative authorization as pointed out by the President in his message to the Congress dated May 22, 1950, on Public Law 516. The amount of \$2,900,000 is required at this time to initiate construction of this project so as to provide for water regulation storage to improve the production of downstream power plants by August 1952 and for bringing in generation at the site by August 1954.

Flood control, general (emergency fund)

For rescue work and for repair, restoration, or maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by flood in accordance with section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (Public Law 516, approved May 17, 1950), \$11,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated under this head in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, and the sum of \$1,000,000 from funds appropriated under the head "Flood control, general" in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be transferred to and merged with the funds appropriated herein, the total to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall be available for all of the purposes herein specified.

Section 210 of Public Law 516, Eighty-first Congress, approved May 17, 1950, authorizes the establishment and annual replenishment of an emergency fund in the amount of \$15,000,000 for emergency rescue work or the repair, restoration, or maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by flood. Since this authorization is for the same purposes contemplated under section 208 of

Public Law 858, approved June 30, 1948, it is proposed to combine all funds for these purposes under one appropriation.

Establishment of this fund will make it possible for the Chief of Engineers to allot funds without delay and to initiate promptly under the most favorable working conditions the measures required to meet flood emergencies. The amount of \$11,000,000 is needed at this time in addition to the \$3,000,000 included in the pending General Appropriation Act, 1951, under the head "Flood control, general (emergency fund)," and the \$1,000,000 included under the head "Flood control, general," in order to make \$15,000,000 available in 1951 for these purposes.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Maintenance and Operation of the Panama Canal

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal," \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The purpose of this supplemental estimate of appropriation is to provide funds for the Panama Canal to start a program of housing construction for United States citizens and native employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, the total cost of which is estimated to be approximately \$80,000,000. Although this program was urgent, only a tentative amount was included in the 1951 Budget because the planning of the program had not been completed at that time.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance

Not to exceed \$12,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Maintenance of Bureau of Ships," in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, and not to exceed \$20,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships," in the Navy Department Appropriation Act, 1948, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1951 for the liquidation of obligations incurred thereunder during the fiscal years 1947 and 1948, respectively.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

Aviation, Navy

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Aviation, Navy," in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1946, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1951 in such amount as may be necessary for the liquidation of contractual obligations incurred thereunder during the fiscal year 1946 for continuing experiments and development work on aircraft.

These extensions of availability, for expenditure only, are required for the orderly liquidation of certain obligations for procurement and for research and development. These obligations relate to contracts which will require a longer period of time for performance than previously anticipated.

Public Works (new)

The appropriation granted under the head "Public Works (new)" in the fiscal year 1951 shall be available for construction of a hospital as authorized by the Act of October 25, 1949 (Public Law 389), in recognition of the heroic services of the people of St. Lawrence and Lawn, Newfoundland; and for this purpose the sum of \$375,000 is hereby transferred to said appropriation from the appropriation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks."

The purpose of this proposed transfer is to provide for the construction of a memorial hospital at St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, as authorized by the act of October 25, 1949. This authorization was in recognition of the heroic services of the people of St. Lawrence and Lawn, Newfoundland, in saving the lives of officers and men of the U. S. S. *Pollux* and U. S. S. *Truxton* wrecked near St. Lawrence in 1942.

It is proposed to make funds available for this construction by transfer of balances from the appropriation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks," to "Public works (new)."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction," \$205,000, to remain available until expended.

This estimate is to provide funds for the reconstruction of farm buildings at the Chilocco school, Oklahoma, and for the construction of the White Horse school, Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak. These facilities are to replace structures destroyed by fire in November 1949 and February 1950.

PAYMENT TO THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES OF FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION, N. DAK.

For payment to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., fiscal year 1950, as authorized by the Act of October 29, 1949 (Public Law 437), \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.

This estimate is to provide funds for payment to the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., as authorized by the act of October 29, 1949 (Public Law 437, 81st Cong.), for losses suffered by reason of the construction of the Garrison Dam. Construction of this dam involves taking by the United States of approximately 155,000 acres in the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. The Indians accepted the provisions of the act on March 5, 1950, thereby fulfilling the conditions specified for the establishment of the authorized sum to their credit in the Treasury of the United States.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction," \$110,000, to remain available until expended.

This estimate is to provide funds for the replacement of buildings and facilities completely destroyed by fire on St. George Island, Alaska, and for alterations and equipment of a vessel obtained from Army surplus, to replace the tender *Penguin* rendered inoperable by fire. These fires occurred on June 8 and June 3, 1950, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$3,980,000.

The funds requested are necessary to provide the Immigration and Naturalization Service with additional hearing examiners and supporting personnel to enable the Service to comply with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946, 60 Stat. 237, in deportation hearings. This action was made necessary by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Wong Yang Sung v. McGrath*, 339 U. S. C. 33, to the effect that the deportation proceedings of the Immigration and Naturalization Service are subject to the Administrative Procedure Act. Funds were not included in the 1951 budget estimates for this purpose because the lower courts had previously upheld the contention of the Department of Justice that the Immigration and Naturalization Service under its basic law was exempt from the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Department of State," \$800,000.

The estimate includes \$550,000 necessary because of the discontinuance of the diplomatic rate for the purchase of rubles. During February 1950, the Soviet Government decreed that the diplomatic rate of exchange of 8 rubles to 1 United States dollar would be reduced to 6 rubles to the dollar and be abolished entirely on July 1, 1950. Rubles necessary to meet the Department's expenses within the Soviet Union, must now be obtained at the official rate of 4 rubles to 1 dollar.

The estimate also includes \$250,000 to provide for an intelligence program in the field of science. Such a program is needed to strengthen the role of the United States in international scientific activities, to assure our being abreast of current developments abroad in this field and to facilitate needed scientific exchange of information.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. Current appropriations of the agency concerned shall be available for payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses, emergency," fiscal year 1942, \$12.57.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel," fiscal year 1940, \$74.50.

"Fuel and transportation, Navy," fiscal year 1944, \$221.97.

The provision proposed above is intended to authorize the payment, from current appropriations, of certain claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due from lapsed appropriations not having sufficient balances to permit such payment to be made.

SEC. 102. The funds (not to exceed \$700,000) and authority available to the Secretary of State pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 31), as amended, to carry out the agreement of December 31, 1943, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Liberia for the construction of a port, port facilities, and access roads in Monrovia, Liberia, shall remain available until June 30, 1951, for the purpose of constructing and improving roads giving access from the interior of Liberia and adjoining areas to the port of Monrovia.

Extension of the availability of these funds and authority will permit the establishment of a year-round highway to the port of Monrovia. The increased traffic will make it possible to utilize the full potential of the port and increase its success as a financial venture.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE GENERAL
SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$89,000,000, FOR THE DEPART-
MENT OF STATE AND THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

JULY 13, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 13, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$89,000,000, for the Department of State and the General Services Administration.

On several recent occasions I have directed the attention of the Congress and the Nation to the growing abuse and vilification of Communist propaganda. Unsuccessful in its attempts to win western Europe through ideological appeals, communism is seeking to discredit the United States and its actions throughout the world. If it succeeds in this effort to create distrust and hatred of our Government and its motives, the gains we have recently made in western Europe may be substantially nullified. Our material assistance, to be fully effective, must be complemented by a full-scale effort in the field of ideas.

The free nations of the world have a great advantage in that truth is on their side. Communist leaders have repeatedly demonstrated that they fear the truth more than any weapon at our command. We must now throw additional resources into a campaign of truth which

will match in vigor and determination the measures we have adopted in meeting postwar economic and military problems. Anything less than our best and most intense effort will be insufficient to meet the challenge—and the opportunity.

This expanded program has been developed on the basis of first things first. It does not propose a general world-wide expansion of our information and educational exchange efforts. Instead it is concentrated on the most critical areas in the world today. Each of these critical areas has been studied with great care; our objectives for each area have been defined. What we are now doing in each area has been appraised, and the additional steps needed have been determined.

I regard such an expanded campaign of truth as vital to our national security. We will never attain real security until people everywhere recognize that the free nations of the world are the true seekers of permanent peace.

The details of these estimates are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 13, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$89,000,000, for the Department of State and the General Services Administration, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "International Information and Educational Activities," \$82,000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1951, on the amount available for employment, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis, is increased by \$60,000; the limitation under said head on the amount available for transfer to other appropriations of the Department of State is increased by \$7,760,000; and the limitation under said head on the purchase of passenger motor vehicles is increased by fifteen: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make available, without dollar reimbursement, for the purposes of this appropriation, such amounts of currencies on hand or hereafter obtained pursuant to section 115 (h) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and transferred to the Treasury of the United States as excess to the local currency requirements of the Economic Cooperation Administration, as may be requested by the Secretary of State and approved by the Bureau of the Budget: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this head shall be available for employment of aliens outside the United States, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, for services in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages and for travel expenses of such aliens and their dependents to and from the United States, and such aliens shall be investigated in accordance with procedure established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General: Provided further, That not to exceed \$41,288,000 of this appropriation shall be available until expended for the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio trans-

mission and reception without regard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interest in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this head may be used for acquisition of land outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State.

This estimate provides funds for expanding the broadcasting facilities and generally strengthening and expanding other activities of the United States international information and education program.

Because of the intensified efforts of the Communist forces to discredit the intent and purposes of our country, it is imperative that this country concentrate every means at its disposal to counteract these influences.

The estimate will permit the intensification of our efforts to reach the people in critical areas of the world through greatly strengthened medium and short wave broadcasts and through expanded programs for the exchange of persons, press and publications, libraries and institutes, and motion pictures.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

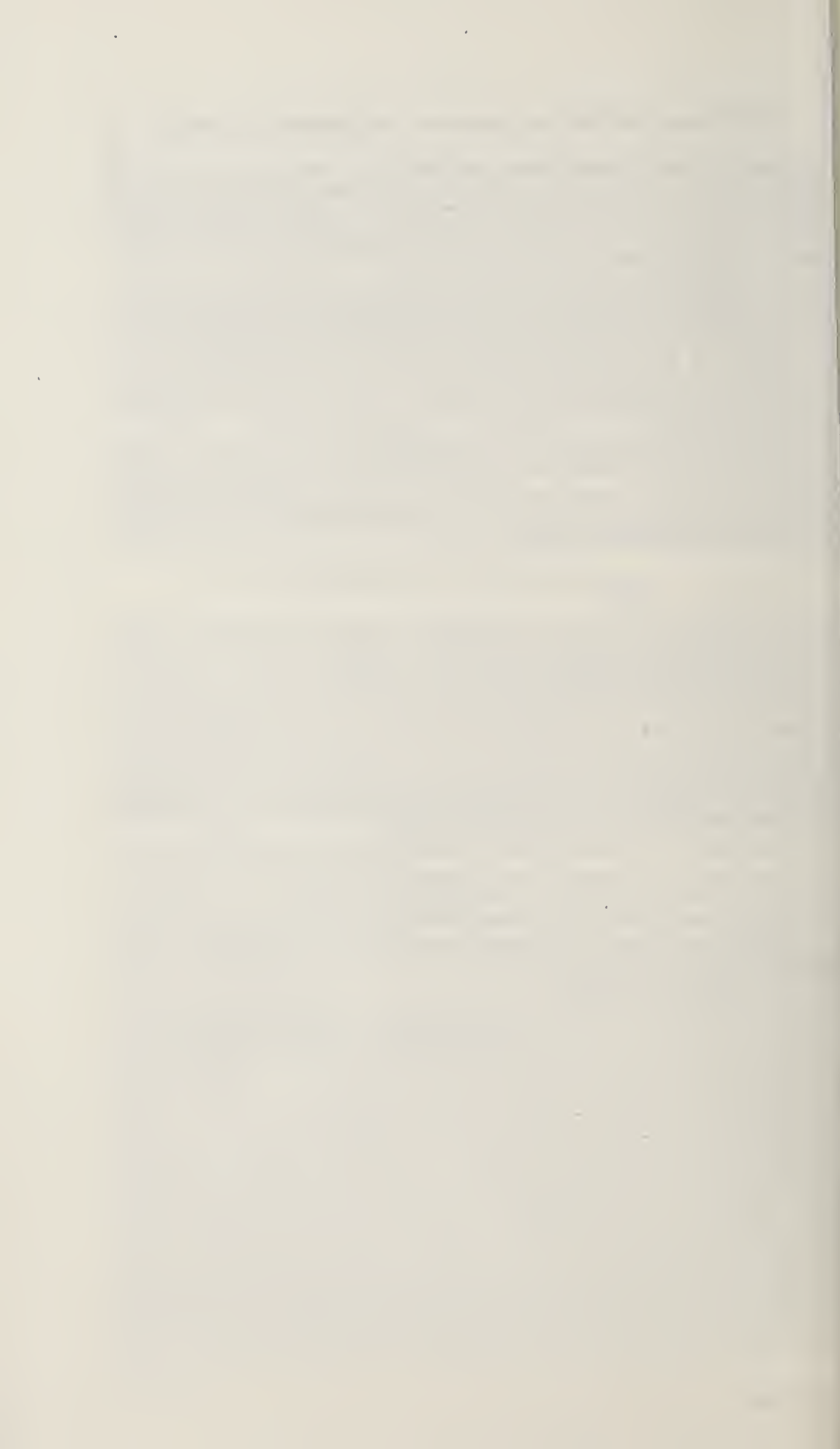
For all expenses necessary for the acquisition of a building or buildings, including land or interests in land, either unencumbered or subject to existing leases, and for the remodeling of such building or buildings, \$7,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1952: Provided, That the Administrator may lease space in the building or buildings for commercial purposes upon such terms and conditions as he may deem to be in the public interest: Provided further, That any rentals received may be deposited into a common fund account in the Treasury and, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 303b), shall be available to pay the cost of maintenance, upkeep and repair of space so leased and for the establishment of necessary reserves therefor: Provided further, That except for such necessary reserves, the unobligated balances of rentals so deposited into the Treasury shall be covered at the end of each fiscal year into miscellaneous receipts.

These funds are necessary to provide space for expanding information program activities of the Department of State operating in New York City and also to permit their consolidation. At present these activities are widely dispersed and housed in inadequate quarters.

I recommend that the foregoing estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



DEFICIENCY ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1950, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$10,000, FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH

JULY 17, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 17, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$10,000, for the legislative branch.

The details of this estimate are set forth in the accompanying letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 DEFICIENCY ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 17, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, in the amount of \$10,000, for the legislative branch, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Miscellaneous items," \$10,000.

This being an estimate for the legislative branch, I make no observation regarding its necessity.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR
DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS REN-
DERED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES,
AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE
UNITED STATES, AS PROVIDED BY VARIOUS LAWS, IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$34,339,114.37, TOGETHER WITH SUCH AMOUNTS AS
MAY BE NECESSARY TO PAY INDEFINITE INTEREST AND COSTS
AND TO COVER INCREASES IN RATES OF EXCHANGE AS MAY BE
NECESSARY TO PAY CLAIMS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

JULY 19, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 19, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of the Congress an estimate of appropriation to pay claims for damages,
audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States, as
provided by various laws, in the amount of \$34,339,114.37, together
with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and
costs and to cover increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary
to pay claims in foreign currency.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons
for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director
of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments
and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation to pay claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$34,339,114.37, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs and to cover increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency, as follows:

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 647, Eighty-first Congress, \$34,339,114.37, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

The details of the estimate covered in the letters from the various departments and agencies are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

In accordance with the provisions of law providing for this submission, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED ESTIMATE TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

DAMAGE CLAIMS

Department of Commerce: Bureau of Public Roads.....	\$209, 184. 17
Department of Defense: Department of the Navy.....	19, 365. 59
Department of State.....	807. 74
Total, damage claims.....	229, 357. 50

JUDGMENTS

Court of Claims (to be paid from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds).....	5, 245. 22
---	------------

Court of Claims:

General Services Administration.....	758, 767. 00
Department of Commerce.....	269, 157. 73
Department of Defense: Department of the Army.....	721, 216. 55
Department of the Interior.....	31, 866, 439. 96
Department of Justice.....	7, 601. 46
Department of State.....	450. 00
Treasury Department.....	36, 420. 67

Total..... 33, 660, 053. 37

Total, Court of Claims judgments..... 33, 665, 298. 59

United States district courts:

General Services Administration.....	90, 017. 00
Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	392. 82
Department of Commerce.....	21, 223. 72
Department of Defense:	
Department of the Army.....	197, 719. 26
Department of the Navy.....	32, 295. 26
Department of the Air Force.....	36, 543. 02
Department of the Interior.....	31, 310. 72
Post Office Department (to be paid from postal revenues).....	34, 956. 48

Total, United States district court judgments..... 444, 458. 28

Total judgments..... 34, 109, 756. 87

Grand total..... 34, 339, 114. 37

DETAIL OF SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, TO BE PAID OUT OF THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

DAMAGE CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS,
Washington 25, June 26, 1950.

Hon. F. J. LAWTON,

• *Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. LAWTON: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by Public Law No. 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the city of Schenectady, N. Y., submitted by the New York Department of Public Works for the cost of repairs to 1.01 miles of city streets damaged by tanks being tested by the American Locomotive Co. for the Ordnance Department of the Army.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Bureau of Public Roads within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages occurred between April 1941 and August 1945; however, the claim is limited to the cost of repairs of those damages accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941.
2. Investigations by engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads disclose substantial damage to 1.01 miles of the streets of the city of Schenectady by reason of the testing of tanks for the Army.
3. A claim was submitted by the city of Schenectady in the amount of \$19,367.15 and presented by the State Department of Public Works in the amount of \$18,072.13.
4. The total of items considered reimbursable is \$13,862.17 and payment is recommended in that amount.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS,
Washington 25, June 26, 1950.

Hon. F. J. LAWTON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LAWTON: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by Public Law No. 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the California Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, submitted for the cost of repairs to 49.66 miles of State routes 24-A and 24-B in San Joaquin and Calaveras Counties and route 97-A in Calaveras County, damaged by the contract hauling of materials used in the construction of a United States naval supply depot, a United States Army flying school and ordnance depot, and other military installations in the vicinity of Stockton, Calif.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Bureau of Public Roads within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. The damages occurred between July 1941 and July 1946.
2. Investigations by engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads disclose substantial damage to 49.66 miles of State routes 24-A and 24-B in San Joaquin and Calaveras Counties and route 97-A in Calaveras County by reason of the contract hauling of materials.
3. A claim was submitted by the California Division of Highways in the amount of \$161,892.93. Of this amount \$22,937.73 is considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. The claim is recommended for payment in the amount of \$138,955.20.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS,
Washington 25, June 6, 1950.

Hon. F. J. LAWTON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LAWTON: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by Public Law No. 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the city of Hampton, Va., submitted by the Virginia Department of Highways for the cost of repairs to 5.57 miles of city streets damaged by military traffic and the contract hauling of materials incident to the construction and operation of various military installations and Federal housing projects in the vicinity of the city of Hampton.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Bureau of Public Roads within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages occurred from June 1941 through December 1945.
2. Investigations by engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads disclosed substantial damage to 5.57 miles of city streets in Hampton by reason of the military traffic and contract hauling of materials.
3. A claim was submitted by the city of Hampton in the amount of \$76,838.65. Of this amount \$20,471.85 is considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. The claim is recommended for payment in the amount of \$56,366.80.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MacDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, July 12, 1950.

HON. FREDERICK J. LAWTON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LAWTON: In accordance with Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved on December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Department of the Navy the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$1,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in 1950 and was presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Howard L. West, c/o Howard H. Adams, Esquire, attorney and counselor at law, Eastville, Va. On May 11, 1950, a United States naval aircraft, while on a duly authorized flight, exploded and crashed. As a result a fire was started, damaging or destroying a marine railway pier, a frame storage house, and a

frame machine shop located thereon, all machinery, tools, and equipment contained in the buildings, a large motorboat, the *Morning Star*, and its equipment, and a barge, all property of the claimant.

Amount claimed, \$13,953.99; amount reported, \$13,953.99.

Sincerely yours,

DAN A. KIMBALL,
Under Secretary of the Navy.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, July 7, 1950.

HON. FREDERICK J. LAWTON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LAWTON: In accordance with Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved on December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Department of the Navy the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to the noncombat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in amounts in excess of \$1,000, the claims set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claims arose in 1950 and were presented in writing within the statutory period provided for in the act. The amounts found due the claimants, which claimants have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

1. Howard U. West, Oyster, Va. On May 11, 1950, a United States naval aircraft, while on a duly authorized flight, exploded and crashed. As a result a fire was started, damaging a 33-foot fishing boat and its equipment, property of the claimant.

Amount claimed, \$1,599.50; amount reported, \$1,599.50.

2. Howard U. and J. Harvey West, Oyster, Va. On May 11, 1950, a United States naval aircraft, while on a duly authorized flight, exploded and crashed near Oyster, Va.; that in the resulting fire a frame storage house was destroyed and property owned by the claimants, located therein, was likewise destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$1,387.10; amount reported, \$1,387.10.

3. H. Allen Smith, Cheriton, Va. On May 11, 1950, claimant's fishing vessels, the *Mary Lou* and *Whoops*, and his oyster-shueking building were damaged as the result of the explosion and crash of a United States naval aircraft on a duly authorized flight. The *Mary Lou* was completely destroyed, the *Whoops* had her top side damaged by fire, and the roof of the oyster-shueking building was damaged by falling debris.

Amount claimed, \$2,425; amount reported, \$2,425.

Total amount claimed, \$5,411.60; total amount reported, \$5,411.60.

Sincerely yours,

DAN A. KIMBALL,
Under Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 28, 1950.

The Honorable FREDERICK J. LAWTON,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. LAWTON: In accordance with the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following claims on account of damage to, or loss of, privately owned property caused by the negligence of employees of the Department acting within the scope of their employment. These claims were presented by the claimants within 1 year after the date of accrual.

The claims have been examined by legal counsel of this Department and they are legally valid for submission under the said act. I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to the Congress to be paid out of appropriations that may be made therefor. It is further recommended that in making an appropriation for payment of the claims, the Congress provide the definite amounts of the claims, together with such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay the claims in the foreign currency specified.

1. Mrs. Isobel Centlivres, Tennant Road and Mains Avenue, Kenilworth, Cape Town, South Africa, and South African National Trust & Assurance Co. Ltd., 28 Wale Street, Cape Town, South Africa, subrogee. On August 4, 1949, a Government-owned vehicle, while being operated by a Government employee, acting within the scope of his employment, in a negligent manner, collided with a vehicle owned by the subrogor and damaged it.

Amount claimed, 188.13.0 South African sterling (\$528.22); amount allowed, 188.13.0 South African sterling (\$528.22).

2. Mr. Franeois Le Goas, 99 Rue St. Honoré, Paris, France. On November 10, 1949, a Government-owned vehicle, while being operated by a Government employee, acting within the scope of his employment, in a negligent manner, collided with a vehicle owned by the claimant and damaged it. Amount claimed, 10,200 French francs (\$29.14); amount allowed, 10,200 French francs (\$29.14).

3. Mr. Otto Stepanek, Nussbergstrasse 2B, Vienna XIX, Austria. On June 13, 1949, a Government-owned vehicle, while being operated by a Government employee, acting within the scope of his employment, in a negligent manner, collided with a vehicle owned by the claimant and damaged it. Amount claimed, 6,995.90 Austrian schillings (\$269.04); amount allowed, 2,795.90 Austrian schillings (\$107.53).

4. Mr. Jean Bonzon, 33 Rue Letort, Paris, France. On November 9, 1949, a Government-owned vehicle, while being operated by a Government employee, acting within the scope of his employment, in a negligent manner, collided with a vehicle owned by the claimant and damaged it. Amount claimed, 81,000 French francs (\$226.80); amount allowed, 51,000 French francs (\$142.85).

Sincerely yours,

ADRIAN S. FISHER,
The Legal Adviser
(For the Secretary of State).

JUDGMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, July 17, 1950.

The DIRECTOR,
Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: An authorization will be required for the payment of judgments presented to this Department which have been rendered by the Court of Claims, in an aggregate amount of \$5,245.22 (schedule A-1), in connection with the payment of compensation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation employees.

It is therefore requested that the following authorization to pay the judgments in question be transmitted to Congress for inclusion in the deficiency bill now under consideration, as follows:

For the payment by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Howard S. Derrow, \$643.26; Charles N. Diener, \$1,248.89; and James T. Harris, \$3,353.07.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

SCHEDULE A-1

Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims of the United States, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claim
49493	Howard S. Dettow	\$643.26	June 5, 1950	June 8, 1950	Just compensation because of wrongful separation from service. Do. Do.
49528	Charles N. Diener	1,248.89	do.	do.	
49481	James T. Harris	3,353.07	do.	do.	
	Total	5,245.22			

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, July 17, 1950.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: An appropriation will be required for the payment of judgments presented to this Department which have been rendered by the Court of Claims and the United States district courts, in an aggregate amount of \$34,104,511.65, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs, as follows:

Court of Claims (schedule A).....	\$33, 660, 053. 37
United States district courts:	
Payable from the general fund (schedule B).....	409, 501. 80
Payable from postal revenues (schedule C).....	34, 956. 48
Total.....	34, 104, 511. 65

These totals are itemized by departments in the appended schedules. However, the amounts shown on schedules A and B may be included in one appropriation to be established under Treasury Department. It is, of course, understood that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

SCHEDULE A

Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claim
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS					
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
(Maritime Administration)					
48550	The Shipowners & Merchants Tugboat Co.	\$135,000.00	May 4, 1950	June 7, 1950	Just compensation. Do.
48508	Fall River Navigation Co.	134,157.73	June 16, 1950	June 19, 1950	
	Total	269,157.73			
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
47708	Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co., a corporation.	10,073.84	May 1, 1950	May 26, 1950	Do. Taking of lands for construction of dam. Recover for the taking of plaintiff's property.
45470	Kansas City Life Insurance Co.	122,519.60	Dec. 1, 1947	Mar. 11, 1948	
40079	Iowa-Wisconsin Bridge Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, and W. E. Albert, receiver of the Iowa-Wisconsin Bridge Co.	184,375.00	July 11, 1949	Aug. 11, 1949	
48933	William H. King	11,000.00	June 5, 1950	June 8, 1950	Just compensation. Termination of contract. Breach of contract.
47503	F. H. Dautendiek, doing business as Dix Machine Works.	149,880.85	Mar. 6, 1950	June 12, 1950	
47887	R. A. Watson and S. A. Wattson, copartners, doing business as R. A. Wattson Co.	12,000.00	June 5, 1950	June 20, 1950	Just compensation. Reimbursement under contract.
46667	Fred J. Lauchli, trustee in bankruptcy of Mississippi Valley Iron Co.	1119,100.00	June 16, 1950	June 19, 1950	
48929	Anacortes Shipways, Inc., a corporation, on the relation of W. P. Yaw, as trustee and as agent for the said Anacortes Shipways, Inc., and for the trustees and the stockholders thereof.	9,250.00	June 5, 1950	June 22, 1950	To recover for loss and damages. Breach of contract.
48964	McCormick & Co., Inc.	50,000.00	do	June 27, 1950	
47040	Olson Construction Co., a corporation, W. J. Assenmacher Co., a corporation, Dorothy Rokahr, and the Continental National Bank, a corporation, coventors under the will of George E. Rokahr, deceased.	160,000.00	July 10, 1950	July 10, 1950	Do.
49041	Olson Construction Co., a corporation, W. J. Assenmacher Co., a corporation, Dorothy Rokahr, and the Continental National Bank, a corporation, coventors under the will of George E. Rokahr, deceased.	170,000.00	do	do	
49255	Hendry Corp.	7,250.00	do	July 11, 1950	Just compensation. Wrongful termination from service. Breach of contract.
47542	Rhea W. Stringer	26,407.26	do	do	
47373	Katherine Kremer, executrix of Daniel H. Kremer, and Arthur E. Woerheide, a partnership doing business as Kremer Construction Co.	35.00	May 1, 1950	July 7, 1950	Claims for damages and rentals.
48007	Peter Edwin Harris.	9,305.00	June 5, 1950	July 11, 1950	
	Total	721,216.55			

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		Dec. 5, 1949	Mar. 27, 1950	To recover for the taking of plaintiff's rights to the use of water in the San Joaquin River, Calif.
East Side Canal & Irrigation Co. and Stevinson water district.....				
46266		\$5,000.00		
46332	3-H Securities Co.....	1 234.00	Mar. 1, 1948	Do.
46009	Gerlach Live Stock Co.....	1 10,440.00	Apr. 5, 1948	Do.
46244	Martin Erreca.....	1 2,500.00	do	Do.
46245	J. Sheldon Potter.....	1 54,343.26	do	Do.
46265	James I. Stevinson (a corporation).....	1 25,173.00	Mar. 1, 1948	Do.
46331	Archibald J. Stevinson.....	1 1,665.00	do	Do.
46840	Guy F. Atkinson.....	5,877.08	Feb. 6, 1950	Balance due under contract.
45585	The Confederated Bands of Ute Indians.....	124,296,127.24	July 13, 1950	Just compensation.
46640	do.....	16,037,567.72	do	Do.
47564	do.....	1 623,686.18	do	Do.
47566	do.....	803,826.48	do	Do.
	Total.....	31,866,439.96		
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
47046	Leslie R. Heselson.....	4,325.15	June 5, 1950	Immigrant officers' pay case.
47047	Dorlen E. McGuire.....	1,743.46	do	Do.
47639	William A. Sherrill.....	823.35	do	Do.
47747	Irwin P. Crotty.....	709.50	do	Do.
	Total.....	7,601.46		
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
48406	C. C. M. Pedersen.....	450.00	Jan. 3, 1950	Reimbursement for per diem allowances.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
46470	L. A. Hansen.....	6,215.04	June 5, 1950	Customs inspector overtime pay cases.
46537	Robert J. Welch.....	2,735.33	do	Do.
46538	Carl W. Forsgren.....	2,797.48	do	Do.
46601	Scimer Markeseth.....	8,569.08	do	Do.
46602	Trygve Sundelund.....	3,483.20	do	Do.
46603	Henry Sunderland.....	5,705.33	do	Do.
46604	Franklin E. Scheving.....	4,750.80	do	Do.
46782	Edward C. Collins.....	747.10	July 10, 1950	Do.
47595	Olive A. Bogardus, executrix of the estate of Charles A. Bogardus, deceased.....	1,377.31	do	Do.
	Total.....	36,420.67		
	Total, executive departments.....	32,901,286.37		

¹ Plus interest authorized in indefinite amount.

² In addition thereto, plaintiff is entitled to receive from July 9, 1950, up to the date of judgment \$4.61 per working day.

SCHEDULE A—Continued
Judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants—Continued

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claim
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
44336	Houdry Process Corporation.....	\$758,767.00	July 10, 1950	July 10, 1950	Just compensation.
	Total.....	758,767.00			
	SUMMARY				
	Total, independent offices.....	758,767.00			
	Total, executive departments.....	32,901,286.37			
	Grand total.....	33,660,053.37			

SCHEDULE B

Judgments rendered by United States district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amounts awarded in decree and interest as authorized		Date of judgment	Transmittal by justice	Act and nature of claim
		Principal	Costs			
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION)					
Civil 48 C 1096, Northern District of Illinois.	Stanley DeBoer.....	\$42,500.00	1 \$17.00	July 6, 1950	July 6, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
	Jacob Ketchaar, Jr., by Jacob Ketchaar, Sr., his father and next friend.	27,500.00	(1)	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Garrett Vroegh, Jr., by Garrett Vroegh, Sr., his father and next friend.	20,000.00	(1)	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Total.....	90,017.00				

Civil 1735, Southern District of Ohio.	HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY	392.82	June 7, 1950	June 30, 1950	Tucker Act. Alleged unpaid balance of an award.
	Total.....	392.82			
	Total, independent offices.....	90,409.82			
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS				
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
	MARITIME ADMINISTRATION				
Admiralty 148-298, Southern District of New York.	Frango Corp.....	18,248.72	June 2, 1950	June 14, 1950	Act of Mar. 9, 1920. Claim for additional and withheld charter hire and redelivery expenses.
Civil 6228-A, Territory of Alaska.	Arthur S. Thompson.....	2,975.00	June 13, 1950	June 21, 1950	Act of June 25, 1948. Just compensation.
	Total.....	21,223.72			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Civil 1088, District of Montana.	Ford Davis.....	20,200.00	May 29, 1950	June 29, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Civil 1095, District of Montana.	Mabel L. Davis.....	10,500.00	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Total.....	31,310.72			
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
Civil 3641, Northern District of Texas.	The Texas & Pacific Ry Co.....	6,733.49	Nov. 14, 1949	June 13, 1950	Tucker Act. Carrier's charges.
Civil 424, Eastern District of Virginia.	Beulah Irene Coslett.....	35,000.00	Apr. 19, 1950	June 16, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Admiralty 131-48, Southern District of New York.	Agwilines, Inc., as owner of steamship <i>Corozal</i> , etc.....	3,000.00	May 22, 1950	June 21, 1950	Public Vessels Act. Collision damages.
Civil 671, Middle District of Georgia.	Miss Ray Bond.....	1,000.00	June 6, 1950	June 22, 1950	Act of June 19, 1948. Property damage.
Civil 341, Southern District of West Virginia.	Jean Fogle Smith, Austin P. Smith, her husband, Agnes M. Fogle, John C. Fogle, an infant who sues by Agnes M. Fogle, his next friend, Garrett T. Fogle, Frances Howell Fogle his wife and Garrett T. Fogle as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Willie Cato Fogle, deceased.	2,553.75	June 7, 1950	June 27, 1950	Tucker Act. Taking of lands for the improvement of navigation of the Kanawha River.

¹ Amount of costs under Civil 48C1096, Northern District of Illinois, applicable to entire judgment.

SCHEDULE B—Continued

Judgments rendered by United States district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants—Continued

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amounts awarded in decree and interest as authorized		Date of judgment	Transmittal by justice	Act and nature of claim
		Principal	Costs			
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Con. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—Continued DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—continued					
Admiralty 1630, Eastern District of Louisiana.	Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans.	\$7,272.67		Apr. 20, 1950	July 5, 1950	Public Vessels Act. To recover damages.
Civil 659, Middle District of Georgia.	Mamie H. Halcy	4,500.00		Mar. 4, 1950	May 31, 1950	Act of June 19, 1948. Property acc.
Civil 599, Middle District of Georgia.	White Elk Spring Home Co.	17,500.00		do	do	Do.
Civil 598, Middle District of Georgia.	Velma G. Turner	3,476.25		do	do	Do.
Civil 23014-H, Northern District of California.	George E. Giblin	3,035.00		Apr. 10, 1950	June 5, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries and medical expenses.
Civil 3993, District of Oregon.	Consolidated Freightways, Inc.	8,306.55		June 3, 1949	June 7, 1950	Tucker Act. To recover freight charges.
Civil 3994, District of Oregon.	do	9,731.03		do	do	Do.
Civil 3995, District of Oregon.	do	8,817.82		do	do	Do.
Civil 3996, District of Oregon.	do	9,088.87		do	do	Do.
Civil 4014, District of Oregon.	do	9,740.99		do	do	Do.
Civil 4015, District of Oregon.	do	8,527.95		do	do	Do.
Civil 4016, District of Oregon.	do	9,999.29		do	do	Do.
Civil 48C1597, Northern District of Illinois.	Patrick Leddin	29,085.50	\$17.00	Apr. 13, 1950	July 6, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Civil 23286-R, Northern District of California.	Calvin L. Christie	7,618.13	68.20	May 15, 1950	July 7, 1950	Do.
Admiralty 17-782, Eastern District of New York.	Frederick Mollenhauer, seaman on motor fishing boat <i>Medford</i> , etc.	4,000.00		July 11, 1950	July 12, 1950	Public Vessels Act. Personal injuries and loss of personal effects.
Admiralty 18063, Eastern District of New York.	Leo P. Reardon, seaman on motor fishing boat <i>Medford</i> , etc.	8,500.00		do	July 12, 1950	Public Vessels Act. Personal injuries and loss of personal equipment.
Total		197,719.26				

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE		6,000.00	60.76	May 2, 1950	June 5, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Civil 1682, Southern District of Florida.	Orene G. Dyche.....	5,693.00	2 200.01	} May 18, 1950	June 12, 1950	{ Federal Tort Claims Act. Recover damages.
Civil 5809, Northern District of California.	Marion J. Murphey.....	2,500.00	62.70		do.....	Do.
Do.....	Elizabeth Irene Swartz.....	2,500.00			do.....	Do.
Do.....	Marjorie Josephine Preskey.....	2,500.00		do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Robert Marion Murphey.....	1,500.00		do.....	do.....	Do.
Civil 8093 WM--Southern District of California.	Roy T. Starke.....	18,000.00		April 18, 1950	June 28, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Total.....		36,543.02				
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY		2,965.77		May 24, 1950	June 9, 1950	Public Vessels Act. To recover for damages.
Admiralty 14803, Western District of Washington.	Mitchel Evich.....	200.00		May 16, 1950	June 19, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Civil 42-537, Southern District of New York.	Lenore Simon, an infant, under the age of 14 years, by Sidney Simon, her guardian ad litem, and Sidney Simon.....	75.00	37.00	May 29, 1950	June 29, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries, medical expenses, and loss of income.
Civil 2390, Eastern District of South Carolina.	Charlie R. Brown.....	8,779.50		Sept. 15, 1948	July 6, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Damages resulting from fire.
Civil 1091-J, Southern District of Florida.	James H. Bullard.....	3,705.00	99.89	do.....	do.....	Do.
Civil 1092-J, Southern District of Florida.	V. B. Smith and Hubert Smith.....	1,427.50	17.52	May 1, 1950	July 11, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries and property damage.
Civil 28635-H, Northern District of California.	Vernon E. Haselton and Elaine A. Haselton, his wife.....	14,864.32	123.76			
Total.....		32,295.26				
Total, Department of Defense.....		266,557.54				
Total, executive departments.....		319,091.98				
SUMMARY		90,409.82	<td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			
Total, independent offices.....		319,091.98				
Total, executive departments.....		409,501.80				
Grand total.....						

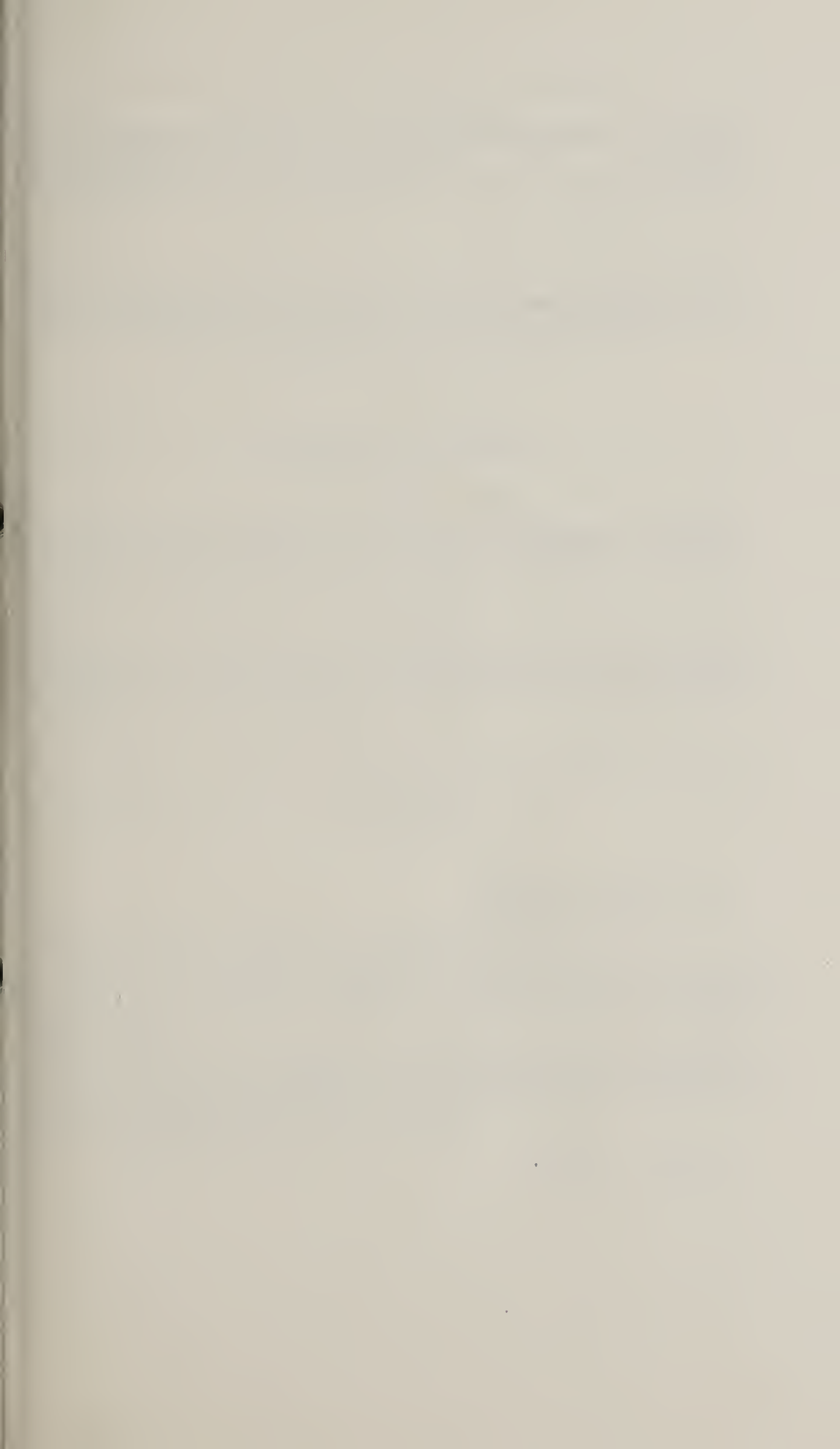
* Amount of costs applicable to entire judgment under Civil 5809, Northern District of California.

SCHEDULE C

Judgments rendered by United States district courts against the United States—payable out of postal revenues—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amounts awarded in decree and interest as authorized		Date of judgment	Transmittal by Justice	Act and nature of claim
		Principal	Costs			
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (Payable out of postal revenues)					
Civil 5093, District of Oregon.....	Paul O. Pantel.....	\$2,177.37	\$15.00	Apr. 14, 1950	June 9, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries and property damage.
Civil 28726-H, Northern District of California.....	Fred A. Lewis.....	8,806.00	26.00	Mar. 30, 1950do.....	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Civil 8079, District of Massachusetts.....	Barbara Maze.....	750.00	17.12	Feb. 8, 1950	June 13, 1950	Do.
Civil 49C889, Northern District of Illinois.....	Janet Brown, administratrix of the estate of Albert D. Brown, deceased.	7,500.00	17.00	Apr. 25, 1950	June 21, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Wrongful death.
Civil 28526-C, Northern District of California.....	Martin Kerrigan.....	5,415.95	33.50	Apr. 27, 1950	June 30, 1950	Federal Tort Claims Act. Personal injuries.
Civil 7830, District of Massachusetts.....	Anthony Repucci.....	10,134.20	64.34	May 18, 1950do.....	Do.
	Total.....	34,956.48				

O





SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$10,000,000, FOR THE EXECUTIVE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JULY 24, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 24, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$10,000,000, for the Executive Office of the President.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 24, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$10,000,000, for the Executive Office of the President, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCIES (NATIONAL DEFENSE)

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the fiscal year 1951, \$10,000,000.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide a \$10,000,000 fund, available to the President, which could be used to meet emergency requirements affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise out of the Korean situation or other international developments occurring subsequent to June 25, 1950. It is intended that this fund would be used primarily to provide interim financing of requirements arising out of such developments until the Congress could consider and act upon supplemental estimates therefor.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$20,476,000, FOR THE SELECTIVE
SERVICE SYSTEM

JULY 24, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 24, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$20,476,000, for the Selective Service System.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 24, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$20,476,000, for the Selective Service System, as follows:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary, *fiscal year 1951*, for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by title I of the Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 604), *as amended*, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of *tort* claims pursuant to law [section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act] (28 U. S. C. 2672); [purchase of typewriters;] not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and a health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); [\$8,500,000] \$20,476,000: *Provided, That, in addition, the amount appropriated for the "Office of Selective Service Records" for the fiscal year 1951 is hereby transferred to and consolidated with this appropriation: Provided further, That all obligations incurred for the foregoing purposes between July 1, 1950, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of this appropriation are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the provisions of this Act.*

This estimate is necessary to provide funds, for the fiscal year 1951, for operation of the Selective Service System, authorized by the Selective Service Extension Act of 1950, approved June 30, 1950. The System was originally scheduled to revert to an Office of Selective Service Records in 1951 and funds were included in the budget only for this purpose. The amount now estimated will cover the additional cost of activities under the extended law, which are made necessary by existing circumstances. Under the proposed language of the appropriation, the funds for the Office of Selective Service Records which are now contained in the general appropriation bill, 1951, would be transferred to and consolidated with the appropriation for the Selective Service System. In addition, the language would ratify and confirm obligations incurred since July 1, 1950, in anticipation of this appropriation.

The additional amount requested will provide for the prompt registration and classification of men, and for the selection and delivery of men for induction in the numbers now anticipated. At the same time, the funds will strengthen the capability of the organization to expand readily in the event larger calls should be made upon the System for inductions. Thus, a Selective Service System equal to the present needs for preparedness will be assured.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE ARMED FORCES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION, IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$10,486,976,000, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1951 FOR THE ARMED
FORCES

JULY 24, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 24, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: In my message to the Congress on Wednesday of last week, I indicated that the need for increases in the size of the Armed Forces and the additional supplies and equipment required by the Armed Forces would necessitate additional appropriations in the amount of approximately \$10,000,000,000. I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 for this purpose.

The details of these estimates, totaling \$10,486,976,000, are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith.

The purpose of these proposed estimates is twofold: first, to meet the immediate situation in Korea, and, second, to provide for an early, but orderly, build-up of our military forces to a state of readiness designed to deter further acts of aggression.

The additional requirements for Korea provided for in these estimates are urgently needed and will receive the first priority in the execution of the programs recommended herein. This situation is

still fluid, however, and in the course of the year it may be necessary to make some program changes. For this reason I am requesting authority to adjust by 10 percent any single appropriation by transfer from other appropriations. This will also permit any desirable adjustments in the second or build-up phase contemplated by these estimates. With respect to this latter part of the requirement, it is my intention that the expansion of the forces will be done in an orderly, efficient, and economical manner, recognizing the need for flexibility to meet changing conditions.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 24, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$10,486,976,000, for the Department of Defense, together with certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CONTINGENCIES

For emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising in the Department of Defense, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense and such expenses may be accounted for solely on his certificate that the expenditures were necessary for confidential military purposes; \$50,000,000.

EMERGENCY FUND

For transfer by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any appropriation for military functions under the Department of Defense available for research and development or industrial mobilization, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred, \$190,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

To enable the Secretary of the Army, without reference to Revised Statutes 1136, as amended, to expedite the production of equipment and supplies for the Army for emergency national defense purposes, including all of the objects and purposes specified under each of the appropriations available to the Department of the Army during the fiscal year 1951, for procurement or production of equipment or supplies, for erection of structures, or for acquisition of land; the furnishing of Government-owned facilities at privately owned plants; the procurement and training of civilian personnel in connection with the production of equipment and material and the use and operation thereof; and for any other purposes which in the discretion of the Secretary of the Army are desirable in expediting production for military purposes; \$125,000,000.

For additional amounts for appropriations under the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1951, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—MILITARY FUNCTIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

“Contingencies of the Army”, \$10,000,000;

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Finance Service, Army:

“Pay of the Army”, \$193,090,000;

“Travel of the Army”, \$50,800,000;

“Finance service”, \$4,030,000;

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Quartermaster Service, Army:

“Welfare of enlisted men”, \$2,564,000;

“Subsistence of the Army”, \$176,743,000;

“Regular supplies of the Army”, \$42,930,000;

“Clothing and equipage”, \$152,817,000;

“Incidental expenses of the Army”, \$33,026,000;

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

“Transportation service, Army”, \$258,823,000;

SIGNAL CORPS

“Signal service of the Army”, \$148,752,000;

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

“Medical and Hospital Department”, \$11,446,000;

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

“Engineer service, Army”, \$329,115,000;

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

“Ordnance service and supplies, Army”, \$1,438,221,000;

CHEMICAL CORPS

“Chemical service, Army”, \$31,853,000;

ARMY TRAINING

“Army training”, \$2,667,000;

CIVILIAN COMPONENTS

“Army National Guard”, \$17,648,000;

“Organized reserves”, \$6,506,000;

“Army Reserve Officers’ Training Corps”, \$9,000,000;

DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Salaries, Department of the Army:

“Office of the Secretary of the Army: Secretary of the Army, Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant Secretaries of the Army and other personal services”, \$163,137;

“Office of the Chief of Staff”, \$1,022,160;

“Adjutant General’s Office”, \$2,384,894;

“Office of the Inspector General”, \$16,100;

“Office of the Judge Advocate General”, \$55,307;

“Office of the Chief of Finance”, \$53,670;

“Office of the Quartermaster General”, \$1,412,202;

“Office of the Chief of Transportation”, \$340,648;

“Office of the Chief Signal Officer”, \$212,680;

"Office of the Provost Marshal General", \$16,926;
 "Office of the Surgeon General", \$57,424;
 "Office of the Chief of Engineers", \$349,280;
 "Office of the Chief of Ordnance", \$909,244;
 "Office of Chief, Chemical Corps", \$106,808;
 "Office of Chief of Chaplains", \$11,520;
 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Army", \$7,011,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

SIGNAL CORPS

Alaska Communication System:

"Operation, maintenance, improvement, etc.", \$3,717,000;
 "Construction, etc.", \$676,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

"Military personnel, Navy", \$425,489,000;
 "Navy personnel, general expenses", \$19,016,000;
 "Military personnel, Marine Corps", \$128,395,000;
 "Marine Corps troops and facilities", \$149,766,000;
 "Aircraft and facilities", \$149,078,000;
 "Construction of aircraft and related procurement", \$646,269,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That the aircraft procurement program established under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, is increased by \$646,269,000;*
 "Ships and facilities", \$483,748,000;
 "Construction of ships", \$160,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, on the total obligations to be incurred for construction, conversion, or replacement approved during the current fiscal year is further increased by \$160,000,000;*
 "Ordnance and facilities", \$216,077,000;
 "Ordnance for new construction", \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, on the total obligations incurred for armor, armament, and ammunition, for construction, conversion, or replacement approved during the current fiscal year is further increased by \$25,000,000;*
 "Medical care", \$16,431,000;
 "Civil engineering", \$35,404,000;
 "Service-wide supply and finance", \$163,562,000;
 "Service-wide operations", \$29,794,000; *and the limitation under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, on emergencies and extraordinary expenses, is hereby increased by \$1,143,000.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

"Construction of aircraft and related procurement", \$2,777,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That the aircraft procurement program established under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, is increased by \$2,777,300,000;*
 "Special procurement", \$460,700,000;
 "Acquisition and construction of real property", \$169,700,000, to remain available until expended;
 "Maintenance and operations", \$799,100,000;
 "Military personnel requirements", \$307,000,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, administration", \$21,600,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. *That section of Title VI of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions, which relates to limits of cost of certain construction projects, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to expend out of Army, Air Force, or Navy appropriations available for construction or maintenance such amounts as may be required for minor construction (except family quarters), extensions to existing structures, and improvements, at facilities of the Department concerned, but the cost of any project authorized under this section which*

is not otherwise authorized shall not exceed \$50,000, except that the limitation on the cost of any such project which is determined by the Secretary of Defense to be urgently required in the interests of national defense, shall not exceed \$200,000: Provided, That the cost limitations of this section shall not apply to the appropriations for 'Contingencies of the Army', 'Army National Guard', 'Organized reserves', 'Expediting production', and 'Contingencies of the Air Force'."

SEC. 102. That section of Title VI of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions, which relates to the use of proceeds from the sale of scrap and salvage material, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The gross proceeds received by each of the Military Departments until June 30, 1953, from sales of old, condemned, or surplus material, supplies, and equipment, not otherwise appropriated or credited to a working capital fund pursuant to the authority of section 405 (c) of the Act of July 26, 1947 (5 U. S. C. 172d (c)), as amended, shall be available to such Department for the expenses of such sales and for the cost of transportation, demilitarization, and other preparation of such material, supplies, and equipment for sale or salvage. Not to exceed \$25,000,000 of the net proceeds from such sales shall be available to the Secretaries of each of the Military Departments for obligation until June 30, 1953, for any extraordinary expenses of inventory adjustment, including identification, segregation, cataloging, preservation, rewarehousing, and transportation of stocks of material, supplies, or equipment under the jurisdiction of the Military Departments, together with reconditioning of usable materials and supplies returned to the regular supply systems as a result of such program. When deemed necessary by the Secretary of Defense, civilian personnel may be employed to carry out the purposes of this section without regard to section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 (5 U. S. C. 947 (g)), as amended. A report of the receipts and disbursements under this section shall be made annually to the Appropriation Committees of the Congress."

SEC. 103. Not to exceed 10 per centum of any appropriation for military functions under the Department of Defense which is available for obligation during the fiscal year 1951 only may be transferred to any other such appropriation, upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, that such transfer is necessary in the national interest, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby. Funds so transferred shall be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred, without regard to any limitations on the appropriations from which transferred.

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available until expended unless so provided in the appropriation Act concerned.

SEC. 105. The provisions of section 607 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945, as amended and supplemented (5 U. S. C. 947), shall not apply to the Department of Defense.

SEC. 106. No funds appropriated in this or in any other Act shall be available for the current fiscal year to pay for the services or support of personnel enlisted under the provisions of section 4 (g) of the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended.

The additional appropriations recommended herein for the Department of Defense are summarized as follows:

Office of the Secretary of Defense.....	\$240, 000, 000
Army—Military functions.....	3, 059, 154, 000
Army—Civil functions.....	4, 393, 000
Navy.....	2, 648, 029, 000
Air Force.....	4, 535, 400, 000
Total, Department of Defense.....	10, 486, 976, 000

The requirements for which these funds are recommended are, first, to meet the immediate situation in Korea, and, second, to build up our armed forces to a state of readiness designed to deter further acts of aggression.

I recommend the foregoing estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$45,999,000, FOR THE POST OFFICE
DEPARTMENT

JULY 26, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 26, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal
year 1951, in the amount of \$45,999,000, for the Post Office Depart-
ment.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the
reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of
the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 26, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration supplemental
estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of
\$45,999,000 for the Post Office Department, as follows:

2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION—POST OFFICE

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "General administration," \$148,000.

To provide under the activity "Coordination and control" for salary increases authorized by Public Law 500, which was enacted subsequent to the transmittal of the annual estimate, it is estimated that \$82,700 is necessary to meet the cost of promotions of inspectors and clerks in the inspection service. Because of the delay in the completion in the railway-mail-pay case beyond the date for which funds were provided in the annual estimates, an additional amount of \$65,300 is necessary under the activity "Direction of postal operations."

POSTAL OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Postal operations," \$7,172,000.

Under the activity "Mail handling and special window service" \$250,000 is required, of which \$50,000 is for salary increases authorized by Public Law 500. As the first step in activating an improved money-orders system on July 1, 1951, \$200,000 is required for the purchase of punch-card money-order forms. Public Law 500 also authorizes promotions under the activity "Mail collection and delivery" estimated to cost \$6,253,000. A further amount of \$669,000 is required under the activity "General services, operation and care of buildings," of which \$104,000 is for promotions authorized by Public Law 500 and \$565,000 is for equipment required in connection with the improved money-order system.

TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL

For an additional amount for "Transportation of mail," \$38,679,000.

To meet increased costs under the activity "Domestic transportation of mail," \$20,843,000 is necessary, of which amount \$432,000 is for increased cost of transportation by powerboat owing to more volume; \$11,726,000 is for increased cost of transportation by railroad owing to greater volume; and \$8,685,000 is for increased cost of transportation of mail by air owing to more volume and higher rates.

The remainder of the increase under "Transportation of mail," \$17,836,000, is necessary for the activity "Foreign transportation of mail," of which \$1,193,000 is for increased cost of surface transportation because the Economic Cooperation Administration discontinued on July 1, 1950, the payment of ocean-transportation charges on gift parcels to the major European countries; and \$16,643,000 is for increased cost of air transportation to foreign countries chiefly as the result of rate increases.

The increased amounts for air transportation are based on Civil Aeronautics Board estimates of July 13, 1950.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriation be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$36,000,000, FOR THE GENERAL
SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

JULY 26, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 26, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$36,000,000, for the General Services Administration.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 26, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$36,000,000, for the General Services Administration, as follows:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the General Supply Fund established by section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, approved June 30, 1949), \$36,000,000.

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152) contemplated that more economical service to Government agencies would result from expansion of the General Services Administration facilities for procurement and issue of common-service items and by its performance of certain functions such as operating repair shops and equipment pools. To finance these operations Public Law 152 established \$75,000,000 as the maximum capitalization of the General Supply Fund. Present capital of the fund is \$10,000,000 and an additional \$4,000,000, included in the 1951 budget, has been approved by the House of Representatives and by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The \$36,000,000 increase in capital of the General Supply Fund now proposed would bring the total to \$50,000,000 and would provide for operations to be financed through the fund on the basis set forth in Public Law 152.

The amount recommended herewith was not included in the 1951 budget because the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, 1949, was not approved until June 30, 1949, and in the limited time available it was not possible for the newly created General Services Administration to develop and substantiate the facts with respect to the need for a major increase in the General Supply Fund. This development work has now been completed.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$36,000, FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR

JULY 26, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 26, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$36,000, for the Department of the Interior.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 26, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$36,000, for the Department of the Interior, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

For an additional amount, for "Administration of Territories and Possessions," fiscal year 1951, \$36,000.

This estimate is to provide the funds necessary to cover the additional compensation of certain employees of the Virgin Islands formerly paid under a local schedule but who were classified effective April 30, 1950, pursuant to the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949. The delay in submitting the estimate was occasioned by uncertainty as to the cost of the application of the act to these employees.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$818,670.30, FOR THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA

JULY 31, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 28, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$818,670.30, for the District of Columbia.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 28, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$818,670.30, for the District of Columbia, as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

METROPOLITAN POLICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Metropolitan Police," \$646,000.

PUBLIC WELFARE

DAY-CARE CENTERS

For all expenses necessary to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1951, including personal services, \$100,000.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "National Zoological Park," \$71,500.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered —, Eighty-first Congress, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$1,170.30.

	Amount of judgment	Costs	Total
George A. Nazarian and Armen Nazarian.....	\$1, 170. 30	-----	\$1, 170. 30

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1951.

Inasmuch as the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1951 appear to be sufficient to provide for the expenditures proposed, these supplemental estimates are transmitted for the consideration of Congress without comment.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

()

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$18,000,000, FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JULY 31, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 28, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$18,000,000, for the Department of Commerce.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 28, 1950.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$18,000,000, for the Department of Commerce, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS

For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1951, for the repair, activation, and deactivation of vessels of the reserve fleet, \$18,000,000; of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" for necessary administrative and warehouse costs without regard to limitations thereon in said appropriation: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for deactivation only of those vessels activated under this appropriation.

Under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, the Maritime Administration is responsible for the maintenance and preservation of a national-defense reserve fleet. This estimate is submitted for the purposes of undertaking repairs to, and activating as necessary, a portion of the high-priority vessels in the reserve fleet of the Maritime Administration. The vessels covered by this program would be among the first required for emergency sea-transportation functions. The ships to be repaired and activated will be designated by the Secretary of Defense. The language would also provide for the deactivation, as necessary, of vessels activated under this program.

The Maritime Administration has already received requests from the Department of Defense for the activation of 83 ships in the reserve fleet. Because of the urgency in making these vessels immediately available, the costs of repair and activation will be financed out of appropriations of the Department of Defense.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$600,000,000, FOR THE GENERAL
SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

JULY 31, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 28, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$600,000,000, for the General Services Administration.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 28, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$600,000,000, for the General Services Administration, as follows:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

For an additional amount for carrying out the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98), \$600,000,000, of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall be available for transfer to the appropriation "Operating expenses", for the reactivation of industrial plants under the provisions of the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451-462).

In your recent message to the Congress on the serious change in the international situation you indicated a need for acceleration of the stockpiling program.

This estimate of appropriation will provide funds to accelerate the purchase of strategic and critical materials for the stockpile. Full provision is made for procurement of those quantities of materials which present best estimates show will be available, taking into account the necessity for supplying essential industrial and expanded military requirements. Sufficient flexibility is also provided for the purchase, within the prevailing stockpile objectives, of materials which now cannot be definitely scheduled but which may become available during the year.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$600,000,000, FOR THE GENERAL
SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

JULY 31, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 28, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$600,000,000, for the General Services Administration.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 28, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$600,000,000, for the General Services Administration, as follows:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

For an additional amount for carrying out the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98), \$600,000,000, of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall be available for transfer to the appropriation "Operating expenses", for the reactivation of industrial plants under the provisions of the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451-462).

In your recent message to the Congress on the serious change in the international situation you indicated a need for acceleration of the stockpiling program.

This estimate of appropriation will provide funds to accelerate the purchase of strategic and critical materials for the stockpile. Full provision is made for procurement of those quantities of materials which present best estimates show will be available, taking into account the necessity for supplying essential industrial and expanded military requirements. Sufficient flexibility is also provided for the purchase, within the prevailing stockpile objectives, of materials which now cannot be definitely scheduled but which may become available during the year.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

REVISED DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—DEPARTMENT OF THE
NAVY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A REVISED DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

AUGUST 1, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 1, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a revised draft of a proposed provision for the Department of Defense—Department of the Navy.

The details of this revised provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 31, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a revised draft of a proposed general provision relating to certain supplemental estimates of appropriation.

This revision supersedes that part of the proposed general provision (sec. 101) which pertains to the appropriation "Fuel and transportation, Navy," as contained in my letter of July 12, 1950 (General Provisions, p. 15, H. Doc. 640, 81st Cong.). The item under the proposed section 101 which relates to that appropriation should be deleted and the following should be substituted therefor:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

* * * * *

"Fuel and transportation, Navy," fiscal year 1944, \$28,313.36.

The amount of \$221.97 contained in House Document 640 with respect to this appropriation is for settlement of claims certified by the Comptroller General. This proposed revision will provide an additional amount of \$28,091.39 for payment of a claim under General Accounting Certificate of Settlement No. 1772156 for charges arising against the same appropriation on account of the charter of a vessel by the Department of the Navy early in World War II.

I recommend that the foregoing revision be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

(

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$3,375,000, FOR THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT

AUGUST 1, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 1, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$3,375,000, for the Treasury Department.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 31, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation, in the amount of \$3,375,000, for the fiscal year 1951 for the Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES CURRENCY AND SECURITIES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Distinctive paper for United States currency and securities", \$575,000.

This amount is needed for the purchase of 41,254,000 sheets of distinctive fiber paper. Currency stocks are at a dangerously low level and unless the output can be increased, the Government may find itself unable to replace its worn-out currency. Stocks of unprinted paper should be on hand in sufficient quantity to allow immediate expansion of output and to permit proper aging of the paper. The requested amount is the minimum necessary to accomplish these objectives.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,800,000.

This amount is necessary to cover the cost of the production of 20,000,000 additional sheets of United States currency in fiscal year 1951. Constant and rapid depletion of both Treasury and Federal Reserve Bank reserves due to inadequate currency production has created a highly emergent situation. Currency life has been forcibly prolonged in the past few years to partially meet the crisis, but standards are now at irreducible minimums. Further postponement of providing for adequate production will place the Government in the most embarrassing position of not being able to replace its own currency.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$9,000,000, FOR THE VETERANS'
ADMINISTRATION

AUGUST 1, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 1, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$9,000,000, for the Veterans' Administration.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 31, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$9,000,000, for the Veterans' Administration, as follows:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION, MEDICAL, HOSPITAL, AND DOMICILIARY SERVICES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services", \$9,000,000.

Of the total amount, \$8,225,000 is for the medical, hospital, and domiciliary program. These funds are needed in order to provide adequately for the new staff which is needed in connection with the opening of new hospitals which are being completed during fiscal year 1951, and to provide for the additional requirement which arises from the fact that average salaries are, on the basis of actual recent experience, higher than estimated in the 1951 Budget.

The remaining \$775,000 is needed for the increased cost of administration of the loan-guaranty program, including direct loans, arising from the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, approved April 20, 1950). The actual increased cost for this purpose is in excess of this amount, but savings from other nonmedical programs are available to finance the larger part of the needs resulting from this act.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

REVISED ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION INVOLVING AN
INCREASE AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REVISED ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION INVOLVING AN IN-
CREASE OF \$985,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$170,930,000, TOTALING \$1,155,930,000, FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1951

AUGUST 4, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 4, 1950.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress revised estimates of appropriation involving an increase of \$985,000,000 and supplemental estimates in the amount of \$170,930,000, totaling \$1,155,930,000, for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1951.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 REVISED ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., August 3, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration revised estimates of appropriation involving an increase of \$985,000,000 and supplemental estimates in the amount of \$170,930,000 for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1951, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CONTINGENCIES

Delete the item contained in my letter of July 24, 1950 (p. 2, H. Doc. 657, 81st Cong.) under the above head, and insert the following in lieu thereof:

For emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising in the Department of Defense, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense and such expenses may be accounted for solely on his certificate that the expenditures were necessary for confidential military purposes; \$85,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Military construction", \$84,952,000, to remain available until expended, and appropriations granted under this head after June 30, 1950, shall be available for such construction, not heretofore provided for, as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of Defense.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

CONSTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT AND RELATED PROCUREMENT

Delete the item contained in my letter of July 24, 1950 (p. 4, H. Doc. 657, 81st Cong.) under the above head, and insert the following in lieu thereof:

* * * * *
"Construction of aircraft and related procurement", \$1,596,269,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That the aircraft procurement program established under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, is increased by \$1,596,269,000;*

PUBLIC WORKS

For an additional amount for "Public works", \$85,978,000, to remain available until expended; and appropriations granted under this head after June 30, 1950, shall be available for such construction, not heretofore provided for, as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of Defense.

FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for acquisition, construction, and installation of production facilities and equipment, and test facilities and equipment (other than those for research and development), including the land necessary therefor, without regard to sections 355 and 3734, Revised Statutes, such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, and approved by the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget, and said amounts shall be derived by transfer from any appropriations available to the Department of the Navy, during the fiscal year 1951, for procurement of equipment for installation or use in private plants.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Delete section 101 of the General Provisions contained in my letter of July 24, 1950 (p. 4, H. Doc. 657, 81st Cong.), and insert the following in lieu thereof:

SEC. —. That section of title VI of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions, which relates to limits of cost of certain construction projects, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to expend out of Army (Military), Air Force, or Navy appropriations available for construction or maintenance such amounts as may be required for minor construction (except family quarters), extensions to existing structures, and improvements, at facilities of the Department concerned, but the cost of any project authorized under this section which is not otherwise authorized shall not exceed \$50,000, except that the limitation on the cost of any such project which is determined by the Secretary of Defense to be urgently required in the interests of national defense, shall not exceed \$200,000: Provided, That the cost limitations of this section shall not apply to the appropriations for 'Contingencies of the Army', 'Army National Guard', 'Organized reserves', and 'Contingencies of the Air Force'."

Add a general provision, as follows:

SEC. —. Funds appropriated under the head "Civil engineering" in this, or any other Act, for the fiscal year 1951 shall be available for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for additional, as well as for replacement, requirements.

The revised estimates include \$35,000,000 additional for "Contingencies" and \$950,000,000 additional for "Construction of aircraft and related procurement", as compared with estimates for these purposes contained in my letter of July 24, 1950 (H. Doc. 657, 81st Cong.).

These revised and supplemental appropriations recommended for the Department of Defense are for the purpose of providing for needs which had not been fully determined at the time of submission of my letter of July 24, 1950. They will provide funds for additional public-works construction by the Army and Navy and for an expanded Navy aircraft-procurement program. They will also provide additional contingency funds for the Secretary of Defense. Provision is made for funds for acquisition or construction of production facilities by the Department of the Navy to be derived by transfer from other appropriations in such amounts as may be subsequently determined to be necessary.

I recommend that the foregoing estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

2. Description of the Problem

The problem is a persistent issue that has been occurring since the beginning of the year.

It is a serious problem that has caused significant inconvenience and discomfort.

The problem is a result of a combination of factors, including poor maintenance and lack of communication.

3. Proposed Solution

The proposed solution is to implement a comprehensive maintenance program.

This program will include regular inspections, repairs, and replacements of all equipment.

The program will also include a system for tracking and reporting all maintenance activities.

The program will be implemented immediately and will be monitored closely to ensure its effectiveness.

The program will be a significant improvement over the current situation and will ensure that all equipment is in good working order.

The program will be a major step forward in the management of the facility and will ensure that all equipment is maintained to the highest standards.

The program will be a significant improvement over the current situation and will ensure that all equipment is in good working order.

The program will be a major step forward in the management of the facility and will ensure that all equipment is maintained to the highest standards.

The program will be a significant improvement over the current situation and will ensure that all equipment is in good working order.

The program will be a major step forward in the management of the facility and will ensure that all equipment is maintained to the highest standards.

The program will be a significant improvement over the current situation and will ensure that all equipment is in good working order.

The program will be a major step forward in the management of the facility and will ensure that all equipment is maintained to the highest standards.

The program will be a significant improvement over the current situation and will ensure that all equipment is in good working order.

The program will be a major step forward in the management of the facility and will ensure that all equipment is maintained to the highest standards.

The program will be a significant improvement over the current situation and will ensure that all equipment is in good working order.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$5,910, FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 15, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 14, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$5,910, for the legislative branch, House of Representatives.

The details of this estimate are set forth in the accompanying letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., August 14, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$5,910, for the legislative branch, House of Representatives, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for the "Office of the Clerk", including compensation for the employment of an additional Administrative Assistant at the basic rate of \$4,100 per annum, \$5,910.

This being an estimate for the legislative branch, I make no observation regarding its necessity.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$3,605,669 FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF STATE

AUGUST 16, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 16, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$3,605,669, for the Department of State.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., August 16, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$3,605,669, for the Department of State, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions", \$105,669, *and this appropriation shall also be available for expenses of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.*

These funds are necessary to carry out the convention between the United States and Costa Rica, signed May 31, 1949. The Commission submitted its budget for the fiscal year 1951 to the Secretary of State on July 21, 1950.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOSSES RESULTING FROM EMERGENCY EVACUATIONS

For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, to enable the Secretary of State or his designee for the purpose, acting on behalf of the United States, to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and settle claims against the United States for money only, accruing on or after May 1, 1950, for the loss, damage, destruction, capture or abandonment of personal property of civilian employees of the United States Government (other than those of the military departments) and members of their immediate families, and of contractual personnel (other than those of the military departments) under contracts approved by the United States Government and financed from United States funds, and members of their immediate families, in the same manner as provided by the Act of May 29, 1945, as amended (31 U. S. C. 222c), for civilian employees of the Department of the Army, except that claims may be settled under this authority only if they are caused by or result from an officially ordered emergency evacuation from the post at which such employees are serving; \$3,500,000: Provided, That advances may be made to claimants, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned or his designee, under this authority and under the aforesaid Act of May 29, 1945, not in excess of \$2,000 or 50 per centum of the amount claimed, whichever is less, and that repayments by claimants of sums advanced in excess of the final determinations of the sums due may be credited to this or any other applicable appropriation.

These funds are necessary to make advances to and pay claims of civilian employees of the United States and of contractors of the United States who sustained personal property losses in connection with the evacuation of such personnel from Korea.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$55,000, FOR THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT

AUGUST 16, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 16, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$55,000, for the Treasury Department.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., August 16, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$55,000, for the Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Salaries and expenses, White House police", \$55,000.

This amount is necessary to pay the salaries of 23 additional White House policemen for 8 months, and for the purchase of their uniforms and equipment. The act of August 15, 1950 (Public Law 693), reduces the workweek of these employees from 48 to 40 hours, requiring this addition to the force to maintain the present level of protection.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1951, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$3,450,000, FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR

AUGUST 16, 1950.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 16, 1950.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$3,450,000, for the Department of the Interior.

The details of the estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., August 16, 1950.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for you consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951, in the amount of \$3,450,000, for the Department of the Interior, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.

Public Law 628, approved July 31, 1950, authorizes construction of the Eklutna hydroelectric project in the south central section of Alaska, about 36 miles northeast of the city of Anchorage. This estimate is necessary to permit initiation of planning and construction during the current fiscal year. Completion of the project at a total estimated cost of \$20,365,400 will make available 30,000 kilowatts of power by June 1955.

Power generating capacity now in operation and scheduled for construction in this area is inadequate to meet the rapidly growing demand for civilian requirements. Although direct military requirements are being provided for by other means, this project is essential to the expanding civilian economy of this important area.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$250,000.

This amount is required to permit accelerated research designed to recover manganese from steel mill slags. The development of satisfactory processes for the recovery of this presently wasted material would augment our manganese supply by an estimated 250,000 tons annually.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Construction", \$600,000, to remain available until expended.

This estimate is necessary to provide funds for the construction of a pilot plant for beneficiation of low-grade manganese ore from the Artillery Peak, Ariz., manganese deposit. This is one of the few large reserves in the United States.

TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Construction, Alaska Railroad", \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

This estimate is necessary to provide funds principally for the repair or replacement of bridges on the Seward-Portage section of the Alaska

Railroad in order to permit safe operation. The port of Whittier is unable to handle freight shipments for both military and civilian needs, thus making it necessary to continue Seward as an active port, particularly for civilian benefit. Many of the structures in the "loop" section of the rail line have deteriorated to such an extent that immediate repair or replacement is required.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

AUGUST 24, 1950.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9526]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain supplemental and deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Document Nos. 635, 640, 641, 643, 647, 655, 656, 657, 659, 660, 661, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 677, 686, 688, 689 and 690.

The committee has followed the form of the general appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1951 and has separated the bill into chapters. The same procedure in connection with consideration of the various chapters also has been followed, and the recommendations contained in the bill constitute the result of the deliberations of the subcommittees as approved by the Committee as a Whole.

Such chapters and the chairmen of the subcommittees having jurisdiction thereof are as follows:

	Report page No.	Bill page No.
Chapter I. District of Columbia, Hon. Joe B. Bates-----	5	2
II. Legislative branch, Hon. Christopher C. McGrath-----	8	6
III. State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, Hon. John J. Rooney-----	11	7
IV. Treasury-Post Office, Hon. J. Vaughan Gary-----	17	10
V. Agriculture Department, Hon. Jamie L. Whitten-----	21	12
VI. Interior Department, Hon. Michael J. Kirwan-----	23	13
VII. Independent offices, Hon. Albert Thomas-----	27	15
VIII. Civil functions, Hon. John H. Kerr-----	33	20
IX. Defense Establishment, Hon. George H. Mahon-----	37	22
X. Judgments and claims, Hon. John H. Kerr-----	-----	33
XI. General provisions, Hon. Louis C. Rabaut-----	-----	34

SUMMARY BY CHAPTERS

Estimates considered by the committee totaled \$16,852,484,598 and the appropriations recommended are \$16,771,084,479, a reduction of \$81,400,119. The following table is a summary of the estimates and the recommended amounts as distributed by chapters in the accompanying bill:

Comparison of budget estimates and the amounts recommended to be appropriated in the bill

Chapter	Subcommittee	Budget estimate	Amount recommended	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
I	District of Columbia.....	\$2,717,614	\$1,895,516	-\$822,098
II	Legislative branch.....	460,910	262,910	-198,000
III	State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary.....	108,544,171	82,289,352	-26,254,819
IV	Treasury-Post Office.....	49,429,000	47,730,000	-1,699,000
V	Agriculture.....	¹ 26,100,000	² 100,000	-26,000,000
VI	Interior.....	11,301,000	11,301,000	
VII	Independent offices.....	957,476,000	940,727,700	-16,748,300
VIII	Civil Functions.....	21,900,000	11,400,000	-10,500,000
IX	Defense Establishment.....	15,642,906,000	15,642,906,000	
X	Claims and judgments.....	34,367,517	34,367,517	
	Total.....	16,852,484,598	16,771,084,479	-81,400,119

¹ And public debt transaction of \$25,000,000.

² And public debt transaction of \$18,000,000.

EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICAL PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Experience during the early part of World War II indicates the necessity of immediate action to prevent the overclassification of positions and overpromotion of individuals during the expansion of Federal defense activities during the current acute situation. Accordingly, the Civil Service Commission is instructed to take immediate steps to establish a program which will guard against such job inflation. Such a program should include among other things the following: (1) immediate completion of classification standards and application of such standards to all classified positions, (2) placing of all appointments, transfers and promotions on a temporary basis, and (3) enforcement of personnel laws and regulations through a rigid post-audit program.

The serious job inflation which developed during the last war was due to weaknesses in these phases of the personnel program of the Government. At that time the Commission had very limited authority over classification of field positions, lacked adequate power to correct faulty allocations, and was unable to give proper attention to the increased volume of classification actions in Washington. The basis for the correction of these deficiencies exists in the Classification Act of 1949, provided the Civil Service Commission and the personnel offices throughout the Government have established adequate standards applied to all classified positions and a strong post-audit program as required by the law. Up to the present time, standards have been published on a majority of the jobs subject to the Classification Act. Standards for the balance of the positions should be issued immediately by the Commission.

Another factor which contributed materially to expanded grade levels, was that most appointments, transfers and promotions of career employees were made on a permanent basis. This resulted in a general increase in pay levels throughout the Government and created a serious post-war conversion problem due to the number of persons who considered themselves entitled to permanent peacetime jobs at the highest grade attained during the emergency. It is not possible to legislate good management and sound administrative practice. The responsibility reposes in the Civil Service Commission and the heads of agencies and there is adequate authority in the law for them to meet the problem. However, there is no indication to date that the Civil Service Commission has sufficiently profited by its experience in the World War II period during which chaotic conditions obtained throughout the civil service structure. It is so important that expansion in the Government not be taken advantage of to expand the permanent civil service structure that the Committee has included a provision in the bill to require that all appointments during the remainder of this fiscal year be on a temporary basis. This provision will also require that all persons appointed, transferred or promoted be placed on notice that the classification of the jobs to which they are assigned is subject to post-audit and correction by the Civil Service Commission. Under this language, all claims on positions and grade levels attained during such period will cease to exist at the end of the emergency period or in the event of retrenchment in defense activities. This action will not affect the regular examining process and the certification of eligibles from registers.

In addition, provision covering reassignment of experienced Government personnel is included in the bill so as to facilitate recruitment by the Department of Defense. The Committee has included a further provision designed to assure that proper administrative machinery is established for the reemployment, where needed in our defense efforts, of employees separated from service in other departments and agencies. Insofar as possible, employees affected by these provisions should be given preference over non-Federal employees in recruitment for defense activities and should be given preferential reemployment rights in the Federal establishment at their former grade level, within the limits of available funds. Agencies will not resort to payless furloughs to meet reductions in personnel made necessary by reductions in funds in appropriation acts.

The Committee desires to reemphasize the need for increased efforts throughout the Government to reduce non-defense expenditures. Elimination of less essential activities and increased efficiency of operation must be given the full attention of all responsible officials to assure the best use of available manpower, facilities and funds.

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOE B. BATES, Kentucky, *Chairman*

SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

LOWELL STOCKMAN, Oregon

FOSTER FURCOLO, Massachusetts

EARL WILSON, Indiana

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee heard estimates of the District of Columbia in the amount of \$2,717,614 and has approved an appropriation of \$1,895,516. The detailed estimates and committee action is set forth in the tabulation at the end of this chapter.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THIS BILL**

6

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (OUT OF DISTRICT REVENUES NOT INCLUDED IN TABULATION OF BILL TOTAL)			
640	General administration: Executive office-----	\$6, 000	\$5, 500	—\$500
640	Office of Civil Defense-----	290, 000	30, 000	—260, 000
640	Regulatory agencies: Office of Administrator of Rent Control-----	113, 100	75, 000	—38, 100
640	Public schools: Capital outlay, construction-----	¹ 500, 000	² 460, 000	—40, 000
640	Educational Agency for Surplus Property: Working capital fund-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
667	Metropolitan Police-----	646, 000	600, 000	—46, 000
640	Recreation Department: Working capital fund-----	275, 000	-----	³ —275, 000
640	Courts: United States Courts (1949)-----	149, 727	148, 729	—998
640	Health Department: Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital-----	68, 500	-----	—68, 500
640	Department of Corrections: Operating expenses-----	64, 500	60, 000	—4, 500
667	Public Welfare-----	100, 000	30, 000	—70, 000
640	Public works:			
	Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings-----	15, 000	10, 000	—5, 000
	Department of Inspections-----	9, 000	9, 000	-----
640	Pay increases, wage-scale employees-----	325, 000	320, 000	—5, 000

667	National Zoological Park-----	71,500	63,000	—8,500
640	Settlement of claims and suits-----	7,480	7,480	-----
640	Audited Claims-----	60,636	60,636	-----
667	Judgments-----	1,171	1,171	-----
	Total, District of Columbia, (Chapter I)-----	2,717,614	1,895,516	—822,098

¹ And \$780,000 contract authority.

² And \$717,600 contract authority.

Estimate withdrawn by Commissioners.

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH, New York, *Chairman*

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

One of the principal items considered under this head pertain to the Library of Congress. House Document 640 contains two items, totaling \$178,000, submitted by the Librarian for additional personnel and for purchase of materials to enlarge the Library's Asiatic collections and to expand services in connection with the East European and Asiatic collections. A total of 27 employees at \$78,000 and \$100,000 for materials is involved, partly being new in budget submissions for 1951 and the remainder a resubmission for increases not specifically allowed in the regular appropriations. The committee has carefully considered the proposals and decided not to recommend approval of additional funds but to provide for redirection of some of the existing resources from less important work.

Submission of the estimates at this time arises directly from the current emergency in Korea. On the day of receipt of the estimates the press carried a dispatch on an address by the Librarian in which he referred to the Korean situation and indulged in remarks criticizing the Congress for what he termed its failure to grant his request of the last four years for an expert on Korea, "despite the fact I pointed out Congress would be caught short". The United States, he said, "might have had a better understanding of Korea if Congress had permitted the Library to employ an expert on that nation". Testimony before the committee indicates these statements to be in error, and the Librarian has apologized to the committee for his admittedly careless remarks. It should be pointed out that no request was made in the 1951 budget for a Korean expert or for a number of other types of personnel for which funds are now sought. Moreover, several of the increases disallowed in the regular budget which are now resubmitted did not enjoy very high priority in the Librarian's long list of proposed expansions.

The committee understands the importance of library materials and services from a military standpoint. In the 1951 bill, for example, in addition to continuing the staff and funds for the map work of the Library, an increase was allowed for personnel specifically to continue compilation of an important publication dealing with Russian documents. And notwithstanding the urgent need for retrenchment, the general salary appropriation was approved at a level which will support the present large staff of 750 employees (excluding Copyright, Legislative Reference, and custodial workers). Moreover, throughout the last war and since, funds have been appropriated under other

heads to enable the military and other agencies to transfer large sums to the Library for special projects involving library materials and research, and no doubt those agencies will continue to do that as may be necessary. But as in all appropriation matters, the committee has had to face up to the hard core of reality. The Treasury is not a bottomless pit; in the present crisis there are not enough Federal dollars to go around.

The Librarian is in position to know something of the demands for strategically useful materials and services and to weigh their importance in relation to the numerous other activities of the library. With limited resources available for appropriation, it is a prime duty of responsible administrators to critically examine current activities to the end that funds available be applied on the basis of first things first. Manifestly, that was not done in this instance, although there are several activities in the Library of relatively less importance than some of the proposals now advanced. Accordingly, the Librarian should immediately reexamine carefully and critically those activities which can be deferred, or materially reduced, and redirect personnel and funds to the fullest extent possible to these more urgent projects in furtherance of direct assistance in the current emergency.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THIS BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
686	Salaries, officers and employees, Office of the Clerk-----	\$5, 910	\$5, 910	-----
	Contingent expenses of the House:			
640	Special and select committees (1950)-----	50, 000	30, 000	-\$20, 000
643	Miscellaneous items (1950)-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
	Miscellaneous items (1951)-----	215, 000	215, 000	-----
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
640	Capitol Buildings and Grounds:			
	Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building (1950)-----	(1)	(1)	-----
	House Office Buildings-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
640	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS			
	Salaries, Library proper-----	78, 000	-----	-78, 000
	General increase of the Library-----	100, 000	-----	-100, 000
	Total, Legislative branch, (Chapter II)-----	460, 910	262, 910	-198, 000

¹ \$200 to be derived by transfer from Capitol Buildings, 1950.

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman*

DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania
PRINCE H. PRESTON, Georgia

KARL STEFAN, Nebraska
CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries and expenses.—The committee approves \$800,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, for this item. This includes \$550,000 necessitated by the discontinuance of the diplomatic rate for the purchase of rubles and the amount of \$250,000 requested for strengthening the role of the United States in international scientific activity. In February, 1950, the Soviet Government announced that the diplomatic rate of exchange of eight rubles to one United States dollar would be abolished effective July 1, 1950. The appropriation of \$550,000 has now become necessary since rubles required to meet foreign service expenses within the Soviet Union must now be purchased at the rate of four rubles to one dollar.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.—The Committee received testimony on a request for \$3,500,000 for "Personal property losses resulting from emergency evacuations" as contained in House Document No. 688. This would provide not only for advances but for full settlement of claims of State Department and Economic Cooperation Administration employees and of certain contractual employees under ECA programs for loss, damage, destruction, capture or abandonment of personal property as a result of officially ordered emergency evacuation from posts of duty. It would also provide a new, and in the opinion of the Committee, wholly unnecessary administrative staff to handle such claims. The Department of State presently has a Claim Board set up for this very purpose.

While the Committee does not disapprove the principle underlying the payment of this type of claim it does not feel that it should provide money for the settlement of such claims without proper evidence as to their validity. Some of them may exceed as much as \$20,000 each.

It is the judgment of the Committee that advances on claims of ECA personnel should be handled out of ECA appropriations made by the Congress for ECA and for State Department personnel out of the fund of that Department entitled "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service". Accordingly, in lieu of establishing a special appropriation as proposed by the Bureau of the Budget, the Committee recommends the additional sum of \$675,000 in the appropriation "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" from which advance payments may be made to State Department citizen employees and members of their families for their personal property losses under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State. The Committee expects the Department of State

to screen its claims most carefully and in accordance with Section V 56, Note 4 of the Foreign Service Regulations.

The amount of any such advance payments shall be offset in the settlement of the related claims. Payments shall be covered into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. No part of the funds provided herein are to be used for administrative purposes.

Salaries and Expenses, American Sections, International Commissions.—The committee has not included the supplemental amount of \$105,669 requested for this item which would provide for the expenses of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

International Information and Educational Activities.—The bill includes \$62,655,850 for an additional amount for "International Information and Educational Activities." This is a reduction of \$19,344,150 in the budget estimate. Provision is also made for the use of not to exceed \$15,212,000 of Economic Cooperation Administration counterpart funds.

The committee has made no reduction whatever in the budget estimates for the Voice of America. The sum of \$7,602,000 has been approved for radio broadcasting and \$41,288,000 has been provided for establishment of new radio facilities. These are the full amounts requested by the Bureau of the Budget. The committee is firmly convinced of the absolute and immediate necessity of these appropriations which are so closely connected with our national defense and security.

The following amounts are included in the bill for the various activities:

Radio broadcasting.....	\$7, 602, 000
Establishment of radio facilities.....	41, 288, 000
Press and publications.....	4, 700, 000
Motion pictures.....	10, 000, 000
Libraries, American centers.....	2, 000, 000
Exchange of persons.....	3, 000, 000
USIE Mission Staffs.....	4, 000, 000
Policy Planning Staff.....	5, 950
Interdepartmental Foreign Information Staff.....	31, 900
Office of the General Manager.....	90, 000
Regional bureaus.....	100, 000
Office of the Director, OII.....	30, 000
Office of the Director, OEX.....	20, 000
Administrative transfer.....	5, 000, 000
Total.....	77, 867, 850

This appropriation makes possible a greatly strengthened and intensified campaign of truth to offset the Communists' malicious efforts abroad to discredit the United States of America. Dissemination of truth is the one powerful method of overcoming the hate, slander, and aggression of the Communists. The funds provided will permit great intensification of efforts to reach the peoples in the critical areas of the world through greatly strengthened medium and short-wave broadcasts and through expanded programs in the other phases of information and educational activities. However, as has previously been the case, excessive amounts have been requested for supervising, directing, planning, and housekeeping this program. In keeping with the attitude previously expressed by the committee in reporting the regular annual appropriation bill, such inordinate increases have not been approved. Sufficient additional personnel has been allowed, however, to carry on the approved expanded program.

The Department is directed to spare no effort in obtaining the best and highest possible type of security-approved personnel for this operation. There must be better and closer coordination and a closer check between the activities in New York and the Washington office directing the program. A clear-cut functional responsibility at both the operating and policy levels is sorely needed.

There is no need at this time for the amount \$150,000 requested for the purchase of new furniture and such amount is hereby disapproved.

The committee has likewise disapproved in toto the request for funds in the proposed Exchange of Persons program to bring 85 Communist leaders to this country from Yugoslavia.

The committee has approved the expenditure of the sum of \$2,860,-257 for the purchase and distribution of radio receiving sets in Communist and critical areas of the world.

General Services Administration.—The bill includes the sum of \$3,000,000 (included under Chapter VII) for the acquisition and remodeling of a building in New York City to provide adequate space for the activities of the Department of State. There is an urgent and immediate need for space to provide for the expanding information and broadcasting operations which are now scattered in six different leased locations in that city. The committee was not favorably impressed with the testimony submitted at the first hearing wherein the sum of \$7,000,000 was requested for the acquisition of such a building. Subsequently further investigation has been made by the Public Buildings Service which discloses that a suitable building can be obtained for less than half the amount originally requested. In view of the testimony of Commissioner Reynolds of the Public Buildings Service it is felt that the amount approved, \$3,000,000 will be adequate to acquire and thoroughly remodel a suitable building. Selection and acquisition of a specific building shall be conducted by the Public Buildings division of the General Services Administration. At the present time the Department of State is compelled to expend the sum of \$521,893 a year for rent in the six buildings in which the activities of the Department are conducted and would be required to pay an additional sum of \$677,000 a year for space required for the expanded program for which provision is made in this bill. It may readily be seen that the purchase and thorough remodeling of a satisfactory building at a cost of \$3,000,000 will shortly result in a most substantial saving of public funds.

Liberian Road Reconstruction.—This proposal contained in House Document No. 640 is to extend through June 30, 1951, the authority and the balance of lend-lease funds in the amount of \$700,000, available to the Secretary of State under Public Law 519, 80th Congress. The purpose of the request is to reconstruct a road in Liberia between the port of Monrovia and Ganta. Since the testimony shows that such project has no connection with national defense or security this item has been disapproved by the Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service, Salaries and expenses.—The supplemental amount of \$3,980,000 was requested by the Bureau of the Budget to provide the Immigration and Naturalization Service with additional hearing examiners and supporting personnel to enable

the Service to comply with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 in deportation hearings. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Wong Yang Sung v. McGrath*, 339 U. S. C. 33, held that deportation proceedings before the Immigration and Naturalization Service are subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. Language is proposed which will allow the Immigration and Naturalization Service to proceed in deportation hearings in the same manner as before the decision in the Sung case. The adoption of this language will obviate the necessity of making the supplemental appropriation requested, thus saving the sum of \$3,980,000 for the remainder of this fiscal year. In this connection, there was testimony before the Committee to the effect that if the Immigration and Naturalization Service is required to follow the Administrative Procedure Act in deportation hearings the added cost may eventually run as high as 25 to 30 million dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Civil Aeronautics Administration, Claims, Federal Airport Act.—The committee recommends \$158,502 for this item, the full amount of the budget estimate. To date, appropriations have been made for five groups of claims totaling \$2,705,627.92 for 24 airports. The amount recommended herein covers claims of nine additional public airports. The committee is of the opinion that entirely too long a period of time is taken in processing these claims under Section 17, and expects that this activity will be brought to a speedy conclusion.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THIS BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
640	Salaries and expenses-----	\$800, 000	\$800, 000	-----
688	American sections, international commissions-----	105, 669	-----	-\$105, 669
641	International information and educational activities-----	82, 000, 000	62, 655, 850	-19, 344, 150
688	Personal property losses resulting from emergency evacuations-----	3, 500, 000	-----	-3, 500, 000
-----	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	-----	675, 000	+675, 000
	Total, Department of State-----	86, 405, 669	64, 130, 850	-22, 274, 819
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
640	Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses-----	3, 980, 000	-----	-3, 980, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
640	Civil Aeronautics Administration: Claims, Federal Airport Act-----	158, 502	158, 502	-----
668	Maritime Activities: Repair of reserve fleet vessels-----	18, 000, 000	18, 000, 000	-----
640	Vessel operating functions-----	(1)	(2)	-----
		18, 158, 502	18, 158, 502	-----
	Total, State, Justice, Commerce (Chapter III)-----	108, 544, 171	82, 289, 352	-26, 254, 819

¹ Reappropriation of \$1,570,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.

² Reappropriation denied by committee. S. S. General Meigs turned over to Navy.

CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia, *Chairman*

ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico
OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,575,000 for the purpose of printing additional currency, a reduction of \$800,000 in the amount of the estimate. Of the amount recommended, \$575,000 is for the purchase of paper stock and the balance, \$2,000,000, is for additional salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Testimony indicated that additional currency is badly needed in order to retire from circulation the worst of that which is now in use and to build up somewhat the reserve stocks on hand. At the present time reserve stocks on hand provide for only a 10-day leeway between receipt of paper and demand, and the committee is of the opinion that this period should be increased.

The committee also recommends approval of the estimate for an additional \$55,000 for salaries and expenses of the White House Police. This extra sum is necessitated due to the passage of the bill placing this force on a five-day week and will provide a total for the fiscal year 1951 of \$473,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The committee recommends the appropriation of an additional \$45,100,000 for various postal functions for the fiscal year 1951, a reduction of \$899,000 in the amount of the estimate. Most of this additional amount is estimated to be needed to allow the Department to operate on a sound basis throughout the year in compliance with the anti-deficiency law, and is made necessary because of an apparent increase in volume of mail to be handled and certain increases in transportation rates.

The amount recommended in the accompanying bill, together with the sum of \$2,207,500,000 carried in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, will give the Department a total appropriation for the fiscal year of \$2,252,600,000, as compared with the total of \$2,236,268,153 which was appropriated for the fiscal year 1950 which closed on the 30th of June, last.

Of the amount recommended, \$100,000 is for "General Administration", part of which is to pay for the continuation of the temporary staff handling litigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The committee desires that there be retained such part of this staff as is necessary until their part in the pending rate case is completed, even though it may necessitate some retrenchment in certain other programs and offices.

The committee has for some time been alarmed at the failure of the Postmaster General to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in rates on fourth-class mail. In 1925 Congress directed the Postmaster General, by the Act of February 28, 1925 (39 U. S. C. 247), to take such action, but for years no attempt has been made to obtain from the Interstate Commerce Commission an increase in rates with the result that fourth-class mail is being handled at today's high costs at rates which were set many years ago.

The committee has therefore included in the bill language requiring the Postmaster General to comply with this direction of law before he can draw from the Federal Treasury any funds to make up the deficiency between postal revenues and operating expenses.

The committee also recommends inclusion of language which will give to the Postmaster General the discretion and responsibility of determining whether or not the Department should continue to use any particular route or means of transportation after the Department has come to the conclusion that such service is not in the best interest of the Government. This provision would apply only to the transportation of domestic mail and would not involve that which goes to or from a foreign country, nor does this language affect city delivery service.

The committee does not intend by this recommendation that service should be discontinued on all routes or by any means upon which a loss occurs. It realizes that there are extenuating circumstances where mail has to be carried at what appears to be excessive rates. However, in the opinion of the committee, certain instances do exist where the Department is using means of transportation which are exceedingly more expensive than other types of transportation which would meet the requirements of the postal service and could be obtained at a much lower rate. It is this type of situation that the committee wishes to see corrected.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THIS BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
672	Bureau of the Public Debt: Distinctive paper-----	\$575, 000	\$575, 000	-----
672	Bureau of Engraving and Printing: Salaries and expenses-----	2, 800, 000	2, 000, 000	-\$800, 000
689	Secret Service Division: White House Police-----	55, 000	55, 000	-----
	Total, Treasury Department-----	3, 430, 000	2, 630, 000	-\$800, 000
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT			
	(Out of the postal revenues)			
659	General administration-----	148, 000	100, 000	-48, 000
659	Postal operations-----	7, 172, 000	7, 000, 000	-172, 000
659	Transportation of mail-----	38, 679, 000	38, 000, 000	-679, 000
	Total, Post Office Department-----	45, 999, 000	45, 100, 000	-899, 000
	Total, Treasury, Post Office (Chapter IV)-----	49, 429, 000	47, 730, 000	-1, 699, 000

No.	Name	Address	City	State	Country	Age	Sex
1	Dr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	45	M
2	Dr. W. E. Jones	456 Oak St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	38	M
3	Dr. R. L. Brown	789 Elm St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	52	M
4	Dr. M. A. White	101 Maple St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	41	M
5	Dr. C. D. Green	234 Pine St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	35	M
6	Dr. F. G. Black	567 Cedar St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	48	M
7	Dr. H. I. Gray	890 Birch St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	55	M
8	Dr. J. K. Lee	112 Spruce St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	43	M
9	Dr. L. M. Hall	145 Ash St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	39	M
10	Dr. N. O. Young	178 Hickory St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	50	M
11	Dr. P. Q. King	210 Walnut St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	46	M
12	Dr. R. S. Adams	243 Chestnut St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	53	M
13	Dr. T. U. Baker	276 Madison St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	40	M
14	Dr. V. W. Carter	309 Union St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	37	M
15	Dr. X. Y. Evans	342 Franklin St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	51	M
16	Dr. Z. A. Hill	375 Washington St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	44	M
17	Dr. B. C. Scott	408 Adams St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	36	M
18	Dr. D. E. Green	441 Jackson St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	54	M
19	Dr. F. H. White	474 Madison St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	42	M
20	Dr. G. I. Black	507 Union St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	34	M

No.	Name	Address	City	State	Country	Age	Sex
21	Dr. J. L. King	540 Franklin St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	47	M
22	Dr. K. M. Lee	573 Madison St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	33	M
23	Dr. L. N. Hall	606 Union St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	56	M
24	Dr. M. O. Young	639 Franklin St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	49	M
25	Dr. P. Q. King	672 Madison St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	32	M
26	Dr. R. S. Adams	705 Union St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	58	M
27	Dr. T. U. Baker	738 Franklin St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	45	M
28	Dr. V. W. Carter	771 Madison St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	31	M
29	Dr. X. Y. Evans	804 Union St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	60	M
30	Dr. Z. A. Hill	837 Franklin St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	43	M
31	Dr. B. C. Scott	870 Madison St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	30	M
32	Dr. D. E. Green	903 Union St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	61	M
33	Dr. F. H. White	936 Franklin St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	46	M
34	Dr. G. I. Black	969 Madison St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	29	M
35	Dr. H. J. Gray	1002 Union St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	62	M
36	Dr. I. K. Lee	1035 Franklin St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	48	M
37	Dr. J. L. King	1068 Madison St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	35	M
38	Dr. K. M. Lee	1101 Union St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	63	M
39	Dr. L. N. Hall	1134 Franklin St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	50	M
40	Dr. M. O. Young	1167 Madison St.	Chicago	Ill.	U. S.	37	M

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, *Chairman*

WILLIAM G. STIGLER, Oklahoma
EDWARD H. KRUSE, Jr., Indiana

H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota
WALT HORAN, Washington

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Animal Industry: Research facilities.—House Document No. 640 includes an estimate of \$24,500,000 to construct a research laboratory on Prudence Island, Rhode Island, for the purpose of studying the foot-and-mouth and similar animal diseases. The committee feels that the Department should explore further the possibility of conducting this work in cooperation with those countries which have existing research facilities and are presently engaged in this work. Consequently, it does not approve this estimate at this time.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.—The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$100,000 to cover obligations incurred pursuant to contract authority authorized in the 1950 appropriation act for the construction of facilities at the new Southwest Irrigation Field Station at Brawley, California. The entire program is estimated to cost \$300,000, of which \$100,000 was provided in the fiscal year 1949. This supplemental estimate provides for the second installment, and the final installment of \$100,000 has been included in the General Appropriation Act for 1951.

Farmers' Home Administration.—An additional \$25,000,000 for production and subsistence loans, together with an additional \$1,500,000 for administration, is proposed in House Document No. 640. These funds are requested to meet the widespread losses of livestock and crops as the result of the recent floods, blizzards, droughts, and other abnormal weather conditions in many areas of the country. The committee recommends additional loan authorization in the amount of \$18,000,000; however no additional funds for salaries and expenses are approved since such costs can be met out of funds already available under the disaster loan revolving fund. The committee has provided that the additional loan authorization should be used exclusively for loans to farmers and stockmen suffering losses in those disaster areas designated under the provisions of Public Law 38 (April 6, 1949).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THIS BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with previous estimates
640	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Agricultural Research Administration:			
	Bureau of Animal Industry: Research facilities-----	\$24, 500, 000	-----	-\$24, 500, 000
	Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering: Soils, fertilizers and irrigation-----	100, 000	\$100, 000	-----
640	Farmers' Home Administration:			
	Loan authorization-----	(25, 000, 000)	(18, 000, 000)	(-7, 000, 000)
	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 500, 000	-----	-1, 500, 000
	Total, Department of Agriculture (Chapter V)-----	26, 100, 000	100, 000	-26, 000, 000

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio, *Chairman*

W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction.—An estimate of \$205,000 to replace school structures destroyed by fire has been approved. The reconstruction will take place at the Chilocco school, Oklahoma, and at the White Horse school, Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak.

Payment to Ft. Berthold, N. Dak., Tribes.—The committee recommends approval of an estimate of \$7,500,000 to provide funds for payment to the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., pursuant to Public Law 437, 81st Congress, for losses suffered by reason of the construction of Garrison Dam.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Construction and Rehabilitation.—Under authorization of Public Law 628, approved July 31, 1950, an appropriation of \$1,100,000 has been requested and is approved to begin construction of the Eklutna hydro-electric project in Alaska. This project is estimated to cost a total of \$20,365,400, and will provide badly needed electric power at reasonable rates. The project is represented to be self-liquidating, including payment of interest on the Federal investment.

BUREAU OF MINES

Conservation and Development of Mineral Resources.—A supplemental estimate of \$250,000 is approved. This sum is needed to finance accelerated research designed to recover manganese from steel mill slags. Development of a feasible process for recovering manganese from this material which is now wasted would augment our manganese supply by approximately 250,000 tons a year.

Construction.—An appropriation of \$600,000 is recommended, as requested, to provide funds for construction of a pilot plant for beneficiating low-grade manganese ore at Artillery Peak, Arizona.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Construction.—An estimate of \$110,000 is recommended to provide for replacement of buildings and facilities destroyed by fire on St. George Island, Alaska, and for alterations and equipment of a vessel obtained from surplus to replace another vessel rendered inoperable by fire.

TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

Administration of Territories and Possessions.—The sum of \$36,000 is approved to provide for additional compensation of certain employees of the Virgin Islands formerly paid under a local rate, but who were classified pursuant to the Classification Act of 1949.

Construction, Alaska Railroad.—The committee has approved an estimate of \$1,500,000 for the repair of bridges on the Seward-Portage section of the Alaska Railroad. Many of the structures in this part of the railroad are in urgent need of repair so that shipments will not be interrupted during the time needed to complete highway facilities now under construction.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THIS BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
640	Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
	Construction-----	\$205, 000	\$205, 000	-----
	Payment to the Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. (1950)-----	7, 500, 000	7, 500, 000	-----
690	Bureau of Reclamation: Construction and Rehabilitation-----	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	-----
690	Bureau of Mines:			
	Conservation and Development of Mineral Resources-----	250, 000	250, 000	-----
	Construction-----	600, 000	600, 000	-----
640	Fish and Wildlife Service: Construction-----	110, 000	110, 000	-----
	TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS			
661	Administration of Territories and Possessions-----	36, 000	36, 000	-----
690	Construction, Alaska Railroad-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Interior (Chapter VI)-----	11, 301, 000	11, 301, 000	-----

CHAPTER VII

SUBCOMMITTEE

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas, *Chairman*

ALBERT GORE, Tennessee

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama

FRANCIS CASE, South Dakota

JOHN PHILLIPS, California

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Emergencies, (National Defense).—The bill includes the Budget estimate of \$10,000,000 to provide an emergency fund for the President to meet requirements which cannot be foreseen and which require immediate action. The committee is advised that estimates for such requirements will be placed before Congress in the usual way when the specific need for funds becomes known. This procedure is in line with precedents established during World War II when a total in excess of \$600,000,000 was provided for similar purposes.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The committee has considered a supplemental estimate of \$260,000,000 to permit the commission to continue its work on all forms of atomic weapons, including the hydrogen or fusion bomb. This estimate, which is included in the bill by the committee, will provide the major portion of funds necessary to acquire a site and begin construction of additional and more efficient plants and related facilities. These plants will provide for the production of materials for weapons, either the atomic or the hydrogen bomb. The plants are essential to provide new information necessary to the development of the atomic energy program. The committee is of the opinion that the project is essential and should be undertaken without delay.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Acquisition of land, District of Columbia.—The committee has included in the bill the sum of \$500,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to the Blair and Blair Lee Houses, for which an estimate of \$525,000 was submitted. Acquisition of the land is desirable at this time as the property is to be sold and there is danger it may be acquired for commercial purposes. The committee believes, in view of the assessed valuation of this property, that it can be acquired for the amount recommended.

Strategic and Critical Materials.—The committee considered a request for an additional \$600,000,000 for this purpose and has included in the bill a total of \$598,637,370. In effecting the reduction of \$1,362,630 in this item the committee has allowed the entire amount requested for the acquisition of materials. The reduction has been applied to funds for handling, which has been reduced by \$1,154,760,

and to the estimate for procurement and administrative expenses which has been reduced by \$207,870. The need to speed up the stockpiling program has been accentuated by the recent change in the international situation. Also, the committee was advised that purchases in a number of important materials had not progressed as rapidly as was desired. The funds provided will permit the building up of reserves to a point more nearly adequate to requirements for the future insofar as it is presently possible to estimate.

General Supply Fund.—The committee considered a supplemental request for \$36,000,000 to augment funds provided in the current year supply bill amounting to \$14,000,000, which would provide a total of \$50,000,000 for this purpose. The basic act authorizes a maximum capitalization of \$75,000,000 for this fund. The primary purpose of the supplemental request was to provide for new items of stock in connection with the increase in the number of common-use items from 3,200 to 10,000, and to extend the mandatory stores system to the Veterans' Administration and the Post Office Department. The committee is of the opinion that four or five of the proposed items presented during the hearings are questionable and should not be undertaken at this time and feels that an expansion in excess of \$30,000,000 cannot be justified. The committee regrets that there was a lack of information as to the operations of GSA in connection with this revolving fund. The lack of data as to administrative expenses was particularly noticeable. The committee feels that in the future more accurate and detailed information should be provided, or that consideration should be given to the liquidation of the fund.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The committee has not allowed the estimate of \$475,000 for the establishment of the National Science Foundation, which was authorized by the Act of May 10, 1950. Denial of funds for the establishment of the Foundation is in no way an expression of disapproval of the activity. The committee has deferred organization of this new activity because it believes that new programs which will not provide early aid to our defense effort should not be initiated at this time.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER

Certain activities and functions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 were continued in effect until June 30, 1951, by Public Law 574 of the present Congress, approved June 23, 1950. Under its provisions rent control is extended to December 31, 1950, and until June 30, 1951, if local communities take affirmative action indicating a desire for extension to the latter date. To provide funds for enforcing the Act, the committee has considered a supplemental estimate for the fiscal year 1951 in the sum of \$14,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 would be used for the payment of terminal leave, and \$605,000 for liquidation purposes during the fiscal year 1952. The committee has denied this latter request and will require that liquidation proceed with administration of the Act during the fiscal year 1951 with termination of all activities by June 30, 1951. The committee has made a reduction of \$1,600,000 through the reappropriation of unobligated balances in that amount from 1950 appropriations, and has

recommended a further reduction of \$1,179,500, leaving a direct appropriation of \$10,615,500, which, together with the reappropriation referred to above will provide a total of \$12,215,500 for full administration of the Act until December 31, 1950, and until June 30, 1951 in local communities which take affirmative action. The committee feels that the current international situation justifies continuation of this program at the rate recommended in the bill.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The Selective Service Act of 1948, scheduled to expire on June 24, 1950, was extended until July 9, 1951 by Public Law 599, 81st Congress. Prior to the passage of the extension act the House and the Senate had approved an appropriation of \$4,954,000 for the operation of the Office of Selective Service Records. On passage of Public Law 599 continuing the Selective Service System the Budget submitted a supplemental estimate of \$20,476,000 for continuation of the Selective Service System and at the same time proposed language providing that funds appropriated to the Office of Selective Service Records now contained in the general appropriation bill, 1951, be merged with the appropriation for the Selective Service System. The committee has approved this provision, together with a provision validating obligations incurred prior to the date of enactment of the pending bill.

The committee has recommended a reduction of \$1,115,970 in the supplemental request of \$20,476,000. This reduction has been applied proportionately to funds requested for national and state headquarters, the committee being of the opinion that the amounts requested for these offices would lead to overstaffing and expenditures for travel and other purposes not essential to the successful administration of the law. The committee has allowed the full amount requested for the operation of local boards. The bulk of the work performed in this effort must necessarily be performed in the communities where these boards are located and the patriotic citizens who are performing work without charge should have the clerical and other assistance necessary for the administration of the Act.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.—The bill includes \$8,614,800 for this purpose, which is a reduction of \$385,200 in the Budget estimate of \$9,000,000. Of the amount recommended, \$8,225,000 is for the medical, hospital, and domiciliary program to provide adequately for the new staff required by the opening of new hospitals to be completed during the fiscal year 1951, and to provide for salaries on the basis of actual recent experience, which are higher than was originally estimated. The reduction of \$385,200 is due to the denial of 100 proposed new positions in connection with the loan guaranty program for which 824 new positions were requested. The proposed increase was requested due to the increased work volume which was not anticipated when the original estimates were presented, including the direct loan program authorized in the recent Housing Act of 1950. Although there has been increased activity because of this program it is believed that this increase is not permanent and

that there will be a reduction in the workload during the latter part of this fiscal year.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Repair of reserve fleet vessels.—The bill contains the Budget estimate of \$18,000,000 for the repair and activation of vessels of the reserve fleet. This work will be performed by the Maritime Administration in accordance with the terms of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946. This sum (\$18,000,000) will be required to repair and activate 52 vessels now in the reserve fleet for service as requested by the Department of Defense, and will also permit the repair of 46 troopships to the extent required to put them in seaworthy condition, after which they will be returned to the reserve fleet. Additional ships will be repaired with funds provided by the Military Sea Transportation Service. The committee was advised that 18 vessels will be repaired directly by MSTs and 65 will be repaired by Maritime with funds advanced by MSTs. The total program, as presented to the committee, will provide for the repair and activation of 135 vessels and the repair and return to the reserve fleet of 46 vessels, at an over-all cost of approximately \$27,000,000.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THIS BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
655	Executive Office of the President: Emergencies (National Defense)-----	\$10, 000, 000	\$10, 000, 000	-----
635	Atomic Energy Commission-----	260, 000, 000	260, 000, 000	-----
	General Services Administration:			
	Public Buildings Service:			
640	Acquisition of Land, District of Columbia-----	525, 000	500, 000	-\$25, 000
641	Department of State Building, New York, N. Y.-----	7, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-4, 000, 000
669	Strategic and Critical Materials-----	600, 000, 000	598, 637, 370	-1, 362, 630
660	General Supply Fund-----	36, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	-6, 000, 000
640	National Science Foundation-----	475, 000	-----	-475, 000
640	Office of the Housing Expediter-----	14, 000, 000	10, 615, 500	-3, 384, 500
656	Selective Service System-----	20, 476, 000	19, 360, 030	-1, 115, 970
673	Veterans' Administration: Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services-----	9, 000, 000	8, 614, 800	-385, 200
	Total, Independent Offices (Chapter VII)-----	957, 476, 000	940, 727, 700	-16, 748, 300

CHAPTER VIII

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN H. KERR, North Carolina, *Chairman*

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan

JOHN TABER, New York
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The amount of \$4,000,000 requested for initiating construction of the Ice Harbor Lock and Dam on the Snake River in Washington, under Rivers and Harbors, is denied. Previous action of the Congress in denying funds for this project was based on the lack of general agreement between departments and agencies of the Government and private industry as to the effect the construction of this dam would have on the salmon fishing industry on the Columbia River and its tributaries, especially the Snake River. Testimony presented the committee in connection with the current request definitely indicates the problem remains unresolved. The committee feels that the power production in the northwest, as presently constituted and as projected on the basis of projects constructed or actually under construction, is such as to permit the deferment of construction of the Ice Harbor Lock and Dam until the effect of the McNary Dam on the salmon runs is determined. The committee is informed that this should be within two years after the fish ladders are constructed. Closure of McNary Dam is scheduled to take place during the latter part of the calendar year 1950.

The amount of \$2,900,000 requested for initiating construction of the Albeni Falls Reservoir, Idaho, under Flood Control, is approved. This is essentially a power project although some flood control benefits will also accrue. The committee is advised that this is a regulating dam designed to increase the generating capacity at Bonneville, Grand Coulee, and McNary Dams to the extent of 109,000 kilowatts in addition to new capacity of 24,000 kilowatts of continuous power at the site. The benefits at the downstream dams will be effective in 1952. Generation at the site, according to testimony, will be placed on the lines during 1954.

The bill includes the amount of \$6,000,000 for the emergency fund under Flood Control, general. Although Public Law 516, 81st Congress, authorizes a working fund of \$15,000,000, the committee feels that the history of expenditures from the emergency fund does not justify a total amount in excess of \$10,000,000. The \$6,000,000 recommended herein supplements the \$4,000,000 contained in the General Appropriation Bill as passed by the House. The committee recommends that the Corps of Engineers exercise every selectivity in the repair of private levees in order that the yearly expenditures remain within the total appropriation recommended for this purpose.

PANAMA CANAL

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,500,000, a reduction of \$1,500,000 in the budget estimates, for maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal. This amount is to be used for initiating a much needed housing program in the Canal Zone at a total estimated cost of \$80,000,000. This program has been under consideration and study for some time, and it is generally agreed that the program is not only needed but is economically sound. The committee feels that because of delays generally inherent in getting a program of this magnitude started the amount of \$2,500,000 will prove adequate for the current fiscal year. The initial appropriation for housing is being recommended with the stipulation that the Governor of the Canal Zone immediately make arrangements to transfer to the Panama Railroad Company all matters dealing with Zone housing. This transfer should be effected in time to permit the fiscal year 1952 request for housing to be presented by the Panama Railroad Company. It is the opinion of the committee that the proposed arrangement will place the housing operations on a business basis similar to the other business activities of the Railroad Company.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

The committee recommends the request of \$12,750,000 for the Soldiers' Home. This fund will be used to construct an 842-bed domiciliary barracks and a 210-bed hospital building. It was testified that most of the buildings are very old and difficult to maintain, one structure having been erected in 1876. Furthermore, the demand for residence in the Home is increasing and the Home cannot fulfill the purpose for which it was established unless adequate facilities are provided. The funds recommended herein are derived from the Soldiers' Home Trust Fund and are not out of the general revenues of the Treasury.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THIS BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
640	CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Corps of Engineers: Rivers and Harbors: Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works----- Flood control: Flood control, general----- Flood control, general (emergency fund)----- The Panama Canal: Maintenance and operation----- United States Soldiers' Home----- Total, Civil Functions, Department of the Army (Chapter VIII)-----	\$4, 000, 000 2, 900, 000 11, 000, 000 4, 000, 000 (12, 750, 000) 21, 900, 000	----- \$2, 900, 000 6, 000, 000 2, 500, 000 (12, 750, 000) 11, 400, 000	----- -\$4, 000, 000 ----- -5, 000, 000 -1, 500, 000 ----- -10, 500, 000

CHAPTER IX

SUBCOMMITTEE

GEORGE H. MAHON, Texas, *Chairman*

HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

ALBERT J. ENGEL, Michigan
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY, Vermont

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

There has been considered by the committee in connection with Chapter IX of the present bill estimates contained in House Documents 640, 657, 670, 671, and 677.

HOUSE DOCUMENT 640

In House Document 640 will be found proposed language for the purpose of extending the availability of funds—for expenditure purposes only—for “Bureau of Ships, Maintenance” and “Bureau of Aeronautics, Aviation, Navy”, to permit the orderly liquidation of certain obligations for procurement and for research and development. The necessity for this language is due primarily to the inability of the Department to determine exactly the time of development of highly technical material and the employment of these improved items and ideas into the material called for in the original contracts. The language proposed will permit the Department to liquidate these original contracts in an orderly manner rather than to require the contractors to file claims and make presentations to other government agencies unfamiliar with the facts in the respective instances. The committee is of the opinion that this proposed procedure is more expeditious, less expensive to the government, and more satisfactory to all parties concerned than any other procedure.

PUBLIC WORKS (NEW)

House Document 640 contains language, also, under the heading “Public Works (new)” for the purpose of carrying into force and effect the provisions of Public Law 389 authorizing the construction of a memorial hospital at St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, in recognition and appreciation of the heroic services of the people of St. Lawrence and Lawn, Newfoundland, in saving the lives of officers and men of the U. S. S. *Pollux* and U. S. S. *Truxton*, wrecked near St. Lawrence in 1942. The authority proposed in the language does not include the appropriation of any funds but authorizes the use of balances from Bureau of Yards and Docks public works funds (new) for this purpose. The hospital is to be constructed and equipped within the amount of \$375,000 and turned over to the people of St. Lawrence in fee simple with no requirements upon this government to provide further funds for its support or maintenance.

The general provision contained in House Document 640, as revised by House Document 671, relating to the Department of the Navy is for the purpose of authorizing the payment, from current appropriations, of certain small claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due from lapsed appropriations not having sufficient balances to permit such payment to be made. The committee approves the payment of these obligations in this manner.

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST, HOUSE DOCUMENT 657

The request for funds contained in House Document 657 in the amount of \$10,486,976,000, carries funds for all departments of the military service and as stated in the letter of transmittal is

* * * first, to meet the immediate situation in Korea, and, second, to provide for an early, but orderly, build-up of our military forces to a state of readiness designed to deter further acts of aggression.

In the past four years—fiscal years 1947 through 1950—there has been provided new obligational authority for expenditure on military functions under the military departments of approximately 49 billion 330 million dollars. Of this amount 11 billion 672 million dollars was authorized in fiscal year 1947; 9 billion 812 million dollars in fiscal year 1948; 13 billion 955 million dollars in fiscal year 1949; and 13 billion 891 million dollars in fiscal year 1950, which ended June 30, 1950. Information before the committee indicates that of the above total amount 48 billion 439 million dollars was used in the four fiscal years and that the balance of 891 million dollars authorized is being used in the current fiscal year—1951.

Some 40 percent or approximately 19 billion 850 million dollars of the funds appropriated for the four fiscal years above mentioned has been used to pay, feed, clothe, and transport the military forces; 26 percent or approximately 12 billion 800 million dollars has been required to operate and maintain aircraft, ships, other technical equipment and military installations. In addition to these requirements funds have been provided, necessarily, for major procurements; civilian components of the military forces; research and development on new weapons and new techniques of warfare; industrial mobilization; military public works construction in the Zone of the Interior and overseas; and retired pay of former military personnel.

The item for major procurements has utilized an expenditure of more than 8½ billion dollars which has included such major items as ships, aircraft, tanks, weapons, ammunition and other combat and combat-support material. In this connection it is quite significant at this time to note that of the total amount provided for procurement only about 10 percent was used in modernizing and equipping the Army. It is true that from World War II there are stocks of many usable items, many in excess of peacetime requirements. On the other hand such stocks are unbalanced and considerable quantities are unserviceable for want of repairs or modernization. Events of recent weeks have made it crystal clear that the military planning and thinking in key positions is not as clear and accurate as could be desired but it is not the purpose of the committee at this time to criticize past errors of judgment. The purpose of the committee and the Congress now is to exercise its responsibility and bring into balance the defense forces and munitions of war in order to face the realities that presently confront the Nation.

The supplemental request likewise requests additional funds for the employment of civilian personnel in all the military departments to carry on the increased load of work resulting from the speeding up of the program and increasing the military strength. Further comment on the over-all request for civilian personnel will be found on page 45 of this report. The hearings are very adequate with respect to the numerous increases requested and for detailed information as to the breakdown of such requirements attention is directed to the hearings.

The committee has approved the request for funds as presented, realizing that the circumstances under which the requirements are presented does not give to either the departments or the Congress sufficient time or information upon which to base the usual careful consideration given to requests for appropriations. In some instances, from the information presented, the committee was of the opinion that insufficient consideration had been given to the information at hand and have tried to adjust within the funds requested certain items. Outstanding in this respect are the items for "Medical and Hospital Department, Army", and "Medical care, Navy". While information relative to requirements under these services cannot be predicted with accuracy it is quite apparent from information given the committee that the request for funds as presented to the committee for these services is insufficient. In order to meet the deficiency and to do so without increasing the over-all request for appropriation the committee has proposed language permitting the Secretary in each of the services to effect transfers from other appropriations where surplus funds may be available to the medical services in an amount not to exceed that which each of the services indicated as necessary for the anticipated work load.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CONTINGENCIES

The request for authority to meet emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising in the Department of Defense contained in House Document 657, as revised in House Document 677, for \$85,000,000 is new authority for the Secretary of Defense in anticipation of contingencies which may arise from the present international situation. The committee is well aware that unforeseen emergencies that require the most expeditious handling can arise when conditions are as fluid as at the present time and for that reason recommends the appropriation of the amount requested subject to clearance by the Office of the Secretary of Defense of programs to be prosecuted thereunder with the Appropriation Committees of the Congress, and a quarterly report being filed with said committees disclosing the purposes for which the funds have been obligated and expended.

EMERGENCY FUND

The \$190,000,000 requested in House Document 657 for Emergency Funds is for research and development in the amount of \$120,000,000 and industrial mobilization in the amount of \$70,000,000. Justifications of these estimates were not firm, it being stated by the witness that "It is an educated estimate". The committee is well aware that emergencies may arise where it would be most desirable to have

readily available funds with which to expedite basic research on a certain problem or to accelerate development on some item that research had disclosed as practicable and desirable, or to accelerate and intensify preparedness in the industrial field. Under the circumstances the committee proposes to approve the estimate in the total amount of \$190,000,000, subject, however, to the Department of Defense, after securing approval of the Bureau of the Budget and the Research and Development Board, presenting all information concerning the project for which the funds are desired to the Appropriation Committees of the Congress for consideration and approval.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The request of the Department of the Army for \$3,063,547,000 as a supplemental estimate for fiscal year 1951 is for the purpose of enabling the Army to meet the immediate situation in Korea and to provide for an early increase in its combat readiness by strengthening combat forces and providing troops with the most modern equipment. The above amount includes \$4,393,000 for the Alaska Communication System.

To strengthen the Army the Joint Chiefs of Staff, with proper approval, have recommended the bringing of Army units in the Far East Command and those in the Zone of the Interior which are to be shipped overseas to combat strength, and to replace in the general reserve the units shipped overseas. This will require the activating of an additional division bringing the number of divisions to 11, and the activation of two additional replacement training divisions, and additional spaces to provide a steady flow of replacements to the combat area. In the supplemental estimates it is indicated that the cost of these increases will approximate \$495,000,000, which will include all maintenance and operation costs connected with the personnel, and for only limited major procurement. Logistic support for these forces including supply of equipment, ammunition, food, clothing, medical care, transportation, communications and everything needed to sustain them in combat will cost an additional \$1,743,000,000. A detailed breakdown of the amounts requested will be found beginning on page 25 of the hearings.

Military Personnel Increase.—The supplemental estimate of 475 million dollars, plus, for military personnel for the Army includes costs for all Regular officers and enlisted personnel, Reserves on extended active duty with Regular forces and Reserves on continuous active duty for training Reserve forces. Such costs include "Pay and allowances", "Subsistence," "Individual clothing," "Permanent change of station travel," and other military personnel activities such as "Welfare and morale."

Funds were requested in the General Appropriation bill for a military strength for the Army of 630,000 and the House of Representatives made no reduction in the amount requested. The committee is advised that the strength of the Army as of the outbreak of the Korean situation was some 40,000 below strength. The supplemental funds herein requested is proposed to bring the strength of the Army by June 30, 1951 to approximately 834,000, or an average increased strength for the year of approximately 100,000 over the number requested in the General Appropriation bill.

NATIONAL GUARD

Funds in the amount of \$17,648,000 are requested in House Document 657 for additional training and week end firing of the National Guard. These funds will permit individuals to qualify with arms so that when they come to the summer camp the entire period can be devoted to tactical training. The committee recommends the appropriation of the amount requested. It is to be noted that no funds are provided for the calling into regular service of National Guard units but for the purpose of training of the National Guard in its present Guard status. The request of the Army has been limited to the above amount for the reason that definite plans for the National Guard are still under study.

EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

The request for authority and \$125,000,000 for "Expediting Production," contained in House Document 657, is to revive authority vested in the Army during the period of World War II and which was found at that time to meet many emergencies and to serve a very useful purpose. Justifications for this request are clearly and concisely set forth in the hearings beginning on page 98, and reference to that part of the hearing may be had for further detail. The committee is reluctant, however, under present circumstances to grant the sweeping authority contained in the language of the proposed request and is approving it subject to the Secretary of the Army, after determining that the exercise of such authority is essential, presenting all information concerning the matter to the Appropriation Committees of the Congress for consideration and approval.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

Subsequent to passage in the House of Representatives of the General Appropriations bill there was enacted Public Law 564, 81st Congress, authorizing construction of projects throughout the military services. In accordance with such authorizations an estimate for Military Construction, Army, was submitted to the Senate (S. Doc. 162) requesting an appropriation of funds in the total amount of \$95,478,000. Upon consideration of the request the Senate included in the General Appropriation bill a new paragraph granting the request to the extent of \$95,318,585. As soon as the Senate had tentatively approved Chapter X of the General Appropriation bill this committee scheduled hearings on the projects included in the request contained in Senate Document 162 and on July 18, 1950, held hearings which will be found beginning on page 77 of the Military Construction hearings for the Department of Defense Appropriations for 1951.

On August 4, 1950, the President submitted an additional estimate (H. Doc. 677) including, among other things, a request for \$84,952,000 for Military Construction, Army, some of the items being for additional increments of work on projects carried in the General Appropriation bill. All projects are authorized by law, some being specifically authorized and others coming under the provisions of an Act approved July 2, 1940, 50 U. S. C. App. 1171 (54 Stat. 712). Hearings were held and testimony taken concerning each of the projects, the in-

formation to be found beginning on page 455 of the hearings on the supplemental appropriation bill, 1951, for the national defense. After thorough and careful consideration of the individual items and based upon present requirements an appropriation in the amount of the request is recommended by the committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The supplemental request of the Department of the Navy to its 1951 budget request totals \$2,648,029,000 and is for the purpose of providing what is immediately necessary in the theater of operations; to replace what has been committed, and to build to a long range level of increased strength. The emergency, which was precipitated on June 25, made it necessary for the Navy to procure and activate more shipping for the military sea transport service to support the Army divisions and Air Force groups in the Far East Command, plus augmented naval forces.

To accomplish the mission assigned to it the Navy requests funds to increase its military personnel strength in man-years of 165,951. This is an increase of 121,827 in the Navy and 44,124 in the Marine Corps. The increase in military personnel costs will be approximately \$560.6 million. The program provides for bringing crews of commissioned ships and units to combat strength as required, and for manning the ships and units for reactivation. The Marine Corps will be about doubled in strength. An orderly personnel augmentation by means of selective calling up of the Navy Reserve and controlled recruiting is the Navy's program. The Marine Corps has already called up its Organized Reserve ground units and some Reserve Air Squadrons may be called to active duty later. The rapidity with which such units of the civilian components of our military forces can be called into service and placed in trained units is the reward for the funds appropriated during peace-time years for such activities. The use of such funds has provided a great wealth of manpower for the services to draw upon in an emergency.

Plans are in the making to increase the Marine Corps to combat strength and add two additional Marine aircraft squadrons but no funds are appropriated in the present bill for such purpose.

SHIPBUILDING

The supplemental request for construction and conversion of ships is \$185,000,000. Of this total some \$84,000,000 is to be used for the construction of new ships which are included in authorized tonnage. These ships include a submarine, over 100 landing craft and several mine sweeping and harbor craft. The types to be constructed are of new design needed to meet developments in naval warfare since the end of World War II.

For converting 31 existing ships, \$97,000,000 will be required. These ships include an aircraft carrier, several submarines and a number of auxiliary and escort type vessels. In strengthening the fleet it is necessary that these ships, constructed during World War II, be modernized to permit the use of new types of equipment and to expand their usefulness to the fleet in the light of recent developments in the field of naval warfare.

The balance of the funds requested for shipbuilding is for the purpose of accelerating by approximately four months the completion of an aircraft carrier now under conversion.

CONSTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT AND RELATED PROCUREMENT

The budget request for fiscal year 1951 carried in the General Appropriation bill provided for the procurement of 980 aircraft and related procurement required for the support of 6,233 operating aircraft.

The supplemental budget for this purpose, presented in House Documents 657 and 677, provides for the procurement of 2,377 additional aircraft required for the support of an increased total operating strength of 7,335 aircraft. These aircraft, which are essentially first-line combat types, are required to replace combat losses. They are needed, also, for the additional groups and squadrons which are being activated. In addition they will provide for the normal peacetime attrition resulting from increased operations incident to the larger Naval air establishment. They will also provide for partial modernization of the regular and Reserve components of the Naval and Marine Corps Aviation. The total budget requests for fiscal year 1951 provide aircraft to meet peacetime requirements and current and potential combat assignments programmed at the presently authorized operating level of 7,335 aircraft.

FACILITIES

The purpose of the request in House Document 677 for authority under the heading "Facilities" is to secure for the Department of the Navy similar authority granted the Department of the Army under the provision for "Expediting production". The language, insofar as the Navy is concerned, will be applicable to the appropriations made available during fiscal year 1951 for "Ordnance for new construction," "Ordnance and facilities," "Construction of ships," "Ships and facilities," and "Aircraft and facilities," and is similar to authority granted during World War II. This is not a request for appropriation but for authority to transfer funds from the appropriation items above mentioned in order to facilitate work of the department. The committee recommends approval of the language requested subject to the determination of the Secretary of the Navy, approved by the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget, being presented to the Appropriation Committees of the Congress for consideration and approval with a limitation that not to exceed \$100,000,000 may be used for the purposes of this section.

PUBLIC WORKS, NAVY

At the time of consideration of appropriations to be carried in the regular appropriation bill for the Department of the Navy early in the present session of the Congress, there was pending before the proper legislative committees of the Congress proposed legislation to authorize individual items that were to go into the public works to be accomplished by the Department of the Navy. The authorizing legislation had not been enacted when the General Appropriation bill was pre-

sented to the House of Representatives, hence no funds for public works were included in the bill.

Upon passage of authorizing legislation—Public Law 564, 81st Congress—an estimate was presented to the Senate—(S. Doc. 162)—which was considered along with other requirements of the department. After careful consideration by the Senate Appropriation Committee there was included in the General Appropriation bill an amount of \$62,928,000, the total amount requested for the purpose in the document above mentioned. As soon as the Senate had acted tentatively on Chapter X of the General Appropriation bill your committee called hearings and considered the requirements under the individual items for which requests had been submitted, a list of the projects being found beginning on page 1 of the hearings on Military Construction, held on July 7, 1950.

No formal presentation of these items was made to the House of Representatives since they were first placed in the bill in the Senate and were items for consideration by the conference committee between the two Houses when the General Appropriation bill was in conference. After hearings and careful consideration of the matter the committee realizing present requirements determined to agree with the action of the Senate in regards the public works projects and agreed to the request and brought the amendment back to the House for a separate vote.

Subsequent to the above consideration another estimate—House Document 677—was submitted containing, among other things, an item for "Public Works, Navy" in the amount of \$85,978,000, including some fifty odd projects. Hearings were promptly called and the testimony concerning the various items will be found on page 394 of the hearings on National Defense of August 7, 1950, on the supplemental requests for funds, 1951. After careful consideration of the individual projects and again in view of present military considerations, which are materially different than those under consideration earlier in the year, the committee has approved funds in the total amount of the request. These projects are located throughout the world and are properly authorized either individually or as general maintenance and operation items.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The supplemental estimates contained in House Document 657 for the Department of the Air Force total \$4,535,400,000 and represent the estimated requirements to meet all costs directly chargeable to the Korean emergency as projected for fiscal year 1951 of \$1,443,000,000, and the costs incident to the build-up of the Air Force from its present 48-group structure to a 58-group level by the end of fiscal year 1951, the cost of which is estimated to be \$3,092,000,000. With these funds it is proposed to improve the over-all readiness of the Air Force by increasing and accelerating rates of aircraft procurement; increasing the unit training of combat units, pilots and technical personnel; expedite construction of needed operational requirements and expedite the completion of the radar fence; and other measures to improve air defense capabilities, and to build from the current strength of 48-groups to a level of 58-groups by the end of fiscal year 1951.

The military personnel required to augment the supplemental program is an increase of 132,314, with an average increased strength for the year of 82,786. Such numbers will be used to reinforce units of the Far East Air Force to the extent necessary to meet combat operations, to replace units and personnel transferred from the Zone of the Interior to the Far East, to augment support activities such as training and supply to the extent necessary, and to provide the military strength to build up towards a 58-group Air Force. The pay and allowance requirements for the increased number is estimated to be \$307,000,000.

For Construction of Aircraft and related procurement the supplemental estimate of \$2,672,570,000 covers the procurement of new aircraft in approximately double the number provided for in the regular 1951 estimates and in sufficient quantities to raise the level of the Air Force to a modern 58-group force by the end of fiscal year 1951.

For Maintenance and Operations the estimate of \$799,100,000 provides for the required increased activity in major areas of the appropriation, including the operation of aircraft, depot maintenance and supply operation, organization, base and maintenance supplies and equipment, maintenance and operation of installations, distribution of matériel, commercial transportation, commercial communications systems, training, and general expenses. The estimate is predicated on an increased number of flying hours, the increased maintenance spares and spare parts of airframes, engines, propellers, and other aircraft accessories, including airborne weapons and communications equipment procured for aircraft, for supplies and materials required in the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and for certain strategic aircraft maintenance spares.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The estimates contained in House Document 657 requests funds for additional civilian personnel to carry into effect the augmented military program. For purposes of clarity the funds requested in the original estimates as well as the supplemental estimates for 1951 are shown below in table form.

Original estimates, 1951

Agency	Positions	Man-years	Amount
Office of the Secretary of Defense.....	1,697	1,666	\$8,898,000
Army.....	¹ 270,485	261,584	² 725,370,982
Navy.....	297,317	287,600	969,327,000
Air Force.....	159,179	153,117	480,941,174

¹ Includes approximately 37,720 project order positions and 1,400 indigenous positions overseas.

² Excludes funds for "project order" positions paid from procurement funds.

Supplemental estimates, 1951

Agency	Positions	Man-years	Amount
Office of the Secretary of Defense.....	None	None	None
Army.....	¹ 134,181	114,582	² \$159,808,501
Navy.....	75,000	54,000	184,000,000
Air Force.....	48,200	40,249	³ 166,001,300

¹ Includes approximately 26,000 indigenous positions overseas and 42,936 project order positions.

² Excludes funds for "project order" positions paid from procurement funds.

³ Includes approximately \$31,600,000 overtime.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

No requests for additional personnel in the Office of the Secretary of Defense are included in the request for supplemental funds.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CIVILIAN PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

The Army portion of the estimate includes \$159,808,501 for civilian personnel, which provides 134,181 positions, or 114,582 man years.

The additional man years provided for the Army are required for the following purposes:

Indigenous.....	24, 803
Production Labor (Project Order Work).....	42, 936
To replace military personnel required for military duties.....	13, 929
Increased military work load.....	32, 914
Total.....	114, 582

The indigenous labor is to provide General MacArthur with a labor pool of Japanese and other native laborers for such tasks as loading ships and handling petroleum products and supplies in both base and field supply installations. Present policy requires appropriated funds to pay Japanese employed on work required to support the Korean task force.

The personnel classified as "project order" personnel are paid from funds provided for procurement and are essential to accelerate and expand the production on existing projects at Army arsenals and manufacturing plants and provide personnel for stand-by plants being taken over and operated by the Army for such activities as tank and armament construction, manufacturing uniforms and personnel equipment, manufacturing bombs and loading shells. Accelerated production at Army-operated installations is necessary to meet urgent requirements.

The increase in civilian personnel includes 13,929 to replace military personnel who must be transferred to alerted units or to fill military personnel requisitions; this is a vital necessity due to the scarcity of trained military personnel. This group will perform clerical and fiscal duties at military headquarters and will be employed on such activities as road maintenance, repair and maintenance of buildings, and grounds, port operations, switchboard operation and administrative functions.

The personnel under "Increased Workload" will be necessary to provide personnel for headquarters of new installations, including medical facilities; to augment personnel at existing headquarters; to provide increased finance service in connection with allotments made to dependents; insurance allotments; payment to civilian contractors; to handle increased supplies at depots and ports; to provide rehabilitation and maintenance of new or expanded installations where increased troops are being housed and trained. In addition, this group provides an increase of approximately 17 percent for administrative personnel at the seat of government. The increased workload, due to the opening of additional installations, and the maintenance of a waterborne pipeline of over 5,000 miles has been carefully considered by your committee.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

In the spring of 1949 when the Navy began an intensive reduction in the supporting shore establishment, there were employed approximately 363,000 civilian personnel.

By June 1950, due to reductions in the shore establishment, the total civilian employment was approximately 275,000—a reduction of 88,000 civilian personnel.

The present expansion and increased support of naval operations will increase the numbers of civilian personnel by about 75,000—to an estimated civilian personnel strength of 350,000. It will be noted that this strength is less than the number on board when the shore establishment reduction program was undertaken.

The increased numbers of personnel are required primarily in the following areas: the reactivation and placing in commission of approximately 282 ships together with a general “speed-up” in the ship-building and conversion programs; for the withdrawal of aircraft from storage, including reconditioning of such aircraft, together with support of expanded air operations and the overhaul and repair of additional operating aircraft; for the outloading of ammunition at coastal depots and replenishing from inland depots, including the handling of Army and Air Force ammunition; and for the expansion of supply facilities to support the increased tempo of operations as well as increased activity in the areas of purchasing, accounting, and disbursing. Other areas of additional civilian personnel needs include the stepped-up material procurement program and expanded recruitment and training of military personnel for the Navy and Marine Corps.

Of the total increase, less than 3 per cent will be employed in planning, designing and contracting for aircraft, ordnance, and similar naval material in the Department in Washington.

AIR FORCE PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

In June of 1949 the Department of the Air Force employed approximately 172,500 civilian personnel.

By June 1950, due to economies and attendant reduction in civilian personnel, this strength was reduced to approximately 154,000, a reduction of 18,000 civilian personnel.

Expansion and increased support necessitated by the current situation and the build-up of the Air Force will increase the number of civilian personnel by 48,200—to an estimated civilian personnel strength of 202,300. Whereas present requirements represent an increase of approximately 31 per cent over the June 1950 level, it actually represents only a 17 per cent increase over employment as of June 1949.

The President's regular Budget for the Department of the Air Force provided for 153,117 man years at an estimated cost of \$480,941,174, which included 2,340 man years of reimbursable personnel costing \$7,357,846. The Supplemental Estimate provides an additional 40,249 man years, none of which are reimbursable, at an estimated annual cost of \$166,001,300, of which about \$31,600,000 is required for overtime pay.

The increased man years are required in the following areas: Procurement and production services have been increased 2,136 man years, or 61 percent, to handle a 175 percent increase in the procurement program; 15,300 man years have been provided for depot maintenance service of aircraft equipment and accessories incident to increased flying hours requirements, and for the modification of aircraft and the general step-up in activities; 6,700 man years are provided for increased depot supplies activities; 13,600 man years are provided for increased activities at existing bases and for the maintenance and operation of the additional Air Force bases necessitated by the current situation and the Air Force build-up; 90 man years are requested for expanded Field Printing Plant functions; and 2,423 man years will be utilized in the conduct of administrative activities of the Air Force both in Washington and in major command headquarters.

Of the total increase in man years, 89 percent will be utilized for direct support of the accelerated and expanded program, 5 percent will be utilized to handle increased major procurement activities, and 6 percent for the administration of Air Force-wide activities.

The committee has approved the funds requested in the supplemental estimates contained in House Document 657.

Civilian personnel control and management are among the most difficult of the problems presented to your committee, and in many instances to the departments. During the past several years the committee has attempted different solutions, none of them entirely satisfactory, and the recent attempt in the Department of Defense to solve the problem by dismissal of considerable numbers has not solved the problem but has emphasized the need for further study in an effort to keep from over staffing of agencies at one time and then by meat-ax reductions curtailing certain of the agencies below their normal requirements. Realizing the difficulties and failures in the past to arrive at a defensible solution the committee adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of all civilian personnel problems in the Department of Defense by experienced investigators under the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Appropriations. The investigation will be made in an orderly and unbiased manner by trained investigators who will report to the committee their findings for later use when considering civilian personnel problems.

MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

The purpose of the request for additional funds for the Mutual Defense Assistance Program is to provide military assistance to free democratic nations friendly to the United States and who support the principles of the United Nations. The authority of the United Nations has been challenged and the peace of the world jeopardized, which makes it clear that free nations must provide themselves with a common security as early as possible, and be prepared to defend the principles of international law and justice for which the United Nations stands. It is the considered judgment of those charged with responsibility that this course provides the best hope of preventing future outbreaks against the peace of the world.

Your committee is advised that in view of the necessity of the situation representatives of the North Atlantic Treaty countries have consulted together and are now making plans to increase their con-

tributions of defense equipment and forces. It is only fair to report that a great share of the effort will be assumed by this nation, but to our contribution will be added the contributions of the other treaty nations out of their own resources. The assistance that we can give to them will aid materially in the contribution each can make from its own resources, and will enable that contribution to be made at a much earlier date than might otherwise be expected, or had originally been contemplated. It is for the purpose of expedition that funds are sought at this time.

Funds requested in the President's message and proposed in this bill are in the amounts of \$3,504,000,000 for strengthening the security of the North Atlantic area; \$193,000,000 to accelerate and increase the important programs of military assistance to Greece, Turkey, and Iran; and \$303,000,000 to increase and accelerate military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines and to other nations in southern and eastern Asia. A clear breakdown of the items of expenditure are shown in the hearings beginning on page 331.

From the breakdown shown in the hearings it is clear that much of the equipment to be furnished will require considerable time to procure, hence the urgency of enactment of the proposed bill. It is only fair to point out to the Congress that the productive capacity of the entire free world should be drawn on to provide the necessary equipment, and it is the purpose under the programs under consideration to procure such equipment wherever it can be produced most quickly, most cheaply, and with the most efficient use of the economic resources of the free nations. No doubt the United States industrial capacity will be called upon to manufacture the major part of the equipment but it is anticipated that other nations will share equitably the responsibilities involved. The equipment and materials, wherever produced, will be made available to other free countries in accordance with their needs and their ability to use it effectively. The committee is assured that such equipment and materials will go forward to other countries only to supplement, and not to take the place of, their own efforts.

The committee realizing the seriousness and urgency of the requirements covered by this estimate approves the request for the supplemental amount of \$4,000,000,000 in the full belief that it will be put to a most useful purpose in the interests of the United States and the entire free world.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THIS BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE			
657, 677	Contingencies-----	\$85, 000, 000	\$85, 000, 000	-----
657	Emergency Fund-----	190, 000, 000	190, 000, 000	-----
	Total, Office of the Secretary of Defense-----	275, 000, 000	275, 000, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
657	Contingencies of the Army-----	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	-----
	FINANCE DEPARTMENT			
657	Finance Service, Army-----			-----
657	Pay of the Army-----	193, 090, 000	193, 090, 000	-----
657	Travel of the Army-----	50, 800, 000	50, 800, 000	-----
657	Finance Service-----	4, 030, 000	4, 030, 000	-----
	Total Finance Service, Army-----	247, 920, 000	247, 920, 000	-----
	QUARTERMASTER CORPS			
657	Welfare of Enlisted Men-----	2, 564, 000	2, 564, 000	-----
657	Subsistence of the Army-----	176, 743, 000	176, 743, 000	-----

657	Regular Supplies of the Army-----	42, 930, 000	42, 930, 000	-----
657	Clothing and Equipage-----	152, 817, 000	152, 817, 000	-----
657	Incidental Expenses of the Army-----	33, 026, 000	33, 026, 000	-----
	Total, Quartermaster Service, Army-----	408, 080, 000	408, 080, 000	-----
	TRANSPORTATION CORPS			-----
657	Transportation Service, Army-----	258, 823, 000	258, 823, 000	-----
	SIGNAL CORPS			-----
657	Signal Service of the Army-----	148, 752, 000	148, 752, 000	-----
	Alaska Communication System:			-----
657	Operation, maintenance, improvement, etc-----	3, 717, 000	3, 717, 000	-----
657	Construction, etc-----	676, 000	676, 000	-----
	Total, Signal Corps-----	153, 145, 000	153, 145, 000	-----
	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT			-----
657	Medical and Hospital Department-----	11, 446, 000	11, 446, 000	-----
	CORPS OF ENGINEERS			-----
657	Engineer Service, Army-----	329, 115, 000	329, 115, 000	-----
677	Military Construction-----	84, 952, 000	84, 952, 000	-----
	Total, Corps of Engineers-----	414, 067, 000	414, 067, 000	-----

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—
Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued			
	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT			
657	Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army-----	\$1,438,221,000	\$1,438,221,000	-----
	CHEMICAL CORPS			
657	Chemical Service, Army-----	31,853,000	31,853,000	-----
	ARMY TRAINING			
657	Army Training-----	2,667,000	2,667,000	-----
	CIVILIAN COMPONENTS			
657	Army National Guard-----	17,648,000	17,648,000	-----
657	Organized Reserves-----	6,506,000	6,506,000	-----
657	Army Reserve Officers Training Corps-----	9,000,000	9,000,000	-----
	Total, Civilian Components-----	33,154,000	33,154,000	-----
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES			
657	Office of the Secretary of the Army-----	163,137	163,137	-----
657	Office of the Chief of Staff-----	1,022,160	1,022,160	-----
657	Adjutant General's Office-----	2,384,894	2,384,894	-----

657	Office of the Inspector General-----	16, 100	16, 100	-----
657	Office of the Judge Advocate General-----	55, 307	55, 307	-----
657	Office of the Chief of Finance-----	53, 670	53, 670	-----
657	Office of the Quartermaster General-----	1, 412, 202	1, 412, 202	-----
657	Office of the Chief of Transportation-----	340, 648	340, 648	-----
657	Office of the Chief Signal Officer-----	212, 680	212, 680	-----
657	Office of the Provost Marshal General-----	16, 926	16, 926	-----
657	Office of the Surgeon General-----	57, 424	57, 424	-----
657	Office of the Chief of Engineers-----	349, 280	349, 280	-----
657	Office of the Chief of Ordnance-----	909, 244	909, 244	-----
657	Office of the Chief of Chemical Corps-----	106, 808	106, 808	-----
657	Office of the Chief of Chaplains-----	11, 520	11, 520	-----
657	Contingent Expenses, Department of the Army-----	7, 011, 000	7, 011, 000	-----
	Total, Departmental Salaries and Expenses-----	14, 123, 000	14, 123, 000	-----
	Expediting Production-----	125, 000, 000	125, 000, 000	-----
657	Total, Department of the Army-----	3, 148, 499, 000	3, 148, 499, 000	-----

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—
Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY			
657	Military Personnel, Navy-----	\$425, 489, 000	\$425, 489, 000	-----
657	Navy Personnel, General Expenses-----	19, 016, 000	19, 016, 000	-----
657	Military Personnel, Marine Corps-----	128, 395, 000	128, 395, 000	-----
657	Marine Corps Troops and Facilities-----	149, 766, 000	149, 766, 000	-----
657	Aircraft and Facilities-----	149, 078, 000	149, 078, 000	-----
657, 677	Construction of Aircraft and Related Procurement-----	1, 596, 269, 000	1, 596, 269, 000	-----
657	Ships and Facilities-----	483, 748, 000	483, 748, 000	-----
657	Construction of ships-----	160, 000, 000	160, 000, 000	-----
657	Ordnance and Facilities-----	216, 077, 000	216, 077, 000	-----
657	Ordnance for New Construction-----	25, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-----
657	Medical Care-----	16, 431, 000	16, 431, 000	-----
657	Civil Engineering-----	35, 404, 000	35, 404, 000	-----
677	Public Works-----	85, 978, 000	85, 978, 000	-----
657	Service-wide Supply and Finance-----	163, 562, 000	163, 562, 000	-----

657	Service-wide Operations-----	29,794,000	29,794,000	-----
	Total, Department of the Navy-----	3,684,007,000	3,684,007,000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE			-----
657	Construction of Aircraft and Related Procurement-----	2,777,300,000	2,777,300,000	-----
657	Special Procurement-----	460,700,000	460,700,000	-----
657	Acquisition and Construction of Real Property-----	169,700,000	169,700,000	-----
657	Maintenance and Operation-----	799,100,000	799,100,000	-----
657	Military Personnel Requirements-----	307,000,000	307,000,000	-----
657	Salaries and Expenses, Administrations-----	21,600,000	21,600,000	-----
	Total, Department of the Air Force-----	4,535,400,000	4,535,400,000	-----
	Total, Department of Defense-----	11,642,906,000	11,642,906,000	-----
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			-----
670	Additional Mutual Defense Assistance-----	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	-----
	Total, Chapter IX-----	15,642,906,000	15,642,906,000	-----

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 2A

The following is submitted in compliance with clause 2A, of rule XIII:

CHAPTER IX

On page 30, Section 101, in connection with authority for minor construction by the Army, Navy and Air Force:

(New language)

"The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to expend out of the Army (military), Air Force, or Navy appropriations available for construction or maintenance such amounts as may be required for minor construction (except family quarters), extensions to existing structures, and improvements, at facilities of the Department concerned, but the cost of any project authorized under this section which is not otherwise authorized shall not exceed \$50,000, except that the limitation on the cost of any such project which is determined by the Secretary of Defense to be urgently required in the interests of national defense, shall not exceed \$200,000: Provided, That the cost limitations of this section shall not apply to the appropriations for 'Contingencies of the Army', 'Army National Guard', 'Organized Reserves', 'Contingencies of the Air Force', 'Acquisition and Construction of Real Property' and 'Alaska Communication System'."

(Existing language)

"The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to expend out of Army, Air Force or Navy appropriations available for construction or maintenance such amounts as may be required for minor construction (except living quarters), extensions to existing structures and improvements at facilities of the department concerned, but the cost of any project authorized under this section which is not otherwise authorized shall not exceed \$30,000 except that, whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of Defense the interests of national defense so require, such appropriations shall be available for construction projects of a temporary nature without regard to such limitation, and the cost of any such temporary project authorized under this section which is not otherwise authorized shall not exceed \$100,000: Provided, That the cost limitations of this section shall not apply to the appropriations for 'Contingencies of the Army', 'Army National Guard', 'Organized Reserves', and 'Contingencies of the Air Force'."

On page 31, Section 102, in connection with the use of funds from the sale of scrap and salvage material:

"Not more than \$25,000,000 of the amounts received during the current fiscal year by each of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force as proceeds from the sale of scrap or salvage materials, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses of transportation, demilitarization, and other preparation for sale or salvage of military supplies, equipment, and materiel: Provided, That a report of receipts and disbursements under this limitation shall be made quarterly to the Committees on Appropriations of the Congress."

"Not more than \$15,000,000 of the amounts received during the current fiscal year by each of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force as proceeds from the sale of scrap or salvage material, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses of transportation, demilitarization, and other preparation for sale or salvage of military supplies, equipment, and materiel: Provided, That a report of receipts and disbursements under this limitation shall be made quarterly to the Appropriation Committees of the Congress."

Union Calendar No. 1029

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9526

[Report No. 2987]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 24, 1950

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
- 5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6 1951, and for other purposes, namely:

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of revenues of the District of Columbia)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

For an additional amount for "Executive Office", \$5,500.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

For all expenses necessary for civil defense planning, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 11, 1950 (Public Law 686), including personal services and printing and binding, \$30,000.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

For necessary expenses for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control", \$75,000.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MARKETS

Not to exceed \$5,500 of the appropriation for "Department of Weights, Measures and Markets, 1950", is continued available in the fiscal year 1951.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CAPITAL OUTLAY—CONSTRUCTION

For beginning construction of an addition to the Browne Junior High School, including ten classrooms, one gymnasium, improvements and alterations of the existing building, and treatment of grounds, \$460,000, and the Commis-

1 sioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter
2 into contract or contracts for said construction at a total
3 cost not to exceed \$717,600: *Provided*, That not to exceed
4 \$22,500 of the amount herein appropriated may be trans-
5 ferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of
6 Municipal Architect, construction services", and be available
7 for the preparation of plans and specifications for said
8 construction.

9 EDUCATIONAL AGENCY FOR SURPLUS PROPERTY

10 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

11 To provide for a working capital fund for the operation
12 of the Educational Agency for Surplus Property pursuant to
13 the provisions of the Act of August 16, 1950 (Public Law
14 698), \$15,000.

15 METROPOLITAN POLICE

16 For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
17 \$600,000.

18 COURTS

19 UNITED STATES COURTS

20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "United
21 States courts", \$148,729.

22 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

23 OPERATING EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
25 \$60,000.

1 PUBLIC WELFARE

2 DAY-CARE CENTERS

3 For all expenses necessary to liquidate the system of
4 nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age
5 and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia
6 by October 1, 1950, including personal services, \$30,000.

7 PUBLIC WORKS

8 OPERATING EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF

9 DISTRICT BUILDINGS

10 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Office
11 of Superintendent of District Buildings", including razing of
12 abandoned structures, \$10,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS

14 For an additional amount for "Department of Inspec-
15 tions", \$9,000.

16 PAY INCREASES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

17 For pay increases for wage-scale employees granted by
18 administrative action pursuant to law, to be allocated by the
19 Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropria-
20 tions of said District for the fiscal year 1951 to which such
21 increases are properly chargeable, \$320,000, of which \$47,-
22 300 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$46,900
23 shall be payable from the water fund.

1 NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

2 For an additional amount for "National Zoological
3 Park", \$63,000.

4 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

5 For an additional amount for the payment of claims in
6 excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance
7 with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as
8 amended (46 Stat. 500), \$7,480.

9 AUDITED CLAIMS

10 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
11 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District
12 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
13 have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the
14 District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title
15 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1945.
16 as set forth in House Document Numbered 640, (81st Con-
17 gress), \$60,636.

18 JUDGMENTS

19 For the payment of final judgments rendered against
20 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
21 Numbered 667, (81st Congress), together with such further
22 sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not
23 exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as

1 provided by law, from the date the same became due until
2 the date of payment, \$1,171.

3 CHAPTER II

4 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

5 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

6 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

7 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

8 For an additional amount for the "Office of the Clerk",
9 including compensation for the employment of an additional
10 Administrative Assistant at the basic rate of \$4,100 per
11 annum, \$5,910.

12 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

13 Special and Select Committees

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Special
15 and select committees", \$30,000.

16 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Miscel-
18 laneous items", \$10,000.

19 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
20 \$215,000.

21 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

22 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

23 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Sub-
24 way transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building",
25 \$200, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
26 "Capitol Buildings", fiscal year 1950.

1 For an additional amount for "House Office Buildings",
2 \$2,000.

3 CHAPTER III

4 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
7 Department of State", \$800,000.

8 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

9 SERVICE

10 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the
11 Diplomatic and Consular Service", \$675,000.

12 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL

13 ACTIVITIES

14 For an additional amount for "International Information
15 and Educational Activities", \$62,655,850; and the limita-
16 tion under this head in the Department of State Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1951, on the amount available for employment,
18 without regard to the civil service and classification laws,
19 of persons on a temporary basis, is increased by \$60,000;
20 the limitation under said head on the amount available for
21 transfer to other appropriations of the Department of State
22 is increased by \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of
23 the Treasury is hereby authorized to make available, without
24 dollar reimbursement, for the purposes of this appropriation,
25 such amounts of currencies on hand or hereafter obtained
26 pursuant to section 115 (h) of the Economic Cooperation

1 Act of 1948, as amended, and transferred to the Treasury
2 of the United States as excess to the local currency require-
3 ments of the Economic Cooperation Administration (not to
4 exceed \$15,212,000) as may be requested by the Secretary
5 of State and approved by the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided*
6 *further*, That funds appropriated under this head shall be
7 available for employment of aliens outside the United States,
8 without regard to the civil service and classification laws, for
9 services in the United States relating to the translation or
10 narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages and for
11 travel expenses of such aliens and their dependents to and
12 from the United States, and such aliens shall be investigated
13 in accordance with procedure established by the Secretary
14 of State and the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That
15 not to exceed \$41,288,000 of this appropriation shall be
16 available until expended for the purchase, rent, construc-
17 tion, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission
18 and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equip-
19 ment for radio transmission and reception without regard
20 to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended
21 (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interest
22 in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise: *Provided*
23 *further*, That funds appropriated under this head may be
24 used for acquisition of land outside the continental United

1 States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes,
 2 and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the
 3 Secretary of State.

4 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6 Proceedings under law relating to the exclusion or
 7 expulsion of aliens shall hereafter be without regard to the
 8 provisions of sections 5, 7, and 8 of the Administrative
 9 Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1004, 1006, 1007).

10 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

12 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

13 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport
 14 Act", \$158,502, to remain available until June 30, 1953,
 15 as follows: Delta Municipal Airport, Delta, Utah, \$1,272;
 16 Knollwood Airport, County of Moore, North Carolina,
 17 \$21,515; Helena Municipal Airport, Helena, Montana,
 18 \$2,485; Stockton Field, Stockton, California, \$42,149;
 19 Santa Barbara Airport, Santa Barbara, California, \$8,873;
 20 Lander County Airport, Lander County, Nevada, \$1,181;
 21 Sacramento Municipal Airport, Sacramento, California,
 22 \$18,798; Birmingham Municipal Airport, Birmingham, Ala-
 23 bama, \$15,849; and Great Falls Municipal Airport, Great
 24 Falls, Montana, \$46,380.

1 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

2 REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS

3 For expenses necessary for the repair, activation, and
4 deactivation of vessels of the reserve fleet, \$18,000,000;
5 of which not to exceed \$310,000 may be transferred to the
6 appropriation "Salaries and expenses" for necessary admin-
7 istrative and warehouse costs without regard to limitations
8 thereon in said appropriation: *Provided*, That this appro-
9 priation shall be available for deactivation only of those
10 vessels activated under this appropriation.

11 CHAPTER IV

12 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

13 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

14 DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES CURRENCY AND
15 SECURITIES

16 For an additional amount for "Distinctive paper for
17 United States currency and securities", \$575,000.

18 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$2,000,000.

22 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
25 White House police", \$55,000.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the postal revenues)

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

4 For an additional amount for "General administration",
5 \$100,000.

6 POSTAL OPERATIONS

7 For an additional amount for "Postal operations",
8 \$7,000,000.

9 TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL

10 For an additional amount for "Transportation of mail".
11 \$38,000,000.

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 Hereafter, none of the funds appropriated to the Post
14 Office Department from the general fund of the Treasury shall
15 be withdrawn from the Treasury until the Postmaster Gen-
16 eral shall certify in writing that he has requested the consent
17 of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the establishment
18 of such rate increases or other reformatations (in addition to
19 any specific increases or other reformatations heretofore or
20 hereafter authorized or prescribed by law), pursuant to
21 the provisions of section 207 of the Act of February 28,
22 1925, as amended (39 U. S. C. 247), as may be necessary
23 to insure the receipt of revenue from fourth-class mail service
24 sufficient to pay the cost of such service: *Provided, That*
25 the foregoing shall not be construed to require any increase

1 in the postage rate, established by the Act of April 15,
2 1937, (39 U. S. C. 293c), for publications or records
3 furnished to a blind person.

4 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no part
5 of any funds appropriated to the Post Office Department
6 shall hereafter be used for the transportation (within the
7 continental limits of the United States) of mail over any
8 route or by any means which shall be determined by the
9 Postmaster General to be uneconomic.

10 CHAPTER V

11 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

12 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

13 ENGINEERING

14 SOILS, FERTILIZERS, AND IRRIGATION

15 For an additional amount for "Soils, fertilizers, and
16 irrigation", \$100,000, for payment of obligations incurred
17 pursuant to authority granted under this head in the Depart-
18 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950, to enter into
19 contracts for construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities,
20 and equipment for the station at Brawley, California, includ-
21 ing architectural and other costs previously incurred in con-
22 nection therewith.

1 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

2 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

3 For an additional amount for "Loan Authorization" for
4 loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
5 as amended, \$18,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary
6 of the Treasury in the manner authorized under this head in
7 the General Appropriation Act, 1951: *Provided*, That none
8 of the funds hereby authorized shall be used for loans other
9 than to farmers and stockmen who suffered production dis-
10 asters in areas designated pursuant to Public Law 38 (81st
11 Congress).

12 CHAPTER VI

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

14 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$205,000,
17 to remain available until expended.

18 PAYMENT TO THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES OF FORT

19 BERTHOLD RESERVATION, N. DAK.

20 For payment to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort
21 Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., fiscal year 1950, as au-
22 thorized by the Act of October 29, 1949 (Public Law 437),

1 \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
2 That funds credited to the tribes in the Treasury of the
3 United States pursuant to sections 2 and 12 of the Act
4 of October 29, 1949 (Public Law 437), shall be available
5 for expenditure or for advance to the tribes for such pur-
6 poses, in addition to those specified in said Act, as may
7 be designated by the governing body of the tribes and
8 approved by the Secretary.

9 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

10 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

11 For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabil-
12 itation", \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.

13 BUREAU OF MINES

14 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

15 For an additional amount for "Conservation and de-
16 velopment of mineral resources", \$250,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$600,000,
19 to remain available until expended.

20 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

21 CONSTRUCTION

22 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$110,000,
23 to remain available until expended.

1 TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

2 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Administration of Ter-
4 ritories and Possessions", \$36,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

6 For an additional amount for "Construction, Alaska
7 Railroad", \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

8 CHAPTER VII

9 EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

10 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

11 EMERGENCIES (NATIONAL DEFENSE)

12 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
13 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may desig-
14 nate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding
15 the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation
16 and employment of persons in the Government service as
17 he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies
18 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which
19 may arise at home or abroad during the fiscal year 1951,
20 \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
21 shall be available for allocation to finance a function or
22 project for which function or project a budget estimate of
23 appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law and such ap-
24 propriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate

1 or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appro-
2 priations of either body.

3 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

4 For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Commis-
5 sion", \$260,000,000.

6 COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE
7 MANSION

8 Funds appropriated for expenses of the Commission on
9 Renovation of the Executive Mansion, and funds received
10 by the Commission from any source in connection with
11 the disposition of materials removed from the Executive
12 Mansion, may be credited to a special deposit account with
13 the Treasurer of the United States which shall be avail-
14 able without fiscal year limitation for use by the Chief
15 Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, for payment of
16 expenses of care, handling, shipment, and disposal of such
17 materials pursuant to law. Any surplus remaining in such
18 account upon disposition of such materials shall be applied
19 first to repay amounts credited to such account from the
20 Commission's appropriations, and any remaining balance
21 shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscel-
22 laneous receipts.

23 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Com-
24 mission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion may
25 authorize and direct the negotiation, award and execution

1 of, and prescribe the general types and forms to be em-
 2 ployed for, such subcontracts as shall hereafter be made by
 3 the general contractor for the renovation and modernization
 4 of the Executive Mansion: *Provided*, That all such subcon-
 5 tracts shall be arranged upon either a fixed price or cost
 6 plus a fixed fee basis: *Provided further*, That with re-
 7 spect to each subcontract to be awarded in pursuance of
 8 this authorization the Commission on Renovation of the
 9 Executive Mansion shall find that utilization of the procedure
 10 herein authorized is in the best interests of the United States.

11 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

12 PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

13 Acquisition of Land, District of Columbia

14 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
 15 the acquisition of a portion of the land, including improve-
 16 ments thereon, described in Public Law 647, 81st Congress,
 17 \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

18 Department of State Building, New York, N. Y.

19 For all expenses necessary for the acquisition of a build-
 20 ing including land or interests in land, either unencumbered
 21 or subject to existing leases, and for the remodeling of such
 22 building, \$3,000,000.

23 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

24 For an additional amount for carrying out the Strategic
 25 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946

1 (50 U. S. C. 98), \$598,637,370, of which not to exceed
 2 \$6,000,000 shall be available for transfer to the appropria-
 3 tion "Operating expenses", for the reactivation of industrial
 4 plants under the provisions of the National Industrial Re-
 5 serve Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451-462).

6 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

7 To increase the General Supply Fund established by
 8 section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative
 9 Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, approved June 30,
 10 1949), \$30,000,000.

11 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

12 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION LIQUIDATION

13 Appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, Office of
 14 Defense Transportation", for the fiscal year 1949, are hereby
 15 made available for payment of tort claims pursuant to law
 16 (28 U. S. C. 2672).

17 OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
 20 Office of the Housing Expediter, including personal services
 21 in the District of Columbia; attendance at meetings of organ-
 22 izations concerned with rent control; hire of passenger motor
 23 vehicles; printing and binding; purchase of newspapers (not
 24 to exceed \$250); services as authorized by section 15 of
 25 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed

1 \$1,000 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the
2 Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; and health
3 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ;
4 \$10,615,500, together with not exceeding \$1,600,000 of
5 the unobligated balances of funds appropriated for such pur-
6 pose for the fiscal year 1950, of which not less than \$2,000,-
7 000 shall be available only for payment of terminal leave:
8 *Provided*, That as to cases involving the functions transferred
9 to the Office of the Housing Expediter by Executive Order
10 9841, section 204 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act
11 of 1942, as amended, shall be considered as remaining in full
12 force and effect during fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*,
13 That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay com-
14 pensation of any employee in a grade higher than the grade
15 of such employee on May 22, 1950.

16 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the operation and main-
19 tenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by
20 title I of the Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 604) ,
21 as amended, including personal services in the District of
22 Columbia; printing and binding; services as authorized by
23 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
24 payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ;
25 not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and

1 periodicals; not to exceed \$50,000 for travel expenses of
2 employees attached to National Headquarters; not to exceed
3 \$400,000 for travel expenses of employees attached to State
4 Headquarters; and a health service program as authorized by
5 law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; \$19,360,030: *Provided*, That, in
6 addition, the amount appropriated for the "Office of Selective
7 Service Records" for the fiscal year 1951 is hereby trans-
8 ferred to and consolidated with this appropriation: *Provided*
9 *further*, That all obligations incurred for the foregoing pur-
10 poses between July 1, 1950, and the date of enactment of
11 this Act in anticipation of this appropriation are hereby
12 ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the provisions of
13 this Act.

14 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
15 ADMINISTRATION, MEDICAL, HOSPITAL, AND DOMICILIARY
16 SERVICES

17 For an additional amount for "Administration, medical.
18 hospital, and domiciliary services", \$8,614,800.

19 CHAPTER VIII
20 CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
21 CORPS OF ENGINEERS
22 FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

23 For an additional amount for "Flood control, general",
24 \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended.

1 FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL (EMERGENCY FUND)

2 For rescue work and for repair, restoration, or main-
3 tenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed
4 by flood in accordance with section 210 of the Flood Control
5 Act of 1950 (Public Law 516, approved May 17, 1950),
6 \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
7 That funds appropriated under this head in the General
8 Appropriation Act, 1951, and the sum of \$1,000,000 from
9 funds appropriated under the head "Flood control, general"
10 in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be transferred
11 to and merged with the funds appropriated herein, the total
12 to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall
13 be available for all of the purposes herein specified.

14 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

15 For an additional amount for "United States Soldiers'
16 Home", to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent
17 fund, \$12,750,000, to remain available until expended, for
18 the construction of an 842-bed domiciliary barracks and a
19 210-bed hospital building including necessary site improve-
20 ments and provision for outside utilities at the United States
21 Soldiers' Home, to make improvements and renovate certain
22 buildings in the present hospital group, to provide for the
23 elimination of fire hazards and to replace outside steam lines
24 at existing facilities.

1 THE PANAMA CANAL

2 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL

3 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
4 tion of the Panama Canal", \$2,500,000, to remain available
5 until expended.

6 CHAPTER IX

7 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

9 CONTINGENCIES

10 For emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising
11 in the Department of Defense, to be expended on the ap-
12 proval or authority of the Secretary of Defense and such
13 expenses may be accounted for solely on his certificate that
14 the expenditures were necessary for confidential military
15 purposes, \$85,000,000.

16 EMERGENCY FUND

17 For transfer by the Secretary of Defense, with the ap-
18 proval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any appropriation
19 for military functions under the Department of Defense
20 available for research and development or industrial mobili-
21 zation, to be merged with and to be available for the same
22 purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation
23 to which transferred, \$190,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

2 For additional amounts for appropriations under the
3 Department of the Army, as follows:

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

5 "Contingencies of the Army", \$10,000,000;

6 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

7 Finance Service, Army:

8 "Pay of the Army", \$193,090,000;

9 "Travel of the Army", \$50,800,000;

10 "Finance service", \$4,030,000;

11 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

12 Quartermaster Service, Army:

13 "Welfare of enlisted men", \$2,564,000;

14 "Subsistence of the Army", \$176,743,000;

15 "Regular supplies of the Army", \$42,930,000;

16 "Clothing and equipage", \$152,817,000;

17 "Incidental expenses of the Army", \$33,026,000;

18 TRANSPORTATION CORPS

19 "Transportation service, Army", \$258,823,000;

20 SIGNAL CORPS

21 "Signal service of the Army", \$148,752,000;

22 Alaska Communication System:

23 "Operation, maintenance, improvement, and so
24 forth", \$3,717,000;

25 "Construction, etc.", \$676,000.

1 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

2 "Medical and Hospital Department", \$11,446,000:
 3 *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to
 4 transfer to this item from any other item herein for the De-
 5 partment of the Army where surplus funds may be available
 6 not to exceed \$15,700,000 to be used for the same purposes,
 7 and for the same time period, as in the regular appropria-
 8 tion for this item;

9 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

10 "Engineer service, Army", \$329,115,000;
 11 "Military construction, Army", \$84,952,000, to remain
 12 available until expended;

13 ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

14 "Ordnance service and supplies, Army", \$1,438,-
 15 221,000;

16 CHEMICAL CORPS

17 "Chemical service, Army", \$31,853,000;

18 ARMY TRAINING

19 "Army training", \$2,667,000;

20 CIVILIAN COMPONENTS

21 "Army National Guard", \$17,648,000;

22 "Organized reserves", \$6,506,000;

23 "Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps", \$9,000,000;

24 DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

25 Salaries, Department of the Army:

“Office of the Secretary of the Army: Secretary of the Army, Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant Secretaries of the Army and other personal services”, \$163,137;

“Office of the Chief of Staff”, \$1,022,160;

“Adjutant General’s Office”, \$2,384,894;

“Office of the Inspector General”, \$16,100;

“Office of the Judge Advocate General”, \$55,307;

“Office of the Chief of Finance”, \$53,670;

“Office of the Quartermaster General”, \$1,412,202;

“Office of the Chief of Transportation”, \$340,648;

“Office of the Chief Signal Officer”, \$212,680;

“Office of the Provost Marshal General”, \$16,926;

“Office of the Surgeon General”, \$57,424;

“Office of the Chief of Engineers”, \$349,280;

“Office of the Chief of Ordnance”, \$909,244;

“Office of Chief, Chemical Corps”, \$106,808;

“Office of Chief of Chaplains”, \$11,520;

“Contingent expenses, Department of the Army”,

\$7,011,000.

EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

To enable the Secretary of the Army, without reference to Revised Statutes 1136, 355, and 3734, as amended, to expedite the production of equipment and supplies for the Army for emergency national defense purposes, including all of the

1 objects and purposes specified under each of the appropria-
2 tions available to the Department of the Army during the
3 fiscal year 1951, for procurement or production of equipment
4 or supplies, for erection of structures, or for acquisition of
5 land; the furnishing of Government-owned facilities at pri-
6 vately owned plants; the procurement and training of civilian
7 personnel in connection with the production of equipment and
8 material and the use and operation thereof; and for any
9 other purposes which in the discretion of the Secretary of
10 the Army are desirable in expediting production for military
11 purposes, \$125,000,000.

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

13 For additional amounts for appropriations under the
14 Department of the Navy, as follows:

15 "Military personnel, Navy", \$425,489,000;

16 "Navy personnel, general expenses", \$19,016,000;

17 "Military personnel, Marine Corps", \$128,395,000;

18 "Marine Corps troops and facilities", \$149,766,000;

19 "Aircraft and facilities", \$149,078,000;

20 "Construction of aircraft and related procurement",
21 \$1,596,269,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That the aircraft procurement program established
23 under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951,
24 is increased by \$1,596,269,000;

25 "Ships and facilities", \$483,748,000;

1 “Construction of ships”, \$160,000,000, to remain avail-
2 able until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under
3 this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, on the
4 total obligations to be incurred for construction, conversion,
5 or replacement approved during the current fiscal year is
6 further increased by \$160,000,000;

7 “Ordnance and facilities”, \$216,077,000;

8 “Ordnance for new construction”, \$25,000,000, to re-
9 main available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation
10 under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951,
11 on the total obligations incurred for armor, armament, and
12 ammunition, for construction, conversion, or replacement
13 approved during the current fiscal year is further increased
14 by \$25,000,000;

15 “Medical care”, \$16,431,000: *Provided*, That the Sec-
16 retary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to this item from
17 any other item herein for the Department of the Navy where
18 surplus funds may be available not to exceed \$15,189,000
19 to be used for the same purposes, and for the same time
20 period, as in the regular appropriation for this item.

21 “Civil engineering”, \$35,404,000;

22 “Public works”, \$85,978,000, to remain available until
23 expended;

24 “Service-wide supply and finance”, \$163,562,000;

25 “Service-wide operations”, \$29,794,000; and the limita-

1 tion under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951,
2 on emergencies and extraordinary expenses, is hereby in-
3 creased by \$1,143,000.

4 BUREAU OF SHIPS

5 Maintenance

6 Not to exceed \$12,000,000 of the unexpended balance
7 of the appropriation for "Maintenance of Bureau of Ships",
8 in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, and not to exceed
9 \$20,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropria-
10 tion for "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", in the Navy
11 Department Appropriation Act, 1948, shall remain avail-
12 able during the fiscal year 1951 for the liquidation of ob-
13 ligations incurred thereunder during the fiscal years 1947
14 and 1948, respectively.

15 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

16 Aviation, Navy

17 The unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Avia-
18 tion, Navy", in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1946, shall
19 remain available during the fiscal year 1951 in such amount
20 as may be necessary for the liquidation of contractual obli-
21 gations incurred thereunder during the fiscal year 1946 for
22 continuing experiments and development work on aircraft.

23 PUBLIC WORKS (NEW)

24 The appropriation granted under the head "Public
25 Works (new)" in the fiscal year 1951 shall be available

1 for construction of a hospital as authorized by the Act of
2 October 25, 1949 (Public Law 389), in recognition of the
3 heroic services of the people of St. Lawrence and Lawn,
4 Newfoundland; and for this purpose the sum of \$375,000
5 is hereby transferred to said appropriation, from the appro-
6 priation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks".

7 FACILITIES

8 For expenses necessary for acquisition, construction, and
9 installation of production facilities and equipment, and test
10 facilities and equipment (other than those for research and
11 development), including the land necessary therefor, with-
12 out regard to sections 355 and 3734, Revised Statutes, such
13 amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy,
14 and approved by the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau
15 of the Budget, and said amounts shall be derived by transfer
16 from any appropriations available to the Department of the
17 Navy, during the fiscal year 1951, for procurement of equip-
18 ment for installation or use in private plants; *Provided*,
19 That the total amount so transferred shall not exceed
20 \$100,000,000.

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

22 For additional amounts for appropriations under the
23 Department of the Air Force, as follows:

24 "Construction of aircraft and related procurement",
25 \$2,777,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro*

1 *vided*, That the aircraft procurement program established
 2 under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, is
 3 increased by \$2,777,300,000;

4 "Special procurement", \$460,700,000;

5 "Acquisition and construction of real property", \$169,-
 6 700,000, to remain available until expended;

7 "Maintenance and operations", \$799,100,000;

8 "Military personnel requirements", \$307,000,000;

9 "Salaries and expenses, administration", \$21,600,000

10 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

11 MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

12 For expenses necessary to enable the President to
 13 carry out an additional program of military assistance to
 14 friendly nations in the manner authorized in the Mu-
 15 tual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended,
 16 \$4,000,000,000, of which (a) \$3,504,000,000 shall be
 17 available for the purposes specified in Title I, including
 18 expenses, as authorized by section 408 (b), of administer-
 19 ing the provisions of said Act and Act of May 22, 1947
 20 (61 Stat. 103), as amended; (b) \$193,000,000 shall be
 21 available for the purposes specified in Title II; and (c)
 22 \$303,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified
 23 in Title III, including section 303 (a).

24 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

25 SEC. 101. That section of Title VI of the Defense Ap-

1 appropriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions,
2 which relates to limits of cost of certain construction proj-
3 ects, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The Secretary
4 of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secre-
5 tary of the Navy are authorized to expend out of the Army
6 (military), Air Force, or Navy appropriations available for
7 construction or maintenance such amounts as may be required
8 for minor construction (except family quarters), extensions
9 to existing structures, and improvements, at facilities of the
10 Department concerned, but the cost of any project authorized
11 under this section which is not otherwise authorized shall not
12 exceed \$50,000, except that the limitation on the cost of any
13 such project which is determined by the Secretary of Defense
14 to be urgently required in the interests of national defense,
15 shall not exceed \$200,000: *Provided*, That the cost limita-
16 tions of this section shall not apply to the appropriations for
17 'Contingencies of the Army', 'Army National Guard', 'Or-
18 ganized Reserves', 'Contingencies of the Air Force', 'Ac-
19 quisition and Construction of Real Property' and 'Alaska
20 Communication System'."

21 SEC. 102. That section of Title VI of the Defense Ap-
22 propriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions,
23 which relates to the use of proceeds from the sale of scrap
24 and salvage material, is hereby amended to read as follows:

1 "Not more than \$25,000,000 of the amounts received during
2 the current fiscal year by each of the Departments of the
3 Army, Navy, and Air Force as proceeds from the sale of
4 scrap or salvage materials, shall be available during the
5 current fiscal year for expenses of transportation, demilitari-
6 zation, and other preparation for sale or salvage of military
7 supplies, equipment, and matériel: *Provided*, That a report
8 of receipts and disbursements under this limitation shall be
9 made quarterly to the Committees on Appropriations of the
10 Congress."

11 SEC. 103. Appropriations in this chapter shall be avail-
12 able for examination of estimates of appropriations in the
13 field; and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no
14 part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain
15 available until expended unless so provided in the appro-
16 priation concerned.

17 SEC. 104. The provisions of section 607 of the Federal
18 Employees' Pay Act of 1945, as amended and supplemented
19 (5 U. S. C. 947), shall not apply to the Department of
20 Defense.

21 SEC. 105. No funds appropriated in this or in any other
22 Act shall be available for the current fiscal year to pay for
23 the services or support of personnel enlisted under the pro-
24 visions of section 4 (g) of the Selective Service Act of 1948,
25 as amended.

CHAPTER X

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND
JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 647, 81st Congress, \$34,339,115, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Current appropriations of the agency concerned shall be available for payment of claims certified by the Comptroller

1 General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below,
2 from the following appropriations:

3 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

4 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

5 "Salaries and expenses, emergency", fiscal year 1942,
6 \$13.

7 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

8 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

9 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval person-
10 nel", fiscal year 1940, \$75.

11 "Fuel and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1944,
12 \$28,314.

13 CHAPTER XI

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 1101. No part of any appropriation contained in this
16 Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
17 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
18 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
19 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
20 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
21 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
22 who advocates, or is a member of an organization that
23 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
24 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes

1 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
2 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
3 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
4 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
5 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
6 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
7 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
8 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
9 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*
10 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the
11 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
12 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
13 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
14 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
15 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
16 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
17 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
18 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
19 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
20 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
21 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
22 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That, as applicable to the Departments of

1 Agriculture and Interior, nothing in this section shall be
2 construed to require an affidavit from any person employed
3 for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving
4 the loss of human life or destruction of property, and the
5 payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons
6 from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such
7 emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated
8 by this section.

9 SEC. 1102. After September 1, 1950, and during the
10 fiscal year 1951:

11 (a) All appointments, transfers, or promotions to
12 positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall
13 be temporary and shall be made with the condition and
14 notice to the individual appointed, transferred, or pro-
15 moted that the classification grade of the position is
16 subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate
17 departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil
18 Service Commission;

19 (b) The names of all persons to be terminated
20 under reductions in force in the departments and agen-
21 cies of the Government shall be certified as eligible for
22 appointment to positions in agency programs deter-
23 mined by the President to be related directly to national

1 defense, if qualified, at not to exceed the grade and
2 salary last held in the terminating agency or depart-
3 ment; and

4 (c) The Department of Defense is authorized to
5 call on other departments or agencies for such addi-
6 tional personnel as it may require within the limits of
7 its funds.

8 This Act may be cited as the “Supplemental Appro-
9 priation Act, 1951”.

Union Calendar No. 1029

81ST CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 9526

[Report No. 2987]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. KERR

AUGUST 24, 1950

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Government audit of the contractor's records indicates that this corporation, although claiming a loss of \$67,952.31 in the operation of the "Gadi" Division for the 5 months' period beginning January 1, 1946, actually sustained a loss of only \$43,213.94 during that period. Of this amount, the audit report shows only \$29,432.29 was applicable to Army Air Corps contract W33-038 ac-2023. Despite this loss of \$29,432.29 on this contract for the first 5 months of 1946, the contractor actually earned a profit of \$34,202.86 on the entire contract. The audit report also discloses that this contractor earned a profit of \$392,329.15 on all other Government business for the years 1944, 1945, and the first 5 months of 1946. Its commercial business during the same period also operated at a substantial profit.

Were I to approve this bill, it would establish the undesirable principle of Government insurance against any wartime losses incurred by contractors providing goods and services to the Government, regardless of the fact that such contractors did not sustain a net loss.

In my veto message on H. R. 834, Eighty-first Congress, a bill to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, I stated—

In my opinion, it would be a serious error to introduce at this time a new principle—insurance against war-caused losses. This would involve reopening the entire program of financing the war, with incalculable effects upon our finances.

I reiterated this principle in my veto message on H. R. 3436, a bill to amend the War Contractors Relief Act, as amended.

This principle is even more applicable to H. R. 4832, where there was profit realized on the specific contract involved even though operations during the first 5 months of 1946 resulted in a loss. As I have said before, if this principle should be accepted for those who had contracts with the Government, there would exist no basis for withholding its extension to thousands of others who suffered financial losses in producing for the war effort without contracts. There exist no circumstances in this bill which would warrant the application of preferential treatment of the claimant to the detriment of other war contractors.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 25, 1950.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the bill and accompanying message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

FRITZ BUSCHE—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 696)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 602, a bill for the relief of Fritz Busche.

The purpose of this enrolled enactment is to direct the Attorney General to revoke various vesting orders with respect to certain property allegedly owned by one Fritz Busche, a citizen of the United States, and to make no further claims against the property covered by such vesting orders.

In 1937 one Anna R. Schneider, the aunt of the claimant, Fritz Busche, died leaving, under the terms of a will executed in 1931, the property which is the subject of the present measure to certain legatees, all of whom were residents in and nationals of Germany. After the will was admitted to probate, the claimant, as the named executor, took control of the property and exercised extensive control over it under grants of authority from the several legatees, to whom distribution of the property was never made.

In 1941 the subject property was frozen in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 8765, which provided for the blocking of German-owned property. Subsequently, in 1946 and 1947, title to the property was vested in the United States by various vesting orders issued at that time.

The claimant filed a claim with the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, under applicable provisions of law, requesting the return of this property on the ground that he, rather than the German legatees, was the owner thereof. This claim was denied on June 16, 1950.

It appears that the claimant still has more than one full year within which to secure a de novo determination of his rights by a court of competent jurisdiction.

I feel that, as a general rule in cases of this character, the claimant should be required to exhaust all of the administrative and judicial remedies available to him, and to accept the outcome thereof. This case, in my judgment, does not warrant an exception to such a general rule.

The claimant has maintained, among other things, that he acquired title to the property by virtue of gifts made to him by the German legatees in 1945 when he was in Germany, which gifts were confirmed by formal deeds of gift executed subsequent to the 1946 and 1947 vesting orders issued by the Government. This position is without merit for, obviously, the German-enemy title to the property could not then have been affected or disturbed because the 1941 Executive order prohibiting transactions involving German-owned property held it in status quo, except under circumstances which are not material here. The only basis, therefore, for treating this case as an exception to the above-stated general rule would be a showing that the claimant became the owner of the property prior to the issuance of the 1941 freezing order. With respect to this feature of the case, not only does other evidence in the record support an opposite conclusion but, by admission of the claimant himself, he dealt with the property between the date of the testatrix's death and the date of the freezing order only in the capacity of an agent acting on behalf of the German legatees.

While these considerations seemingly support and justify the position of the Government, I recognize that, in the final analysis, the case presents issues of fact and law which properly and in fairness to both the claimant and the Government should be resolved by the courts. I have, therefore, withheld my approval from this measure in order to permit this course to be taken.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 25, 1950.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Without objection, the bill and accompanying message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1951

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up a resolution (H. Res. 825) providing for the waiving of points of order against H. R. 9526, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, all points of order against said bill or any provision contained in said bill are hereby waived.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield half of my time to the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. BROWN], and now yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, your Committee on Rules presents this resolution in order that the supplemental appropriation bill for 1951 can be before the House for proper consideration it appeared necessary to write a rule waiving points of order so that all of the issues in controversy might be properly discussed. This resolution provides for waiving points of order against the bill, or any provision contained in the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Texas has so well explained, House Resolution 825 provides that the supplemental appropriation bill H. R. 9526, carrying certain important defense items, may be considered under a rule waiving all points of order.

There are some provisions and some appropriation items in the bill, Mr. Speaker, with which I am not in agreement. If I had my way some would either be deleted, reduced, or materially changed. But Mr. Speaker, I appreciate that today we are in a great and grave crisis which requires prompt action. So I am favoring this rule, and hope it will be adopted promptly to permit this measure to be considered as speedily as possible. It is necessary the bill reach the other body, and final action

be taken on these very important defense appropriations, as quickly as proper consideration will permit.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am going to set aside my objections to some portions of the bill and instead accept the collective judgment of the Committee on Appropriations as to what it is necessary to appropriate for the good of our country.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Can the gentleman advise the Members of the House just what principal points of order are being waived, under this resolution?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think there are only one or two matters on which points of order be made in this bill. I believe there is one in connection with the immigration bureau, whereby that Service would be permitted to follow customary procedure on certain immigration cases.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. Does the gentleman mean by that that a point of order is waived against the section under which the decision of the Supreme Court holding that a hearing was to be granted any alien was rendered?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not think that is exactly correct. As I understand it, it deals with a court decision which was rendered that the Immigration Service had to follow the Administrative Procedures Act in every detail.

Mr. WALTER. That is not what the Supreme Court held, and I am sure you would not want to destroy the Administrative Procedures Act in this fashion.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I surely would not, and I do not think this does. It sets aside such procedure only in those cases I have mentioned, as I understand it.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Is there something with reference to waiving points of order about changing the policy with reference to air-mail subsidies?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am not sure. Of course, all points of order are waived.

Mr. HARRIS. Is there something of that nature in the bill?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I cannot advise the gentleman, because I am not a complete authority on the details of the bill.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. LYLE. Generally speaking, there has been a custom grown up where certain legislation is written into appropriation bills. The committee cannot even consider it unless the Committee on Rules gives a rule waiving points of order. You can offer an amendment to change it, but you cannot even bring it up for consideration without having a rule.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, so I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. Is it not true that under this rule one of the points of order to be waived deals with the limitation fixed in the MDAP legislation which we passed a few weeks ago, whereby the amount would be raised by \$4,000,000,000?

Mr. LYLE. That is my understanding.

Mr. VORYS. And is it not also true—and I ask the gentleman to confer with the member of the appropriations subcommittee so that my question may be answered accurately—is it not true that there is no legislative change at all with reference to that act, except that the amount is increased?

Mr. LYLE. That is my understanding.

Mr. VORYS. May I just say this: If that is the case, that is the item on which a number of members of committees, including myself, conferred at the White House and agreed with the President that this legislation should be brought up in this form. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I want to serve notice that while I cooperated in that action and approve of it in this instance our committee does not intend to lose jurisdiction of the legislative provisions of the Military Defense Assistance Act by default.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, on many occasions we have protested against legislation that Appropriation Committees have presumed to include in appropriation bills. I think that this bill contains the worst example of the usurpation of power that I have seen in that regard. For many years the people of this country have been interested in devising a system of hearings before administrative branches that would give to the citizens of this country a fair hearing and their day in court, if it was necessary to go to court, in order to obtain simple justice.

The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that the Administrative Procedures Act applies in deportation matters. The Immigration Service knew full well a year ago, at least they were advised, that that act was applicable.

I knew of their practices and asked representatives of the Immigration Service to come to my office to a conference where the Immigration Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary pointed out to them that their practice of having one man act as complaining witness, as prosecutor, as judge, as jury, and as executioner was in violation of the law. There was a very simple course open to them; all they had to do was select one of their inspectors and designate him to hold hearings. But they did not see fit to take this advice, and they went on with their practice which was clearly in violation of the law. The Supreme Court subsequently so determined.

They appeared before this Appropriations Committee and misrepresented the facts. They said that it would cost millions of dollars in order to set up a system of trial examiners if the decision of the Supreme Court was to be complied

with. But this committee has in effect through this language in an appropriation bill set aside the decision by the Supreme Court.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The fact of the matter is that when the Director of the Immigration Service and his assistant came before our committee they requested this language for the reason that they were asking for a supplemental appropriation of only \$3,000,000. In the hearings it developed that unless we have this language it would cost the United States Government \$36,000,000 a year to operate. They requested to go along as they have been. It will save the spending of \$36,000,000 every year.

Mr. WALTER. The fact is that they misrepresented the situation, and I repeat they have deliberately deceived the gentleman's committee.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that there probably have been more cases of injustice and arbitrary action in this sort of one man kangaroo court in the Immigration Service than almost anywhere else in the United States Government?

Mr. WALTER. That is true, but unfortunately there is also the possibility of showing favoritism to some people who ought not to be permitted to remain in the United States.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, and pending that, I ask unanimous consent that general debate close not later than 6:15 o'clock, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from New York, Mr. TABER, and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 9526, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, this is the final appropriation bill of the session. It includes a few deficiency items for the fiscal year 1950, but is largely composed of supplemental items for the fiscal year 1951 made necessary because of the current acute defense situation.

Estimates considered by the committee totaled \$16,852,484,598, and the appropriations recommended are \$16,771,-

084,479, a reduction of \$81,400,119. The following table is a summary of the estimates and the recommended amounts as distributed by chapters:

Comparison of budget estimates and the amounts recommended to be appropriated in the bill

Chapter	Subcommittee	Budget estimate	Amount recommended	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
I	District of Columbia.....	\$2,717,614	\$1,895,516	—\$822,098
II	Legislative branch.....	460,910	262,910	—198,000
III	State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary.....	108,544,171	82,289,352	—26,254,819
IV	Treasury-Post Office.....	49,429,000	47,730,000	—1,699,000
V	Agriculture.....	126,100,000	100,000	—26,000,000
VI	Interior.....	11,301,000	11,301,000	—
VII	Independent offices.....	957,476,000	940,727,700	—16,748,300
VIII	Civil Functions.....	21,900,000	11,400,000	—10,500,000
IX	Defense Establishment.....	15,642,906,000	15,642,906,000	—
X	Claims and judgments.....	34,367,517	34,367,517	—
	Total.....	16,852,484,598	16,771,084,479	—81,400,119

¹ And public debt transaction of \$25,000,000.

² And public debt transaction of \$18,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 45 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], chairman of the Subcommittee on the Armed Services.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, this is a most unpropitious hour in which to speak, but there are some things that need to be said, which must be said, about the United States military situation and Korean problem.

Mr. Chairman, in the bill now pending before the House, the Committee on Appropriations is recommending a supplemental sum for military spending in the amount of \$11,600,000,000. Before discussing the details of the new program, I should like to make some general remarks in regard to defense spending.

In presenting military appropriation bills from year to year, those of us who are members of the Appropriations Committee have spoken in complete frankness as to the contents of the bills. We have proceeded on the theory that Members of Congress who are not on the committee, and the American people generally, should know the truth and should proceed with their eyes open to the realities of the situation.

On April 12, 1949, when the regular appropriation bill was before the House, I said to the House:

I would have no part in deceiving the people of this country. The bill before us does not prepare this country for the immediate outbreak of war. * * * If every tax dollar that the Government collects this year were spent for military purposes the funds would not be adequate for full mobilization. No military man before us recommended complete preparation for war. Nothing would please a potential enemy better than to have us bankrupt our country and destroy our economy by maintaining over a period of years complete readiness for armed conflict. Such a course would not only destroy our economy, but it would also probably destroy our democracy, destroy the essential natural resources of the country, and perhaps lead to a military dictatorship.

Our country proceeds on the theory that our best interests are promoted by taking certain calculated risks.

When the bill was before us last year, I further pointed out that no man in this country could tell when and if war would come. On that question we had sought the advice of Secretary Forrestal,

his successor, Secretary Johnson, members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Eisenhower and other military and civilian leaders. These men recommended that we give consideration to both the military and economic requirements of the Nation. They did not recommend appropriations which would be adequate in the event of an early outbreak of war. Generally speaking, we appropriated the sums requested for defense by our military and civilian leaders.

This year the Committee on Appropriations again conducted exhaustive hearings into our military requirements and generally speaking we accepted the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and presented to the House for passage a military bill in the approximate sum of \$13,000,000,000. It was clearly pointed out that the \$13,000,000,000 sum would be wholly inadequate in the event of an early outbreak of hostilities. The object of the bill was to maintain a relatively small but strong Army, Navy, and Air Force, with much emphasis on research and development. In other words, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, the Department of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff we struck a balance between economic and military considerations. Now, with respect to the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as to the military bill last year and this year, certain reservations and explanations will have to be made. In a few moments I will come to a discussion of those matters.

By reason of the proven stature of Gen. Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, soldier and citizen extraordinary, former temporary Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, an informal adviser to the Department of Defense and to Congress in many military matters, these men have had great weight with the House Committee on Appropriations.

Let me speak particularly for a moment about General Eisenhower. At my request on March 21, 1949, the General appeared before our subcommittee on Military Appropriations. He assured the committee at that time that in his judgment the bill then before us represented approximately what should be done by way of defense spending.

Again this year, the committee sought the advice of General Eisenhower and he appeared before the committee on February 24, 1950. General Eisenhower explained that he had participated in the early stages of the formulation of the military budget and that he felt at the time that our defense appropriations should be held within the range of 13 to 15 billion dollars. Including contract obligations available to the services, the funds provided in the 2 years has been about \$15,000,000,000 per year.

Some time after the appearance of General Eisenhower before the House committee, the general made a speech in New York in which he said there might be areas of weakness in our military set-up and when called before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the general suggested the appropriation of certain additional sums. The general transmitted the same suggestions to the House committee.

Following General Eisenhower's recommendations a supplemental budget estimate was sent to Congress requesting an additional sum of \$350,000,000 for our Defense Establishment. This request was in keeping with the Eisenhower recommendations. On May 9 when the military appropriation bill was on the floor I secured the passage of amendments which incorporated in the bill the additional sums suggested by General Eisenhower.

To be specific the House on May 10 of this year passed an appropriation bill in keeping with the recommendations of General Eisenhower and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It should be pointed out, however, that certain minor reductions were made by Congress in various items principally with the thought in mind of securing greater economy in the utilization of civilian personnel.

In regard to the regular military bill and the fact that it represented the views of General Eisenhower and many military thinkers, the following letter addressed to the Secretary of Defense by General Eisenhower on April 25, 1950, will be of interest:

DEAR LOUIS: I have just read a copy of the statement that General Gruenther tells me you propose to deliver before the Senate Appropriations Committee tomorrow, the 26th. As I understand its terms you recommend—

(a) A construction program for Alaska that represents the maximum possible in the short Alaskan building season.

(b) An increase in antisubmarine activity in accordance with Admiral Sherman's views, and authorization for modernization of naval aircraft.

(c) An amount of about \$1,550,000,000 for airplane procurement for the Air Force.

(d) Increased provision for modernization of Army equipment.

(e) Adequate provision for intelligence and industrial mobilization.

So far as I can determine your recommendations accord exactly with what I personally believe should now be done. I hope the committee agrees with you in detail.

With warm regard.

Cordially,

IKE.

What I have just read is the full text of General Eisenhower's letter of April 25.

I repeat the final paragraph:

So far as I can determine your recommendations accord exactly with what I personally believe should now be done.

Congress followed these recommendations and the point I am trying to make is that our military bill this year was exactly in accord with the recommendations of General Eisenhower and the Defense Establishment, though, as I pointed out, we did make some reductions principally in civilian personnel not recommended by the Defense Department.

Mr. KRUSE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana who has shown a very keen interest in all defense matters throughout his service here.

Mr. KRUSE. There has been much comment regarding the manner in which the money for national defense has been spent. Now, can we correctly assume that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were fully aware of the manner in which the money was spent, so much for weapons, so much for housekeeping and so on, and that it was done at their direction and with their consent and their knowledge? Is that not correct?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct. The point is well taken, and a little later on I hope to discuss that.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Would the gentleman, who was very active in persuading the House a year ago to appropriate some \$700,000,000 additional for the Air Force, say that the Joint Chiefs of Staff concurred in the freezing of those funds by the President? I think it was \$735,000,000.

Mr. MAHON. I would not say that they did concur in it. The Joint Chiefs of Staff did not, of course, officially request the funds originally.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Who would we fight in a global war?

Mr. MAHON. Well, I think that each Member could supply his own answer to that.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I think we have conquered most of the globe, have we not, except one little country north of China?

Mr. MAHON. I thank my colleague but I cannot yield further.

In the matter of military appropriations I hope I have now made two points clear. First, that Congress has given the weightiest consideration to the recommendations of our military and civilian leaders, and, second, that the appropriations have not been made with the assurance that the sums provided were adequate to prepare this country for an immediate outbreak of war. A balance has been struck between military requirements and economic considerations.

May I make a few additional references to this matter of a balance between

military requirements and economic considerations. Everyone has realized that economic chaos at home would greatly weaken our Nation and many spokesmen of Government and business have pointed out that we could lose the war against communism through economic prostration at home as well as on the field of battle. Military leaders have often expressed the same view. For example, General Eisenhower in testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Military Appropriations said in March of this year as shown on page 703 of the hearings the following:

I repeat—the first thing that the free world needs is the economic soundness of the United States.

Gen. Omar Bradley, who is unquestionably one of the great men of the world and who in his capacity as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is our foremost military leader, had this to say a few months ago in regard to the balance between economic and military considerations:

There is a preparedness paradox that continually confronts the military planners. On one hand, we are constantly aware of the tremendous expense of military preparedness, and I assure you that no man in Government is more concerned than I am about economy. If we spend more money annually than we can afford, we could let our expenditures for preparedness lead us into bankruptcy. Any nation that has in mind the downfall of the United States can sit patiently by while we destroy the very backbone of our security—our industry and our economy. * * * We must not spend ourselves into bankruptcy, and yet we must be well prepared; we cannot afford a large enough Armed Forces to assure us quick victory, but we must provide for sufficient forces to avert disaster. * * * We have sought to devise a budget which will * * * maintain a balanced team for the conduct of the early phases of the war, as well as a mobilization base upon which we can construct a realistic and unified strategic plan to be employed in the event of war.

Our military leaders have often expressed the view that the aggressor is deterred perhaps as much or more by our colossal production and industrial potential as by our fighting force in being.

Now as previously stated, certain clarification of the position of the Department of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff is necessary. In the regular bill last year, and in the regular bill this year, the Joint Chiefs of Staff desired more money than the \$13,000,000,000 provided and, had they fixed the ceiling, it would have been fixed at a higher figure. The estimates of the Joint Chiefs last year for placing this country in a state of semireadiness for war went as high as \$30,000,000,000, but no request was ever made for such a sum and there was never an intention of requesting such a sum for use during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. As a result of the thorough interchange of ideas within the Department of Defense and consultations with the Bureau of the Budget, the Budget finally fixed a ceiling for military appropriations in the sum of \$15,000,000,000. In fixing the figure of \$15,000,000,000, the available Federal revenue and economic considerations had great weight.

The relative value of hundreds of proposed plans were evaluated both as to cost and the time element as to when a project had to be completed to insure an over-all balance. The desirability of a larger military force for example was compared with the need and cost of expediting research and development. The desire for more and better housing was compared with the need for additional ordnance matériel and other hardware. The desires for increased operation and maintenance funds were weighed against the requirements for preparing industry to meet all our mobilization time tables.

The truth is that all thoughtful people have been aware for many months of the threat of communism to our security and the peace of the world. The Joint Chiefs of Staff earnestly desired additional billions for defense purposes. Not only did military leaders desire more money for defense, those of us who serve as members of the Committee on Appropriations recognized that vast additional sums for defense were highly desirable. These views were also shared by Members of Congress generally and by the rank and file of American citizens.

But, we have been faced with this situation: Our Federal revenues have been running at slightly less than \$40,000,000,000 per year. Except for 1 year we have not balanced the budget and there has been widespread alarm over the threat of upsetting our economic stability as a result of unwise expenditure of resources, manpower, and funds.

Despite an appropriation last year of only \$13,000,000,000 for the Armed Forces, our Government went into the red in the sum of \$3,000,000,000. For the Army, Navy, and Air Force, we appropriated about \$13,000,000,000, but when we add funds for the Atomic Energy Commission, foreign economic and military aid, and a few other items which have definitely to do with our program of preparedness, the sum runs to about \$20,000,000,000. In other words, last year we appropriated for national defense in one form or another about \$20,000,000,000 out of total revenues of about \$40,000,000,000.

We are appropriating this year \$25,000,000,000 for the Department of Defense, including the bill before us. But that is not all the money which we are providing for national defense. We are appropriating about \$11,000,000,000 for foreign economic and military assistance programs, the Atomic Energy Commission, stockpiling of strategic materials and defense items of similar kind and character. In other words, when the pending bill becomes the law, we will have appropriated this year for national defense in one form or another the sum of \$36,000,000,000.

In January our estimated Federal revenue for this year was \$37,300,000,000. If we spend this year \$36,000,000,000 for defense, there will remain in cash only one and three-tenths billion for all of the other functions of the Government. I might point out that more recent estimates indicate that our revenues will considerably exceed thirty-seven billion, but that does not greatly alter the picture.

In keeping with my policy of frankness on the subject of military spending, I must further point out that the eleven and six-tenths provided in the pending measure for supplemental Department of Defense appropriations is not adequate to meet the requirements already in sight. The figures does not include funds for the four National Guard divisions which are being called into service and for a large increment of marines. There will also be further requirements for many purposes, and the Department of Defense is now preparing additional estimates of funds needed. I estimate that additional funds within the range of a total of \$10,000,000 will be required within the next several months. However, it is impossible to tell at the moment just what the future holds and just what the additional requirements for the present fiscal year may be. I hope Members of Congress and the American people will understand the grim realities incident to the present situation.

A new tax bill is in the making which should measurably increase our Federal revenues, and there will be a continued weighing of both economic and military factors.

Of course, if it were possible to know the month and year that full-scale war would begin we could know when to abandon fiscal considerations in favor of a vast spending program on a total war basis. It is clear that no free nation could remain indefinitely in a state of total readiness for war. Moreover, such an attempt would result in a crippling of the military potential of the country, and would require such a drastic change in our way of life that our concept of a nation fit to live in would have to be greatly altered.

As to the pending measure before us now, the request for an additional \$11,600,000,000 for defense, I say on my own responsibility that these additional sums requested for military purposes are pitifully and woefully inadequate for the waging of a major global war, if such a war is anticipated within the next 6 months or 2 years.

If we propose to prepare for a major war which might possibly develop within 2 years we need in this bill a minimum sum of \$100,000,000,000, and we need to immediately suspend or readjust our civilian pursuits and move into a wartime economy, gearing our industry and manpower to a program of training and production for the forthcoming defense of our civilization.

Let us face up to the facts and let no man deceive himself. I repeat, the pending bill which provides supplemental appropriation in the sum of \$11,600,000,000, to be added to the \$13,300,000,000 already approved by the House and Senate, for Department of Defense is not adequate to prepare or to begin to prepare this country for all-out participation in a global war within 2 years.

There may be those who now look back with a suddenly acquired 20-20 hindsight vision, if I may borrow a phrase recently used by someone else, and say that if we had on some past occasion appropriated a few million, or even a

couple of billion dollars, or somewhat more for this or that purpose, we would not be prepared for global war. That is utter nonsense. Preparation within a relatively brief time for global war is at the very minimum a \$100,000,000,000 annual business.

In view of my statement that adequate preparation for an early global war is a \$100,000,000,000 business, it may well be asked why the pending measure provides only for \$11,600,000,000, making a total when added to previous sums approved of about twenty-five billion this year for the Department of Defense.

Our committee is providing the total sums requested at this time by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and therefore the inescapable conclusion is that our military people do not believe that we are in world war III or that we will be in the midst of world war III within the next few months. The bare facts of the situation lead to no other conclusion. An \$11,000,000,000 appropriation would not be a drop in the bucket compared to the money requirements for a global war. That fact ought to be plain enough for anyone to see.

In other words, under the military program envisioned in this bill, we continue to take very grave calculated risks, doing so with the hope that a major war may still be averted. We have either got to take these risks or immediately abandon present peacetime pursuits and begin full-scale mobilization for war.

The choice that has been made has been the choice of the President of the United States, the Department of Defense, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. We of the Appropriations Committee in presenting this bill have not undertaken to override the recommendations of the President and the Joint Chiefs. We have accepted their recommendations as the very best possible source of guidance in this critical world situation.

The purpose of the additional funds now requested is to strengthen our Army, Navy, and Air Force, increase our degree of readiness; that is, create a stronger and sounder mobilization base, and apply greater pressure in discouraging aggression around the world.

Oh, yes; there is a relationship of these funds to the fighting in Korea, but it should be evident to everyone that most of the guns and ammunition, airplanes, tanks, and ships which will be produced by this additional money will probably not actually be utilized in Korea. We hope that the Korean situation may be stabilized before the elapse of the many months required to manufacture the major items provided for in the pending measure. Yet the awful truth is that we cannot tell what the Korean fighting may eventually lead to or whether aggression in some other area will jeopardize our security.

Now to further clarify the situation, it is not the plan to pick up the \$11,600,000,000 herein provided and hurl it at the enemy in Korea and thereby achieve victory. The actual problem is far different from that. As we move existing men and equipment into the Korean theater of operations, and existing forces

and equipment will be and are our chief reliance in Korea, we leave vacuums elsewhere and the supplemental funds will be helpful in filling the vacuums and greatly strengthening our over-all military posture. Put it this way: If the struggle against the Communists of North Korea were the only danger on the horizon the larger portion of the additional funds requested in the pending bill would hardly be necessary.

Again and again in recent days the question has been asked: Who is responsible for our plight in Korea, for the Korean situation. Some people have been so busy blaming the situation on the complacency of the American people, or the Department of Defense, Department of State, or Congress, that they seem to have overlooked the fact that the disturbers of world peace, the Communist aggressors, and they alone, are responsible for the Korean situation. Let us get a clear perspective of the picture and put the blame where the blame belongs.

Now when reverses come, and we have suffered temporary reverses in Korea, it is a human tendency to look for a scapegoat. Did the Communist thrust penetrate South Korea because we had too few men in the Army, Navy, and Air Force? No. We had 1,500,000 men in the three services and the Communists in Korea have apparently never employed over 10 percent of that number. Was it because we had too few naval ships in active service? No. If every ship in the mothball fleet had been in commission, the Communists could nevertheless have invaded South Korea. The North Koreans have no Navy at all. Was it because our Air Force was inadequate. Definitely not. We had 48 relatively modern groups, certainly an adequate Air Force to cope with the North Korean Communists, particularly since the Communists had no air groups at all.

As is well known, the Subcommittee on Military Appropriations, of which I am chairman, led the successful fight last year to provide the funds for stepping up our Air Force from 48 to 58 groups, a further step toward our minimum goal of 70 groups and we have not changed our views on that important subject. Did the failure of the President to expend those funds have any appreciable effect upon our reverses in Korea? In all fairness, the answer would have to be no. Was South Korea invaded because the United States had too few tanks, too little ammunition, or other military supplies or equipment? No. Had our Army, Navy, and Air Force been twice as strong, the Korean story to this date might have been just about the same story.

My statement may appear to be superficial, and if I should stop here it would be superficial. I do not want to distort the picture or deal in over simplification. It is true that we had in being an adequate Army, Navy, and Air Force to repel the Communist invasion but none of this force was stationed in Korea to repel an invasion. Not only were the entire Army, Navy, and Air Force adequate to repel the invasion, perhaps a relatively

small segment of our men and equipment would have been adequate to repel the Communist thrust in Korea had they been deployed on the battle line in Korea on the 25th day of June 1950, when the invasion began.

All American troops were withdrawn from Korea before July 1949. This step was taken as a part of an effort to reach a final settlement of the Korean problem. It was in keeping with the policy of the United Nations and in keeping with resolutions adopted by the UN. When these troops were withdrawn, it was perfectly evident to anyone that a strong thrust across the border by the Communists from the north could and would penetrate South Korea, the South Koreans having a force equipped and trained for little more than the maintenance of internal security and the patrol of the border against harassing raids. Such a thrust from the north would penetrate South Korea, and the existence of American and United Nations forces elsewhere, however strong, could not possibly prevent the penetration of Korea.

Now, in a general war, South Korea is not a country of strategic importance to the defense of the United States. There are many strategic areas, the possession of which is vital to our military security, but Korea is not one of them. What is vital to our security is that an aggressor not be allowed to get away with aggression and bring about the collapse of the will of the free world to resist.

I do not profess to speak for our foreign policy makers but in a nutshell this seems to be the situation. South Korea was attacked by the Communist aggressors on the early morning of June 25, Korean time. On June 25, at 2 p. m. New York time, there was a convening in New York of the Security Council, at which meeting Communist aggression was discussed and condemned and a cease fire was ordered. It was immediately clear that the North Koreans would continue to defy this order. On June 27, South Korea requested military aid from the United Nations, the President determined that we should assist the Koreans to resist the attack, and the United Nations called upon its members to give military support in opposition to the Communist aggression. In other words, United States troops left South Korea in 1949 at the request of the United Nations and returned to South Korea in June, 1950, in response to action taken by the United Nations to keep the peace.

Some have asked why our forces have done so poorly. The answer is that under all the facts and circumstances they have not done poorly. It may very well be that Prime Minister Menzies of Australia was right when he said in an address in this Chamber on August 1, 1950, that our hastily improvised campaign to halt the invaders short of success in their deliberate aggression, may be regarded as a really brilliant feat of arms.

The Time magazine of August 21, 1950, and the editors of Time do not lie awake nights to think up kindly things to say

about persons or programs, reports as follows:

The American effort and the American soldier in Korea are magnificent. Doubtless we could and should have been better prepared. But the more important fact is that never before in all our history have we been so nearly prepared at the start of any war as we were at the start of this one. Today we have in Korea more men and more arms than we sent to the invasion of north Africa in November of 1942, 11 months after Pearl Harbor.

Already, though still outnumbered, we have the greater weight of arms, on the ground and in the air and at sea. We know how to use and coordinate the arms, as we did not know for many months after the start of World War II. It is a wonderful and thrilling thing to see, as I have just seen, infantry in action with the support of fighters from the Air Force, bombers from a naval carrier, and, if the field commander had wanted it, bombardment from warships standing offshore.

It is wonderful and thrilling, too, to ride the pipeline into Korea. The C-54's, the C-46's, and 47's stream into the airports of Japan, laden with everything from battle-wise noncoms to dismantled artillery.

We might yet be pushed out of Korea. But the build-up of American power has been achieved at a pace and on a scale that would never before have been possible so early in a war so far from home.

I may also suggest that the Congress should acknowledge and applaud the heroic fight being made by the South Koreans in defense of their country. South Korean divisions are now in the line and are fighting well.

Officials of our Armed Forces knew that over a period of months there had been a build-up of Communist strength, tanks included, in North Korea, just as even larger forces have been amassed in east Germany and in the areas near Yugoslavia and Iran, and there are numerous other danger spots. Even visiting Congressmen in Korea months ago reported the possibility of invasion of South Korea.

It is certainly evident in the light of events that our military force in Japan has not been sufficiently strong. Had we, in a measure, taken out of account the threats to peace in other areas of the world and amassed a relatively small but powerful and mobile, well equipped, striking force in Japan, the thrust could have been stopped earlier. It could not have been stopped at the border. The difference in time when the invasion could be slowed down would be a matter of degree. No doubt South Korea would have been completely overrun before effective aid could have arrived from the United States and other free nations.

Let us be realistic. Only land troops in force and on the spot at the time can stop a land invasion. Just because we have a mighty Air Force and a formidable Navy does not mean that a land advance across a land border cannot be made. No military person would assert that an air force and a navy can stop an advance by land of strong ground forces.

On the shores of the Adriatic in the little territory of Trieste, and adjoining the country of Yugoslavia, we have 5,000 American soldiers. If some day 100,000 Communist troops, and many more than

that are available, should step across the Yugoslav border and attack our forces, the situation of our troops would be obviously hopeless. We have been taking many calculated risks. It has either been a matter of taking calculated risks of some degree or mobilizing millions of men, arming them to the teeth, and stationing them at strategic places all the way around the perimeter of the free world. We have been and we are in a very difficult predicament. Perhaps we are better prepared in some respects to begin to fight an all-out major war against the heart land of the potential enemy than we are to fight small wars at points picked at random all over the earth.

If the Communists should hurl a few dozen well-equipped divisions against western Europe, and they are perfectly capable of doing so, is there anybody who doubts that important parts of western Europe would be penetrated within a relatively short time? That seems evident. The probability that before such aggressive steps could be completed many of the key cities and industrial areas of communism would be in atomic shambles has perhaps been a restraining factor. Nevertheless, it is the western European situation which has worried thoughtful people for many months. The threat to world security is greater in western Europe, the storehouse of much of western civilization and potential power, chiefly because its safety is vital to the maintenance of the ability of the free world to resist.

It is impossible to know with complete certainty just what we should do to meet our responsibilities. Actually, absolute security is unattainable. In the pending bill we take another step toward greater preparation for war. Not that we want war. On the contrary, we take the step in the hope that aggression may be further discouraged and peace promoted.

In broad outline and round figures here is what we do in the bill for the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

For the entire Department of Defense we provide a supplemental appropriation in the sum of \$11,600,000,000. When the sum provided in the regular bill of \$13,300,000,000 is added we have a total Department of Defense appropriation for this year in the sum of \$24,900,000,000. In addition to this the Department also has available in contract authorization \$1,300,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The supplemental bill gives the Army \$3,100,000,000 which will enable the Army to build up its manpower by next June 30 to 1,000,000 men in uniform. However, included in that number are some National Guard units which will soon be in the Federal service but for which no funds are provided in the pending bill, and estimates have not yet been provided for certain funds which will be required to round out the program.

Army Ordnance gets \$1,400,000,000 of the new funds. These funds will make possible a great acceleration in our new tank program which we initiated in 1948 with a \$100,000,000 appropriation and will provide for production of markedly

superior weapons and ammunition which have been developed since World War II.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The total additional sum provided for the Navy in the pending bill is \$3,600,000,000. With these additional sums the Navy is scheduled to increase the number of men in uniform to a total of 750,000 by next June 30. Of this number 165,000 will be marines. Sums for the pay of some of the marines will have to be included in a subsequent bill as the committee has not yet received an estimate of the exact sums required.

SHIPS

Under the pending supplemental bill the combatant ships will be increased from 243 in the regular appropriation bill by 39 to a new total of 282 ships. The mine and patrol, auxiliary, and amphibious-type ships will be increased from 386 in the regular bill by 243 to a new total of 629 ships, thus bringing the over-all total of operating ships of the Navy to 911. A total of 282 ships are being withdrawn from mothballs in fiscal year 1951.

AIRCRAFT

As to Navy aircraft, here is the situation. In the pending supplemental bill we are appropriating \$1,500,000,000 for the procurement of 2,377 aircraft. If you add to that the funds provided in the regular bill of \$748,943,000 for 980 aircraft, you arrive at a total aircraft procurement program for the fiscal year 1951 of \$2,300,000,000 for 3,357 aircraft.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Here is what we do for the Air Force. We provide a supplemental sum of \$4,500,000,000. The Air Force is to increase its military personnel to a total figure of 550,000 by June 30 next. For an additional 2,956 aircraft \$2,700,000,000 is provided. The regular bill provided for the purchase of 1,472 aircraft. Funds in the regular and supplemental bills provide for a total of 4,428 new aircraft, including all types.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

In the Office of the Secretary of Defense, there is provided \$85,000,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies that require expeditious handling.

Also provided is \$120,000,000 for research and development and \$70,000,000 for industrial mobilization.

SUMMARY OF FUNDS

To recapitulate, the funds provided in the pending supplemental bill when added to the funds provided this year in the regular bill give the following distribution of funds to the three services and the office of Secretary of Defense:

Army	\$7,236,879,143
Navy	8,362,476,300
Air Force	10,086,675,000
Office of Secretary of Defense	633,300,000

Included in the Navy and Air Force funds are contract authorizations to the Navy of \$575,496,000 and to the Air Force of \$810,289,000.

To recapitulate as to military personnel, the presently estimated strength of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force on June 30, 1951, is 2,300,000 men.

The regular bill plus the pending bill provides for a public-works program in the Army, Navy, and Air Force totaling \$639,034,000.

A minimum of essential construction is provided at installations in continental United States and overseas.

It is impossible in my remarks to give full details as to all the sums provided in the pending measure. The committee report and the hearing will be of interest to those seeking further information as to details.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES, PAST 4 YEARS

Since the fighting began in Korea, some critics have been shouting, "What has happened to the \$49,000,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the Department of Defense during the past 4 years?" The intimation seems to be that perhaps someone has stolen the money or absconded with it. There is nothing sinister about the situation at all. During the last 4 years we have appropriated about \$49,000,000,000 for the Department of Defense as a down payment on a peace insurance policy or shall I say an investment in security. During the past 4 years the national income of the American people has been about \$820,000,000,000. In other words, during the past 4 years we have spent about 6 percent of our income on peace insurance through the Department of Defense and that was not too much to spend. It was perhaps not enough.

What did we do with the money? The money was expended in accordance with the law by the three services. \$20,000,000,000 was required to pay, feed, clothe and transport military personnel. I do not know of any Member of Congress who has offered a motion to reduce the pay of officers and enlisted men during the 4-year period. In fact, last year we passed a bill increasing the pay of officers and enlisted men and which has required this year large additional sums.

Approximately \$13,000,000,000 has been required to operate and maintain aircraft, ships, and other tactical equipment and military installations. The National Guard and Reserves required about \$2,000,000,000. Nobody suggested that those funds should have been reduced.

Eight and a half billion dollars was utilized in the procurement of major items such as ships, aircraft for the Air Force, Navy, and Marine, tanks other weapons, ammunition and other combat material. Of the \$8,500,000,000 referred to, more than \$6,000,000,000 was devoted to the procurement of aircraft.

The question is asked, "Why were only \$8,500,000,000 of the total of forty-nine billion provided for procurement of fighting equipment?" We could have drastically reduced the size of the Army, Navy, and Air Force and closed military installations and put more ships and planes in mothballs and thereby had a greater percentage of the funds for procurement, but to have disbanded our military forces and closed our installations and invested the entire sum in fighting equipment to be placed in warehouses or under the open sky to deteri-

orate would have been a course of action which could only be characterized as indefensible and ridiculous.

Moreover, if we had spent all the \$49,000,000,000 on hardware, much of it would now be obsolescent or out of date. That is true for this reason. During the past 4 years we have provided in excess of \$2,000,000,000 for research and development, in the field of aircraft, anti-submarine warfare, guided missiles, and so forth, and that wise expenditure has placed the Nation in a much better shape in the long run to sustain our military effort at a minimum cost in human lives. As one Member of Congress, I have no apologies for the fact that during the past 4 years we have provided \$49,000,000,000 for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. My only concern is that we have not spent enough. For the purposes of the RECORD, I shall insert after my remarks a detailed statement of the military fiscal program for the past 4 years.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, I believe this is one of the most helpful speeches that has ever been delivered on the floor of the House of Representatives; particularly in view of the misinformation that has gone out over the country. I sincerely hope every Member of the Congress will make it a point to read the statement of the gentleman from Texas. The gentleman has done a service for his country in compiling all this information and bringing it to us. I think the gentleman should be highly complimented.

Mr. MAHON. Thank you. I am much complimented by your very generous remarks.

I now insert for printing in the RECORD a more detailed summary of military expenditures for the fiscal years 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE UTILIZATION OF NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR THE MILITARY FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, FISCAL 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950 (COVERS PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 1946, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1950)

In the four fiscal years since World War II the Congress provided new obligational authority for the military functions of the Department of Defense of \$49,330,000,000. Of this amount \$11,672,000,000 was authorized in fiscal 1947, \$9,812,000,000 in fiscal 1948, \$13,955,000,000 in fiscal 1949, and \$13,891,000,000 in fiscal 1950, the year just ended. Of this total authorization, \$48,439,000,000 was used in the four fiscal years since the war and approximately \$891,000,000 is being used in the current 1951 fiscal year.

Of the total amount authorized, \$19,850,000,000 has been used to pay, feed, clothe and transport the peacetime military ground, naval and air forces of 1,500,000 men. This represents 40 percent of the total military bill during this period.

Approximately \$12,800,000,000 has been required to operate and maintain aircraft, ships, other tactical equipment and military installations used by these forces. This represents 26 percent of the authority made available during the period and includes a large proportion of the total civilian personnel required by the military departments to support and maintain the Nation's Military Establishment. Civilian personnel on

June 30 totaled 743,000 and was approximately 140,000 lower than the total employed at the end of the previous year.

Allocated directly to the Nation's civilian components—Army and Air National Guards, and Army, Navy, Marine and Air Reserves—was approximately \$1,830,000,000, or 4 percent of the total. The number of men in drill pay status in civilian component programs increased from virtually more at the end of the war to over 830,000 as of June 30, 1950.

These three programs, covering military personnel costs of the active forces and their operation and maintenance, and the pay and maintenance costs of the Reserve forces, utilized over \$34,500,000,000 and constituted 71 percent of the total authority provided in the 4 years since the end of World War II.

Research and development on new weapons and new techniques of warfare required about \$2,250,000,000, or 5 percent, of the total during the period, and is currently being conducted at a \$300,000,000 level. Industrial mobilization and war readiness programs required a little less than \$400,000,000 or 1 percent of the total.

Military public works construction in continental United States and overseas areas totaled approximately \$500,000,000. Retired pay of former military personnel required the use of over \$780,000,000; service-wide administration and finance activities \$880,000,000; and other inter-service projects, largely of a classified nature, required approximately \$500,000,000.

Over \$8,500,000,000 was utilized in the procurement of major items of material such as ships, aircraft, tanks, weapons, ammunition, and other combat and combat-support material. This was less than equipment actually used since substantial quantities of World War II matériel were withdrawn from stock during the period. New construction of prototype ships and conversion of existing ships utilized almost \$810,000,000 of the authority provided. Major procurement of antiaircraft guns, fire control and other electronic equipment, tanks, gun carriages, tactical vehicles, aircraft ground handling equipment, and anti-submarine warfare equipment required \$1,460,000,000.

Major procurement of aircraft involved the use of about \$6,260,000,000, or 13 percent, of the total authorization provided. This permitted the procurement of 10,238 aircraft—4,943 Air Force, 3,837 Navy, and 1,458 Army (mostly liaison planes). Since there is a lag time between the initiation of procurement and the delivery of the completed aircraft of from 1 to 3 years depending upon the type, we are now receiving in substantial quantities aircraft procured under the \$2,800,000,000 program for fiscal 1949 which was authorized in May 1948.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the people of America are demanding to know what has been done with the billions of dollars approved for national defense since World War II.

They are demanding to know how we were caught so lamentably unprepared and so unequipped in Korea.

The confidence of the country has been badly shattered.

The people are demanding, and they have a right to demand competent administration in the field of national defense here in Washington.

Mr. Chairman, it has been stated publicly that at the end of World War II we had on hand some \$19,000,000,000 worth of weapons and equipment—some \$13,000,000,000 worth here in America, and some \$6,300,000,000 worth in the hands of our occupation troops. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of these figures, but whether they are accurate or not, we did have, certainly, an enormous supply of weapons and equipment on hand at that time.

Since the end of World War II, according to the figures prepared for me, we have spent for national defense purposes, in the fiscal years 1946 to 1950, inclusive, the huge sum of \$96,400,000,000.

I include in that figure, Mr. Chairman, five items—the military, atomic energy, stockpiling, the NACA, and Mutual Defense Aid.

This bill carries another \$16,700,000,000, of which \$16,260,000,000 is for defense purposes. I again include the items just specified. Taken in connection with the omnibus bill approved by the House today the total appropriated to date for national defense for the fiscal year 1951 amounts to \$32,600,000,000 for the items specified, according to my figures, or some \$36,000,000,000 according to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. MAHON], who has just spoken.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, in the period of 6 years we have appropriated for national defense over \$129,000,000,000, not counting another \$15,000,000,000 for such items as GARIOA, the Voice of America, ECA, Aid to Spain, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, China, and Korea, point 4 assistance, and other items which might fairly be included in the defense picture.

If the latter figure is included, we arrive at a total for the 6 fiscal years in question of \$144,000,000,000, not including such further funds as may be requested during the present fiscal year.

Generally speaking, we know the Congress has made available every dollar which has been requested by the President. In fact they have done far more. On two occasions, we have seen between seven and eight hundred millions of dollars specifically appropriated for the purpose of building up a fighting air force impounded by the President and therefore not put to the use for which the Congress appropriated that money.

Funds made available for Air Force research and development have also been impounded.

As of June 30, last, there were over \$1,718,000,000 of unobligated balances, made available by the Congress, which could have been obligated during the fiscal year 1950.

In the statement which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] has referred to, and which is also referred to in the committee report, you will note that only 17 percent of the \$50,000,000,000 appropriated in the four fiscal years 1947–50, were used for arms and equipment.

How have these enormous funds been expended, Mr. Chairman? Insofar as consistent with national security, the

Congress and the people of this country are entitled to an answer.

And how are future appropriations to be spent, Mr. Chairman. For in all human probability, we will be called upon to make further tremendous appropriations in view of existing conditions.

It is vital, in my opinion, that the Congress should know, that the Congress should follow not only the making of appropriations but the actual expenditure of the money after it is made available.

In the past it has been difficult enough, from the testimony presented by representatives of the military departments, to form any accurate estimate of expenditure in advance.

In the bill under consideration there are items which were supported by representatives of the Military Establishments which, in my judgment, were entirely inadequate as to justification, and unsupported by fundamental information.

It is even more difficult to ascertain how appropriations have been spent once they have been made available; to obtain assurance that for every dollar appropriated we obtain 100 cents value.

Prior to World War I we were lamentably unprepared.

Prior to World War II we were lamentably unprepared.

I shall not forget the summer of 1940 when those of us who were here knew, from confidential figures which could not be made public, that this country had little or nothing to fight with in the war into which we were moving step by step every day.

You will recall that the situation was so bad that General Marshall subsequently, in an official report, stated that aside from planning we were in worse shape in 1940 than we were in 1917.

It must not happen again.

America today is in great danger. It is in danger by reason of the international situation overseas. It is in danger by reason of the economic situation here at home.

Only a few days ago the British Minister of Defense, corroborated by Winston Churchill, stated in the House of Commons that in British opinion, the Russian Government has no less than 175 divisions, one-third mechanized, under arms today, 80 of them available for use in Europe; and, in addition, some 40,000 tanks and 19,000 planes.

Our whole national policy is dependent, in the last analysis, upon our military power. Our whole military power is dependent, in the last analysis, not only upon appropriations but on expenditure.

I urge, Mr. Chairman, that the House, through the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Defense Agencies or the appropriate subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, or some special over-all committee, undertake immediately, with the aid of an expert staff having access to the national defense departments, to follow the expenditure of funds made available for national defense in the greatest possible detail consistent with national security.

There is no time to be lost.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GOLDEN].

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, I have felt that every Member of Congress realizes that the supreme question before mankind is whether the present generation will again in the very near future have to go through the baptism of fire or whether there is still a glimmering hope for world-wide peace.

We here in this House pass upon many questions of great importance, but none of these questions are comparable in their consequences to the one stated above, for the destiny of mankind; the survival of freedom upon earth and the continued progress and blessings of the Christian religion.

For nearly 5 years a world-wide struggle has been going on in the minds of men everywhere. The opposing factors in this struggle are, in the main, represented on the one side by the present Communist leaders that are installed in the Kremlin, and who have established in Russia a ruthless dictatorship that neither believes in the dignity or freedom of the individual and the rights of the people themselves to form and carry out their own governments, nor do they believe in the principles and faith of any religion except the religion of power and might.

On the other hand, there is a philosophy of life represented principally by the United States of America and 57 other governments of the world that fundamentally believe in the dignity and right to freedom of the individual, and who conceived the idea and belief that they themselves should rule and set up the kind of government they preferred in each nation, and who basically ground their faith in the religion of the great Jehovah that holds the destiny of the human family in the hollow of His hand.

In this modern age, being somewhat familiar with the great progress of the human family toward freedom and happiness, it is hard for the ordinary man to conceive that at this late date there would be a great power loosened on earth which would seek to destroy all of those blessings that flow from liberty and freedom, and which seeks to install upon the face of the earth a world-wide dictatorship that would absolutely crush all freedom of the individual; which counts as worthless the right of every single man, and which believes that all power should be reposed in a ruthless dictatorship, and while the people have generally been unable to grasp this horrible conception, it is nevertheless the fact.

For the past hundred years, the Communist Party, going at different times under different names, has been building up toward a world-wide conquest of all peoples of the earth, and it is the avowed purpose of Stalin and the men in the Kremlin who represent the hard core of communism, to revolutionize the entire world; to rob mankind of liberty and religion and to substitute the merciless dictates of their own will and to

convert the rest of the human family into slaves.

As horrible as this statement is, and fraught as it is, with the destruction of everything that this country and its people hold dear, it is the truth, and the sooner all of us realize this fact the better off we will be, and we will be more able to unite ourselves and unite the other peoples of the world that oppose these communistic concepts, to crush the onrush of communism and save for the world, liberty, freedom, and religion.

The people of the United States have been reluctant to believe that such a giant of destruction exists; they have been slow to realize that there is an enemy of God and mankind stalking over the earth.

Prompted by the pure sentiments emanating from a true concept of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, the American people generally, and many other Christian nations, have not been able to conceive that there was upon earth a group of men who were wholly evil, whose every word and act were spawned in the bed of falsehood and selfishness, and, the general love and respect which all good men everywhere have for their fellow man have largely, up to this hour, made it almost impossible for the people who believe in liberty and freedom, to grasp the true facts of the present situation. It is hard for them to realize that a powerful and ruthless nation, who 10 years ago had domination over only 170,000,000 people, by false propaganda, has now been enabled to acquire complete domination and control over 800,000,000 people.

It is now beginning to be crystal clear to men everywhere who will take the time to study the facts and events which have occurred in the past 5 years, that the diabolical purpose of the men in the Kremlin—the ruling authorities of the communistic movement on the face of the earth—are determined, if they can, to subject, conquer, and destroy the free Government of the United States, their principal opponent, and the Governments of England, France, Spain, Korea, Turkey, Greece, and many, many other independent nations.

To state that the human family is at the crossroads of its destiny, that the Christian religion, the liberty and freedom of the individual, are on trial for their very existence, is not an overstatement of the bald facts of the case.

Marx, Lenin, Stalin, and many other leaders of the Communist forces have made speeches and written books. The record has been made, and in these speeches and books, the arch enemies of mankind have set forth the purposes and designs in detail. They have openly advocated world-wide revolution. They still advocate the overturning by force and unconstitutional means, all the free governments of the world, including, especially, the Government of the United States. In their speeches and books, these Communist leaders and others have frequently said that they would use false propaganda, or any other foul means, to accomplish their evil purposes. They strive to bring about poverty and misery and unrest in all of the other na-

tions of the world that are not under their power. They have been resorting to, and are continuing to resort to, methods of infiltration, whereby they can plant their fanatics in among the people of all other nations, and in our own good country. They have had them here in America and they have succeeded in inflicting upon our Government and our people, everlasting damage.

While the American people and many other peoples of other nations have been devoted to peace, these foreign spies and some American traitors have stolen from the American people many of the secrets of our modern implements of war, including the formula and know-how of the atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb; and by this method of creating poverty, discouragement and unrest, hopelessness and misery, among the peoples of many smaller, unfortunate, nations and by their false propaganda of promises which they never intend to fulfill, they have succeeded in the cold war, and by these evil methods, of dropping the iron curtain over a dozen small nations of the earth, and by open and armed revolution, they have well nigh conquered the great Chinese Nation.

In addition to this, for two long years after the United Nations had established the free government of Korea, the Communist leaders have so connived and built up such resistance in northern Korea, opposing the established authorities in that nation, until they felt that they were strong enough to take that nation by open warfare, and under the promptings and guidance of the Communist leaders in Moscow, they have resorted to open warfare and aggression in Korea in order to tear down and destroy the free Republic of Korea.

This even goes beyond their past methods of infiltration and civil revolution whereby they have overturned a dozen nations, and their diabolical purpose of conquering the world has come out into the open and they are now committed to open warfare and aggression to further their designs on the human family.

For 4 years the United Nations has struggled with a pure purpose of trying to establish peace on earth, but on more than 30 occasions, when world-wide peace was almost within the grasp of good men everywhere, Russia, dominated as she is by her Communist dictators, has vetoed all these movements toward world-wide peace.

At the present time, in the meetings of the United Nations, where that body is still striving to establish some sort of law and order on the face of the earth so that all peoples may enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom, the present delegate to Russia to that august body, Mr. Jacob A. Malik, has demonstrated, in his efforts to propagandize the world, the determination of the Communist dictator that there shall be no peace on earth, and he has opposed every reasonable settlement of the war in Korea.

For many months there has been going on, 24 hours a day, a world-wide broadcast from Moscow, under the Communist government, a blast of false propaganda

against the United States and other liberty-loving peoples of the world. Anyone who has a short-wave radio can dial in on these broadcasts from Moscow, day or night. They are trying to picture the United States as an imperialistic, aggressor nation, and they are accusing us, who love liberty and freedom, and whose motivating power is the respect and belief of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of mankind—I repeat, they accuse us, of having evil designs, which they call the imperialistic aggression of the United States to conquer and subject the world.

In the recent speeches of the Russian delegate to the United Nations, which speeches are broadcast in several different languages so as to reach other nations and their people, Malik has resorted to the old propaganda stunts of telling the "big lie" and repeating the "big lie," in the hope and belief that it will be believed; and by falsely labeling the criminal acts of aggression and by falsely accusing the innocent in order to protect the guilty.

In the face of the well-known facts that the Communist leaders of Korea, under the direct sponsorship of Moscow, invaded South Korea with an armed force, and Malik is undertaking to tell the "big lie" to the world that the United States started the war in Korea, and that it was brought about by the imperialistic aggression of certain of the leaders of the American people. It is fortunate indeed that this false propaganda is being met head-on by the speeches of the delegates of the United States, England, France, and Nationalist China and 53 members of that great body.

In the dealings of the United States with the other sister nations of the world, instead of our having an imperialistic design to conquer and crush other peoples and overturn their governments, of which we are accused by the Communist leaders, this Nation has assumed in good faith the role of the good Samaritan in all of our dealings with other nations. We have extended across the seas the helping hand of mercy and we have poured out our money and substance to help reestablish a war-torn world.

Yet, Malik in one of his recent tirades and speeches, accuses the American people of undertaking to conquer and subdue Korea and its people, and stated, in substance, that we had taken over great industries, and that we were seeking to acquire the property and wealth of the Korean people.

The truth is, as everybody who knows, the Americans who have gone to Korea, are doctors, nurses, and missionaries; and when we have placed any effort toward establishing industries in that nation, it has been for the purposes of reestablishing—for instance, the electric power service to the people of the Republic of Southern Korea, because the Communist leaders in Northern Korea had, by brute force and without any regard for the welfare of the Korean people, cut off the trunk electric lines generating plants in Northern Korea that served the people of South Korea.

Up to this hour, there seems to be no diverting of the Communist leaders from

their diabolical purpose of destroying all that is good in the world.

That brings us face to face with the most serious problem that has confronted our great Nation in the past century, and maybe longer.

Our people are a peaceful people, they are not warlike; they were anxious to bring their boys back home, and to reduce their Army, Navy, and Air Power personnel quickly after World War II.

The war in Korea, where we are struggling to stop Communist aggression before it sweeps over the world, has demonstrated the weakness of our Nation and the lack of military preparation for our own national defense and for the defense of those principles in which we believe, as stated above.

Just criticism has been hurled at our present leaders because we have spent so many billions of dollars and have so little in the way of military power to preserve this Nation. While this is true, and while there is urgent need for a different leadership in America, that is not the great question before the people of this country.

In the past, when our national leaders, or any dominant party, demonstrated its weakness and inability to take care of the welfare of the people of this great Nation, under our republican form of government the people have turned these leaders out and substituted more competent leaders to control this country.

But over and above that situation, while we have the present administration in power, we should at once realize that all present national leaders are in for only a definite period of time, at the will of the people, and this can be changed and remedied by our free American elections, but as long as these national leaders are in power, after having been elected by the people to their positions of responsibility, it is the duty of every good American citizen to realize that the life of our great Nation and the preservation of these principles of freedom and happiness far outweigh any question of politics, and that we should unite as a people, to immediately build up the Armed Forces of America so that we will not be swamped, overrun, and crushed by the evil giants of communism that are reaching for the throat of the American people.

Some people believe, and I am one of them, if there is still any hope of world-wide peace, it lies in having an all-powerful armed force, in these troublesome times, here in the United States.

If anything stops the wild men leading the Communist movement, it will be force and power, and the fear of force and power. The quicker the United States can amass sufficient military, naval, and air power to declare to these forces of evil that they cannot be successful if they prosecute their designs on the world any further, the quicker we will be able to maintain the peace of the world.

While we should never give up the blessed hope of peace, the stark facts that surround us in this dark hour in the pinpoint of world history, should make all thoughtful men and women realize that these two great forces of good and

evil are marching steadily forward toward a head-on collision.

Our great military leaders that are supposed to be informed on world-wide events and to have some knowledge of the present and potential power of these contending forces, have some grave questions to decide. Upon the correct decision of these questions, the destiny of the world depends.

Our military leaders and statesmen will have to determine whether we shall wait until our enemies and the enemies of other free governments of the world selects the time to start open aggression and warfare, and selects the place or places to start these open conflagrations, and also selects the implements and methods of war, or whether these decisions will be ours.

It is up to the leaders of this Nation to make a comprehensive, immediate, appraisal of the present power of the enemy and the potential power of the enemy; and to make an immediate appraisal of our present and potential power and the power of the other friendly nations of the world that believe as we do, and that we hope and believe will join us in this world-wide struggle for the possession of the minds and souls of mankind.

For 5 years, since the close of World War II, the Russian war factories making guns, tanks, and planes, have never stopped. The Russian ground army and air force is being maintained at maximum strength. The satellite nations acquired by Russia have large standing armies. Here in America, these terrible and dangerous facts force us, of necessity, to call upon our great potential military might to put our war factories to producing again.

American free enterprise, free from all socialism, has been and is, able to out-produce the entire world. We have the know-how and the free spirit of free America to build up quickly the mightiest power on earth. We now have long-range bombers that can drop the atom bomb upon any spot in Russia and return to their base, but we have far too few of them. Our atomic factories are now doubling their output.

Without advocating the abandonment of the hope for peace, I tell my colleagues here in the Congress of the United States—the greatest legislative body on earth, the representatives of the peoples of a free nation and a Christian nation—that it is up to us and up to the President of the United States, and up to our military, naval, and Air Force leaders, to lose no more time in preparing this Nation to defend the sacred things in which we believe, and to determine the time, the place, and the weapons with which this struggle will be fought.

If we properly unite the power and people of the other 52 nations that have joined us in the United Nations, and that believe as we do, that the preservation of religion and liberty, and the peace of the world, if possible, is at stake, and if we immediately throw the great potential power of our Nation into a striking force, we may still stop the forces of Communist aggression and have peace on earth. If, unfortunately, the evil

powers of communism will not let us have peace on earth, then we will be able, and we must, crush the leaders of the Communist movement in Moscow, in America, and every other place on the face of the earth where they raise their ugly heads.

While we are weak in many departments of defense, we are far superior in two categories. We have a much larger atomic power and we have a far greater military potential than the enemies of mankind. Where we are weak, we must prepare to be strong, and where we are strong we must prepare to be stronger.

The acid test is before us. It will require sacrifice and burdens upon our people, but the preservation of liberty, freedom, religion, and happiness require that we shall be weak no longer and that we shall assert our strength, in order that we may preserve our peace, if possible.

(Mr. GOLDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a very interesting bulletin. I will read from the headlines: "Bureau Official Listing Showing Future Purchases by the United States Government."

The mobilization program, with its promise of increased Government spending, has brought back to Washington the "contact men," the fixers, and has revived the 5 percenters. My attention has been called to a new petty larceny racket that I believe should and could be stopped.

The House Small Business Committee, of which I am a member, has for some time carried on a fight for an even break in Government contracts for small business. As a result of our efforts, the various Government departments and agencies have promised cooperation. The Department of Commerce, through its field service, recently started issuing a daily report of procurement information, listing bids on materials sought by the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration. The Department of Commerce has adopted a policy of not maintaining a mailing list but has made these reports available through its field offices and other outlets. In general, I believe they are doing a good job.

The same identical information is now being offered to the American businessman by a private company known as United States Bid Information, of Washington, at rates of \$21 for 3 months, \$35 for 6 months, or \$60 for a year. This is not a 5-percent scheme, but it smells very much like a racket. The president of this private organization is Frederick Hollowell, who I am informed, was formerly Assistant Director of Information of the Department of the Interior.

My comments are intended as notice to the American businessman, that this service is available to him free and without cost. I also urge that the Department of Commerce expand its outlets and give serious consideration to the setting

up of a mailing service to legitimate businesses throughout the country.

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, crisis demands calm. We cannot permit doubts, bulwarked by experience, to dictate our thoughts and our votes. Neither do we dare allow our enthusiasms free rein. It is the eternal future of every man, woman, and child in this Republic which now hangs in the balance. I have considered my decisions carefully, thoughtfully. I have made my decisions only after having prayed to God that He might make me see right.

Gentlemen, the present matter under consideration, the problem to which I have given thought and devoted prayer, is the international information program of the United States.

In this supplemental appropriations bill, under the general heading of the Department of State, we are asked to provide in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 for the continuance and expansion of this service, which is popularly known as the Voice of America. It is not solely the employment of the media, radio, as its name implies, although it includes the employment of radio. It seeks to gain its ends by the use of motion pictures. It uses the foreign language press. It distributes American books, periodicals, and newspapers overseas. It operates libraries. It fosters the exchange of persons. It staffs and supplies United States information centers abroad so that citizens of foreign countries can, if they so desire, learn about this Nation of their own free will, without compulsion.

The cost? The supplemental appropriation bill's \$100,000,000 plus the regular appropriation bill's \$32,000,000 adds up to a total of approximately \$130,000,000. The first question which comes to your mind, and mine, in view of a certain rise in taxes, is this: Is the international information program worth what it is going to cost the American people?

It is worth what it will cost if it honestly and ably tells the real truth about the United States and our objectives.

It is worth what it will cost if, in case the present crisis is extended into world war III, it can immediately go to work as one of a team with the armed services as effective and objective psychological warfare.

Our international information program, as it is now, does not meet the exacting standards I have set forth. It deserves to survive only if it meets those standards. As it is now, our international information program is a burden, not a bargain.

We do not need this program as it now is. It is possible that a sound, effective program can be organized. This the country can use and needs.

To better understand what we are endeavoring to do and what should be done, a review of United States participation in this field is necessary so that the members of this committee and the House might know what has happened before. It is necessary for us to know the prologue of the future.

Psychological warfare is the true name of the conflict in which we are now engaged in every world area, with the single exception of Korea. We are not in a propaganda war. The very word "propaganda" implies the lying, smearing tactics of a Hitler, a Mussolini, and a Stalin. It suggests the twisted minds of "Axis Sally," "Tokyo Rose," and "Seul City Sue." Americans want none of that. Neither do we want advertising. It would be futile to "sell" America to the Kremlin-dominated lands as it would be to sell frigidaires to Eskimos. We want to deliver the truth to neutral, friend, and foe.

Psychological warfare is no new thing. When the early Israelites strove to escape the slavery of Egypt, the plagues were the plagues of God, but the words were the words of Moses. Moses told the truth. The truth was what the tyrant Pharaoh feared even above and beyond the death of his first-born.

No. Psychological warfare is not a new thing. But organized psychological warfare is a new thing.

It cannot be accurately said that organized psychological warfare was employed in World War I. Of course, Mr. George Creel did exploit President Wilson's 14 points as much as his small group could. The theory, then, was to turn psychological warfare inward upon the American people, causing them to hate the enemy. Mr. Creel had neither the personnel, the media, nor the experience to direct his weapon outward at the enemy, to make them cease firing, to stop them from taking American lives.

Organized psychological warfare, as such, actually came into being in this country when Mr. Nelson Rockefeller assumed the duties of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. His job—to tell the truth to the people of other American Republics. Did he succeed? I shall ask you another question: In spite of large hostile population centers of Italians, Germans, and Japanese, how many South and Central American countries entered World War II on the side of the Axis?

If Nelson Rockefeller was the father of organized psychological warfare to the other American Republics, Gen. William "Wild Bill" Donovan was the father of organized psychological warfare to the rest of the world. Before "Wild Bill" took charge of the Office of the Coordinator of Information at the Old Naval Hospital on E Street, he made a personal survey of the hotbeds of intrigue, the open festering sores of lies which it would be his duty to cleanse and heal.

On a morning in June 1942, Washington awoke to cynically comment on the birth of a new alphabetical agency and to learn that veteran radio commentator Elmer Davis was its head. That agency was the OWI, the Office of War Infor-

mation. Short-wave radio told the truth to the world from WRUL in Boston to KGEI in San Francisco. OWI serviced newspapers and radio stations in neutral countries with American news. Neutral, ally, and enemy heard and read the American story which OWI told. Elmer Davis' organization joined hands with the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines to engage in tactical psychological warfare aimed directly at causing the battlefield surrender of enemy forces. The OWI, at the same time, carried on strategic psychological warfare, to shape mass public opinion abroad. The chief aim in both fields of approach was to save the lives of American boys. My friends in the Philippines and in Czechoslovakia have often told me since VJ-day that OWI did save innumerable lives.

How much did OWI cost? Figures in my possession bring out that, at its peak of war service—when it employed some 14,000 people—it operated on an appropriation of approximately \$121,000,000.

OWI made mistakes. It had to hire in haste to do a job. It did not ask its prospective employees, "Are you a Communist?" Russia, at that time, was one of our great power allies. Russians died as Americans died—against a common foe. Russian and American alike fought Nazis at Stalingrad and at Kasserine Pass. A little more than 5 years ago, the U. S. S. R. entertained Members of this House at its Washington Embassy rather than smearing the Members of this House at United Nations meetings, as its errand boy, Malik, now does.

In its heyday, OWI made no use of its facilities for propaganda to the degree that the UN has been made a sounding board today.

How did Congress react to OWI? One hundred and eleven Members of both Houses contributed speeches, statements, commentaries and articles to swell its daily output. Most of us who had the advantage of this contact were not long in realizing that while OWI had its share of incompetents and left-wingers, it also had its share of able, courageous, hard-working, patriotic men and women. When it went out of existence on August 31, 1945, more than a few of us felt that we had been given a chance which might have been denied to us—to participate, if even in a small way, in our country's victory.

The successor to the OWI was the IIIS, the Interim International Information Service, created on September 1, 1945. This new organization was forgotten in the excitement of the day following its inception—VJ-day. The understaffed, overworked IIIS had no parent agency. It was a confused stepchild. State had not as yet accepted it. It was losing its best people daily to other agencies and to private industry. Many of those who remained with it were confused in the months which followed. Our diplomats, dealing with our victorious allies, learned of planned obstruction to our policies by communism. The IIIS personnel were quick to sense the change. Yesterday, the U. S. S. R. was an ally, a friend. Today, the U. S. S. R. was an opponent, an

enemy. It is to the lasting credit of the greater portion of the IIIS personnel that their inward patriotism asserted itself immediately.

The IIIS was brought into the State Department in early 1946 under the then Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs WILLIAM BENTON. In spite of the fact that the organization was not authorized by law, the first appropriations came in a bill from the State, Justice and Commerce Subcommittee in fiscal 1947. Something more than \$27,000,000 was appropriated. Up to this time, including fiscal 1940, approximately \$126,000,000 has been appropriated for the international information program.

Because we were not actually at war with the Soviet Union, although it was necessary to meet the Voice of the Kremlin wherever it was heard, the Department was confronted with towering problems. These were largely personnel problems. Industry at peace was competing for able manpower with Government at war. When an able man left, the Department had to take whatever replacement it could get. Some few die-hard Red sympathizers stayed on. These were by far outnumbered by the fumbler who did not know their business and who did not care whether they did or not. This made the loyal people, those who believed in the program, work all the harder to make up for the inefficient and the disloyal.

Duplication further contributed to the present inefficiency. The ECA has a private Voice of America. The armed services maintain an information program in the occupied areas. Former Ambassador Grew and his coworkers operate a strictly private Voice. The natural query of the foreign listener to all of these voices is: "Which one is the Voice of America?"

If our international information program has reached a new low in doing the job it is supposed to do, just what is the sense in continuing it?

The only logical answer is: It is more costly to start anew than to prune and build on what we already have.

Russia is spending millions of slave-earned dollars to combat freedom throughout the world. Our Voice has not reached Russian listeners in recent months because of the jamming tactics employed by the U. S. S. R. in the radio frequencies used by the United States and the free nations of the world to reach Russia. The same tactics are being used now by the satellite countries. No regular Russian listener was safe from the political police before this jamming occurred. Now, when only intermittent listening is possible, it may be that our audience is even somewhat increased.

To maintain this audience, Congress was asked to provide funds for anti-jamming equipment. We did so during the fiscal year just past. Due to timely and brilliant suggestions of Bureau of Standards personnel, we have been able to overcome about 20 percent of this jamming which is now about 75 percent effective. Counterjamming activities have not been engaged in by the United States. We are told that we are still on friendly diplomatic terms with Russia.

The various contributing causes have made our international information program so ineffective that the President had had to come to Congress for additional funds to bolster the dissemination of truth. Congress provided the requested funds because it believed it would be more of a savings to prune and build on what we have than to start anew.

Congress must carefully consider this most recent request for funds.

Let us examine what the international information program requires now.

It wants 1,000 more employees than are presently employed by the Foreign Service—or, when it reaches full staff—to be around 11,000 employees.

If travel and living allowances are made, some 230 of these employees will receive \$10,000 or more a year.

It asks for more than 1,000 employees to get between \$6,500 and \$8,600 per year—and to receive similar allowances.

For salaries such as these, the program should be able to secure the highest type of employee. If we are assured that professional patriotic men and women will be hired, this high-salaried list may be the promise of building the program into an efficient, smooth-working operation.

I have been told by the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army and correspondingly high-ranking officers of the Navy and the Air Force that the international information program is needed for national security at this time. I was further informed that the program should not be abandoned because it was an absolute necessity to have it stand by for vital duty should an all-out psychological warfare campaign be required.

It is possible that the international information program—building itself up from the size of a regiment to the size of a division—could drop its excess baggage and regain its efficiency in this operation. It must do both of these things to be worth its salt to the American people.

What amounts to the deciding factor in this momentous decision—to drop or to increase—is leadership. There was one man in the old Coordinator of Information who was never too busy to make suggestions on how some obscure script writer might improve his output. There was one man in the former OWI who did not put a party ticket on promotions to positions of responsibility in a war in which people of all parties were equally concerned. He is Assistant Secretary of State Edward Barrett and he leads the international information program.

Because of the monumental size of the task, I make the following recommendations after close study of the whole operation since its inception.

First. Day-to-day liaison between the psychological warfare branch of our Government and the House of Representatives. We want to know what is going on at all times.

Second. Concentration of all governmental information services into one international information service.

Third. The psychological warfare program, operated as a civilian agency, must be evaluated in its entirety by the Chiefs of Staff at regular intervals so

that its efficiency can be kept at top peak in this the greatest of all our national crises.

Fourth. We must have an examination of all top personnel receiving \$10,000 per year or more by the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives.

Fifth. Nobody should be included in this program about whose loyalty there is a single shadow of a doubt. The employees of the psychological warfare program must represent the ideology of 150,000,000 Americans. All too often in the past, we in the House have found continuing instances of people employed in such responsible positions using their positions to exploit un-American ideals. This time, we must be sure. We cannot afford to have un-American employees in the American truth program, using it to defeat itself. The personnel officers of this organization will have an awesome responsibility. On them rests the decision of whom they will employ and whom they will not employ. They will watch the people they hire. We will watch them.

Sixth. In order to make and keep this program effective, the strengthening of the existing advisory commissions and the closer relationship of those commissions with Congress is a prime necessity.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to join with the gentleman in what he says; however, I am going to go further than saying that we plead with the department that they do as the gentleman suggests. It is the viewpoint of the gentleman from Nebraska and all the members of the subcommittee in charge of this phase of this appropriation bill that the department must get the kind of people they should have to run this huge investment in the Voice of America—or else.

Mr. STEFAN. I am grateful to the chairman of the subcommittee for that assurance.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. I see an item of \$2,860,-257 for the purchase and distribution of radio receiving sets in Communist and critical areas of the world. Can the gentleman tell us how those are going to be distributed?

Mr. STEFAN. I hesitated to vote for that item until I made some investigation. This Russian broadcast program is a long story. We are not getting into Russia with the Voice of America; we are not getting into some satellite countries with the Voice of America because the radio receiving sets are not available, and I believe through this program perhaps just a little more information about America will be received by those who want to hear us. I hope that that will be effected.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Will the gentleman in his recommendations suggest

the dissemination of world peace in these international broadcasts?

Mr. STEFAN. That is the object of the entire program, of course.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have been advocating, as the gentleman knows, that a commission be appointed of Members of the House to be in daily contact with the Voice of America and to coordinate it with the gentleman's committee, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and other committees, and to have all of the voices brought into one voice to be named "Radio Washington," as they advertise European stations, like Radio Moscow, Radio Rome, Radio Paris. In that way I think the countries abroad would know that the voice was an authoritative voice.

Mr. STEFAN. Well, we have made that suggestion, that closer liaison between the Congress and the State Department be maintained.

CAA WAR WORK

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to commend the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Mr. Rentzel, and his staff for prompt action in fitting the Civil Aeronautics Administration into the emergency program. Here are some of the facts to enable you to know that that agency is already nearly 50 percent devoted to defense work.

AIR DEFENSE NETWORK

The CAA's air route traffic control centers having duties that are a part of the military radar defense network are already in operation 24 hours a day. The implementation of additional centers in this country is dependent only upon the installation of additional radar equipment by the military. The CAA air-route traffic control personnel that will be required to activate this air defense work at the additional centers are now in training and can be made available for full CAA participation within 24 hours after notice is received from the military that the radar is installed and operational.

EXPEDITIOUS MOVEMENTS OF AIRCRAFT

The Civil Aeronautics Administration has taken action to expedite the movement of essential aircraft (tactical military airplanes, military cargo airplanes, civil transport airplanes operating under contract with the military, and other transport operations relating to the state of partial mobilization). The movement of flights of the above types on the central Pacific route from San Francisco to Hawaii, to Wake, and to Guam have increased approximately 500 percent since July 1, 1950. The CAA has transferred personnel from domestic INSAC stations to the OFACS station at San Francisco to handle this increased workload. At the request of the military, the CAA is assigning additional personnel to Guam to handle the increased air movements. The air operations from northwest United States to Alaska and through the Aleutian chain have increased approximately 400 percent since July 1, 1950. CAA communicators and

air traffic controllers and ground support personnel, for the airports in Alaska along the above route, have been transferred to the facilities to handle the increased air movements.

OPERATION AND INSTALLATION OF AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES

At the request of the Navy Department, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is reactivating Midway Island. The CAA Regional Administrator has been directed to carry out this reactivation and is coordinating the project with naval headquarters in Honolulu. (It is estimated that this project will require between \$300,000 to \$400,000 on an annual basis.)

The CAA has converted the high-powered, low-frequency omni-ranges at San Francisco and Honolulu to high-powered homers and has increased the power on the HHW facility at Wake Island so that the military crews and the crews of the military contract operations have additional navigation facility coverage in the Pacific. In addition, the military has made inquiry to determine whether the CAA can make available equipment to be used to install additional high-powered beacons at Guam, Okinawa, Tokyo, and Alaska. The CAA has advised the military that it has the necessary equipment and as soon as the military establishes the priority of these projects and allocates surface shipping, the CAA is prepared to go forward with the above four installations. (It is expected that the four installations will cost \$250,000 to \$350,000 for each installation.) I have been advised that the CAA is taking action to expedite the installation of facilities contained in the 1951 Establishment program that relate directly to military requirements. For example, the ILS installation at Annette Island is being expedited and the VFH communications link between Fairbanks and Nome has been given high priority. In addition, the CAA is taking appropriate action to expedite the installation of surveillance and precision radar that are in the present Establishment program. The commissioning of the remaining omni-ranges will be expedited and action is being taken to advance the date on which the military and civil transport operations will commence the use of these new facilities.

AVIATION SAFETY

The CAA is placing increased emphasis on its safety program to assist the air lines, both scheduled and nonscheduled. It has already completed a change in program emphasis by transferring 35 aviation safety agents (both maintenance and operations) from the safety program relating to private airplane and fixed base operation to the function of supervising the operation of large multi-engine transports.

The military contract operation of the airlines, both scheduled and nonscheduled, for the transportation of military personnel and supplies to Japan is being given priority consideration by the Office of Aviation Safety. A substantial number of airplanes being used in the military lift are being modified and CAA engineering and maintenance personnel are cooperating with the airlines per-

forming such modification. The CAA has detailed personnel to the Air Force-Fairfield-Suisun Base to assist in connection with this contract operation.

AIRPORTS

The CAA is providing the Air Force with information concerning military airports that were transferred to municipalities and other local governments following World War II. The CAA airport facility records on these specific airports are being used as the basis for military planning with regard to reactivation of certain air bases. It may be necessary for the Washington office of CAA to send special teams of personnel to the field to assist the military in connection with the reactivation of certain selected air bases.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, in 1949—many months before the tragic, world-shaking events which are now taking place in Korea—I said on the floor of this House:

This Congress has a great stake in psychological warfare. By means of a Special Committee on Psychological Warfare, this House could go on record as seeking * * * the necessary legislative groundwork for securing a psychological warfare agency in the event of a war emergency, with the least possible waste of money and with the least possible waste of time.

To this end, I introduced House Resolution 374.

What I have to say to you now is no I-told-you-so, crying-over-spilled-milk appeal. It is an appeal for Congress to act to meet an acknowledged crisis.

This House should have a special committee on psychological warfare.

On August 17, 1950, the Department of State announced the establishment of a national psychological strategy board under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. The Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Central Intelligence Agency have been requested by designate representatives to sit on the board. The National Security Resources Board and the Economic Cooperation Administration have been invited to provide liaison representatives.

Thus, all the major agencies concerned with defense and foreign policy have recognized the imperative need for a potent psychological warfare program. This House should be no less concerned.

During World War II, this House had no staff, no committee which was directly concerned with psychological warfare. The then Committees on Military Affairs and Naval Affairs, the Appropriations Subcommittee which dealt with the OWI, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs were not kept informed on a day-to-day basis. The personnel serving those committees did not pretend to have the highly specialized background necessary to understand what was being done in psychological warfare.

As the result, there were times when too much money was provided for impractical psychological warfare and too little for the absolute essentials of this vital program.

Let us profit by the mistakes of the past.

We do not need to repeat those mistakes.

We can match the Psychological Strategy Board of the Administrative Agencies with a special committee of the House of Representatives. This Special Committee on Psychological Warfare could put a brake upon failures and hasten world-wide achievements.

The House of Representatives should act, with the greatest expediency, on House Resolution 374.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER].

(Mr. CLEVENGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I, too, am for a Voice of America. I think the Voice of America, which goes to Europe and Asia and South America, ought also to go to the United States. I think they ought to have the same story—the American story. It is the most romantic and most entrancing story in the world, to tell the story of America. But I defy you, ladies and gentlemen, to find anything American in most of these programs.

I have opposed this thing because I feel very strongly that the \$33,000,000 we are presently spending is largely being wasted. This program is not as ambitious in its revelation here as it is in the committee room, but the figure of \$200,000,000 per year is the objective of many of the people behind this program.

About a year ago they admitted in our committee about 2 percent of this material—this noise that goes out over the air and over the world—was getting through. This year, without any change of equipment, because the equipment we authorized, so far as I can find out, they do not claim has been put into use—they now claim that some 25 percent of it gets through.

I am going to include in my remarks a statement furnished me by a Member from the right side of the aisle, as to its effectiveness in Germany.

It is with great misgivings, and the members of the committee will tell you, that I have opposed it. I do not flatter myself that you have read the hearings. But this story that has been going out has not been carrying the story of the kind of America that you and I know and like. It is my firm conviction that our State Department cannot export what it does not have in stock, and that is an American viewpoint. We have just seen the best American I know of in the personnel of the State Department sent away as Ambassador to Greece. I refer to Mr. John Peurifoy, of South Carolina.

For the life of me I cannot understand why our State Department should turn itself into an international busybody trying to arrange and handle all of the affairs all over the world, in every corner of the world. We are rapidly getting to that point, and we will reap the same reward, as I mentioned in the hearings, that the ardent clubwoman in any of our little towns reaps when she takes it upon herself to conduct everything in the life of her small community, cultural and otherwise. The result is not very grati-

fying to the clubwoman and certainly it is hard on the town.

At a time when our people are so woefully short of matériel to stop the attacks of the Communist aggressor in Korea, I cannot see that providing 11,000 men and women for this perfectly inane program will do any good unless it is Americanized and unless it begins to speak with the vibrant Voice of America and unless somewhere along the line somebody remembers that the greatest story that we can tell the world is the story of the American Republic. Somebody must remember that we are a republic. You yourselves very seldom hear that. In the hearings, and I do not flatter myself that you have read them, a man in the European section of our foreign policy admitted to me last spring that they were looking for a new word for democracy because its meaning has become so clouded. Someone in the press picked it up and put it out. I received letters from all over the country on that. Some people of course distorted it. But it is an alarming thing that the best thing we have to sell, the most precious gem in all our armory is the story of the American Republic and our own people do not even know it. This Marxist idea has permeated the country. I made the statement in committee and I make it here again, that for every ideological foot that this Voice program has gained, the Communists have gained a first down in America. It has gone through our schools, our colleges, and our pulpit in a great many cases, and we need a real vibrant Voice of America for America and the world.

The letter I referred to previously is as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1950.
HON. CLIFF CLEVENGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Since you are a member of the subcommittee which I understand is now considering a \$64,000,000 appropriation for the Voice of America, I feel that you would be interested in reading the enclosed statement on the value of the Voice. It was sent to me by the Governor of the State of Utah, Mr. J. Bracken Lee, and he tells me it comes from someone in whom he has confidence.

With kindest regards to you.

Cordially,

REVA BECK BOSONE,
Member of Congress.

The Korean situation is not good and the likelihood of its erupting into a major conflagration cannot be discounted. But mistakes are being made and will continue to be.

I noticed in the paper that a House group has approved \$64,000,000 in additional funds to try blasting the Voice of America through the iron curtain. Personally, as a private citizen, I think it is a waste of money, elephantine waste. For each high-powered transmitter we put on the air the Reds put on a jammer; it is a cinch that if one cannot hear the voice in Germany they certainly cannot hear it in Russia. While in Germany during the last 3 years it was difficult, if not impossible, to hear the United States when Russian jammers were on, and I can readily imagine what it would be like right in Russia. Talking to a few refugees while in Germany, I learned that most Russian villages have a communal radio system.

Every house has a speaker and is fed from the town supervisor's set; in this way only those programs sanctioned by the Government can be heard. The Russians do not have enough money to buy sets, especially when shoes come to about \$100 per pair. I agree that we should get the truth over to those people, but it cannot be done with more radio transmitters; even the strongest signals will be blanked out by local jamming equipment. To my way of thinking, someone has an empire started. Incidentally, if you have a radio with the short wave (international broadcast band) provision you can actually hear the jamming going on here at home and we are many miles away. Even though the programs are beamed there is a real difficulty getting the station clearly here.

You have known me ever since I was knee high to a grasshopper and during that time I have studied radio unremittingly. I know that I am not wrong in feeling that the \$64,000,000 is a waste of money. For 20 years, of which over 15 have been spent in the Army doing communications and electronic work, I have yet to see any transmitter from a distance outdo a jammer close to a receiver. I believe that present facilities are inadequate because the Russians themselves have made them so. The only approach to the problem (and it is not 100 percent effective) is placing our transmissions so close to those emanating from Russia that were they to jam them they would jam their own because jammers must necessarily be broad.

I feel very strongly about the above and it is one of the main reasons that I am writing to you. It galls me to think that my tax money is going for something which could be better utilized elsewhere. While in Germany I operated my own amateur radio station and talked with the world, including Russia. I am enclosing a verification card from Moscow of one radio operator. Conversations with Russians were limited to the weather, the type of sets being used and were very brief, for all radio facilities are controlled through a central radio club. While operating my radio station I listened for the Voice of America and made exhaustive tests with my own rhombic antenna (the best that one can have). That \$64,000,000 could stand a clipping. I am sure that broadcasts to other countries may warrant part of it, but not the whole amount. In 1948 when I made a trip to the Middle East, including Eritrea, I heard a couple of our stations coming through in fine style and I hope that they are continuing to get through.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TALLE].

(Mr. TALLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Chairman, an Associated Press dispatch which appears in the morning papers reports that a private physician has been employed by the Surgeon General's office of the Army to examine X-rays of men processed through the induction center at Milwaukee. According to the dispatch, this doctor receives a \$5 fee for each X-ray he examines; and it is stated that he has examined 4,500 X-rays so far this month, for which he has received or will receive \$22,500, something more than \$1,000 a day for his services.

This is an outrageous raid upon the Public Treasury. The officials responsible for it are either guilty of mal-

feasance in office or unbelievable stupidity. It is frightening to contemplate what the total cost of such a program will be if it is being carried on at all induction centers throughout the land.

Mr. Chairman, are the Armed Forces so destitute of medical officers that they cannot provide doctors to examine X-rays taken at the Milwaukee induction center or at any other induction center where this irresponsible policy is being pursued? What happened to the thousands of young men who received medical education at Government expense during World War II? Is no one in that group available? Cannot Reserve officers who are capable of checking X-rays be called to duty? Is it not possible that local chapters of the American Medical Association will as a patriotic gesture furnish volunteers to examine these X-rays?

These are but a few of the questions the Secretary of Defense should be called upon to answer. He should be directed to appear before the appropriate committee and to bring with him his subordinates who are responsible for instituting this monstrous program. A full investigation should be made immediately.

The American taxpayers will not stand for such treatment, Mr. Chairman. They are already saddled with a gigantic debt exceeding \$250,000,000,000. Government spending under the Truman administration continues to exceed income. The very least we in Congress can do as guardians of the Treasury is to demand that ordinary common sense be practiced in the operations of the various agencies of the Government.

At the appropriate time, Mr. Chairman, I shall ask permission to append at the close of my remarks an article which appeared in the Washington Daily News this afternoon, and which supports the facts pointed out in my statement: WISCONSIN DOCTOR TOPS, SO FAR—ARLINGTON HOSPITAL MAKES \$560 DAILY ON DRAFT TESTS. Arlington Hospital has earned an average of \$560 a day X-raying and blood-testing local area selectees, the News learned today. From July 19, when physical exams began, to August 23, the hospital has grossed \$14,626. Some 2,098 men have been examined. A Pentagon spokesman yesterday said the situation is much the same throughout the country.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS IN OMAHA

The United Press reported in Omaha, Nebr., for example, one doctor was making \$450 a day for X-raying alone.

And a Milwaukee doctor has been earning \$1,125 a working day, average, since August 1, for a total of \$22,500.

A Quartermaster Corps spokesman explained that after World War II most of the Army's X-ray equipment was sold as surplus. Thus, he said, the only recourse when examinations were needed for inductees was to rely on private facilities.

He said his department is most unhappy about the arrangement. Since the Korean operation began, he said, there has been a desperate attempt to acquire needed equipment so the Army could do its own examinations. He added that some of the firms approached for the equipment are the ones to which the Army sold its apparatus as surplus.

But the Pentagon spokesman explained the system this way:

It is not that we have sold all our X-ray machines and blood-testing equipment as surplus. What we don't have is personnel.

Even if we had the personnel, it would not be feasible or economical to assign radiologists and technicians to a city as far from military establishments as Omaha.

HOW ABOUT HERE?

For the Washington area, with many military establishments, Arlington Hospital, nevertheless, is both supplying the equipment and doing the examinations.

The price ceilings, as set up by the Army are:

For the X-ray picture: \$3.

For the interpretation: \$2.

Testing of blood for syphilis and other things cost \$2 per man.

A high ranking officer in the Washington military district called the procedure "a waste and a disgrace."

He said there will be a lot of buck-passing now as to who is responsible but that won't pay the bills.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of the time to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I listened, as I am sure every Member of the House did, with a great deal of interest and appreciation, to the statement that was made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]. It was an extended review, and, if I interpreted it correctly, it was intended as more or less of an administration statement of our present defense position.

Having served with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] for many years on the Appropriations Subcommittee, which dealt with the War Department and which included both the Army and the Air Force during World War II, and even before our participation in it, I have a great deal of respect for him, for his integrity, his ability and his sincerity. I am sure that his remarks made this afternoon were made with his characteristic sincerity and studiousness.

I would not quarrel with him in his general observation that our defense appropriations have represented a calculated risk. I think, with him, that there should be a balance between the potential dangers of the country and our economic situation and our financial strength.

But I want the RECORD to show, and I think it ought to show at this time, that the thing which concerns the American people today, and the thing which makes them distrustful of our national leadership is the fact that under the leadership we have had in the past few years there has been no matching of our foreign policy with our military strength; that there has not been a proper calculation or coordination between the positions taken by the State Department and measures taken by the Department of Defense.

I have in mind that a few years ago plain-speaking General Hodge came back from Korea to report on the occupation. Soon it became common talk in military circles and other circles around Capitol Hill that we were not in a position to

hold South Korea; that if we wanted to hold Korea we should have more men and equipment there; that we should make up our minds and act accordingly.

And I remember when General Wedemeyer came back from his special mission to China and told us that the \$125,000,000 we might be appropriating was merely a token gesture; that, if we wanted to hold China, we had to do more than that. Yet, when we were given competent advice and suggestions about a firm stand, when we might have put strength in Asia, when we might have done what we now talk about doing, we did not do it. We abandoned China except in name; we pulled our principal forces out of South Korea. We left there only a small military mission and the men of good intentions—the State Department's optimists, the ECA staff who were to keep up the appearance of helping Korea—to, in the words of Adviser Owen Lattimore, "let Korea fall, but not look as if we pushed her."

So we announced to the world that we were withdrawing our military; we started taking them out in January 1949, and by July said the withdrawal had been completed. But we left the military mission there, we left the ECA boys and girls there, we left the American flag there; and when the North Koreans came down and overran the South Korean front lines, the President suddenly reversed our publicly announced policies and ordered General MacArthur to throw troops into Korea, into an action for which they were not ready, and into a style of warfare for which they had neither training nor equipment.

I do not need to recount here today the heartbreaking events that have followed, even though our young soldiers have fought with a heroism worthy of a better fate.

Oh, yes; I know the President directed General MacArthur to carry out the call of the United Nations; but you know, and the world knows, that the UN Security Council acted on the motion of the United States delegate in a special Sunday session. I am not raising any question here about that part of the President's action, but I do want to suggest that in reversing our policy the President put an unexpected demand upon the troops MacArthur had at his command. And no less a world reporter than Henry J. Taylor has said in a public broadcast that the President's directive scrapped the Defense Department's own plan for defense, which would have been to move our people completely out of South Korea, then issue an ultimatum to the North Koreans to retire from the south or face an immediate and large-scale air bombardment of their strategic centers.

That plans and policies were suddenly reversed and the Defense Establishment stood up is hardly a matter of question, for on page 15 of the hearings on this pending supplemental appropriation bill I find a revealing colloquy between the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] and Secretary of Defense Johnson.

The gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], himself former chairman of

the Appropriations Subcommittee for the Navy, said to the Secretary:

I am under the impression from the information I have obtained from various sources that considerable difficulty was involved in the Korean situation because it was publicly announced that we were finished in that particular area and we had no further intention of injecting ourselves in that picture, at least so far as the military were concerned, and until recently, and that was the decision upon which you gentlemen were basing your operational conclusions. Is that a mere assumption on my part?

Secretary Johnson answered:

That is correct both as to the Military Establishment and as to General MacArthur. He has been unfairly criticized with reference to his responsibility in Korea.

Then Mr. SHEPPARD asked:

That was a decision of the higher echelon and not at the moment a part of the military conclusions as such?

Secretary Johnson said:

Correct, sir.

In other words, a higher echelon than the Department of Defense, either the State Department or the Commander in Chief suddenly reversed the policy announced in the speech which the Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, made at the National Press Club on the 12th of January of this year.

You all remember the Secretary said that we were drawing a defense line, and he drew a line from the Kuriles down through Japan, Okinawa, and the Philippines, and said that beyond that perimeter no one could guarantee the area against attack. That was notice to the Defense Department; that was notice to the Russians; it was notice to the North Koreans.

So, for myself I do not blame the Defense Department for not having the trained ground troops and heavy equipment up there in Korea when the attack came.

Three days after the Acheson speech, General MacArthur notified the President that the North Koreans were getting ready and that an invasion might come in March or April. And yet a month later, February 15, Secretary Johnson, in a statement reported by the Washington Post, was permitted to say:

The defenses of the United States as of today are, in the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, myself, and the President, sufficient unto the needs of the hour.

On March 10, less than a month later, a report was sent to Washington also by intelligence that the invasion would come in the month of June. Again on the 31st of March when a reporter asked President Truman, vacationing at Key West, whether he agreed with General Eisenhower's views that some of our defenses had been cut below safety limits, Mr. Truman shot back: "Not in the slightest." That appeared in the Baltimore Sun and other papers March 31, 1950.

On May 25 it was again reported to Washington by our intelligence in Tokyo that the North Koreans had increased their strength from 6 to 13 divisions.

But no change in policy was made. In fact, on June 2 the Chief Executive told his weekly news conference that

the world was closer now to permanent peace than at any time during the last 5 years.

You all read that statement. It got banners in papers across the country on June 2, 1950, just a little more than 2 weeks before the attack came, when the President was spending a week end out in Missouri.

No, I do not blame the Defense Department for not having heavy tanks on hand or ample air tactical support for ground operations, or troops trained for the tough terrain of Korea. Our people had been led to believe we were in excellent shape, notwithstanding the fact we had withdrawn our forces from Korea. Secretary Johnson did say that if the enemy struck at 4 o'clock we were ready to reply at 5 o'clock but announced state policies had taken the defense of Korea out of his responsibilities. But that does not bring back a single boy who has been sacrificed in Korea and the question that the American people are asking of the administration today is why it did not match up military preparedness with its foreign policy.

What kind of leadership is it when the President suddenly reverses the whole picture and throws upon the Defense Department the task of trying to keep the North Koreans behind the thirty-eighth parallel? Does anyone know what happens when we get back there? Is it any wonder that the people have lost confidence in that kind of administration of affairs?

The record of Congress is pretty clear on this whole defense proposition. Some \$2,000,000,000 more was appropriated on national defense activities in its various phases in the immediately past fiscal year of 1950, ending June 30, 1950, than was spent. I include in that total the unspent portions of activities for which funds were given on the plea that they were essential to the national defense. To those who want exact figures, I refer you to the table supplied by the Treasury to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. I placed it in the RECORD of July 25, page 11074.

The gentleman from Texas has referred to the action of the House last year in appropriating additional funds for the Air Force, on his motion, as I recall, yet the President froze \$735,000,000 worth of those funds. And the effect of that freezing is told in a letter by the Comptroller of the Air Force which I also placed in the RECORD of July 25.

And back in 1948 I recall when the able and lamented Secretary Forrestal came to members of the Appropriations Committee and told us of the necessity for building up and expanding the aircraft procurement program. On very short notice, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], then chairman of the committee, brought to the House a bill to expedite the procurement of planes. In fact we added to the requests by an amendment which the gentleman from New York offered; we added the sum of \$822,000,000, if my memory is correct, and established both as a matter of policy and as a matter of program the creation of a 70-group air force. But you will remember that most of that money was

frozen and this year we had only 48 groups with plans for 58.

Going back a little bit further I see the clerk of the Committee on the Armed Services sitting before me, Mr. Lambert. I am sure he will remember that back in 1946 or 1947 we learned that funds appropriated by the Congress for research and development in the Air Force had been frozen and impounded by the President to the tune of \$135,000,000, if my memory serves me correctly. We were told that the President had directed that those research funds should not be spent, and the Budget Bureau requested that they be transferred over to pay of the Army rather than ask for new funds directly for that purpose.

Members of the old subcommittee will recall that about that time we had before us General LeMay, who was head of the Strategic Air Force during the last days of the war with Japan, and then in charge of research and development.

I recall asking General LeMay what that freezing of funds meant and he said it meant the loss of about a year and a half in the research and development program of the Air Force. We asked him whether or not it would be possible for him to bring the program up to date if we restored the money. He said the time had gone by in that fiscal year, that there was certain preliminary work that had to be done; it would not do any good if he got the money, he could not pick it up at that time, the program was simply set back that much.

I do not see anyone shaking his head to dispute that testimony.

No, Mr. Chairman, the responsibility that the administration carries in this crisis will not be answered by the paper which the gentleman from Texas read so ably today.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the time left in general debate is only a few minutes. I am anxious that the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], vice chairman of the subcommittee, who has a long record of public service in national defense matters, and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], also a deep student in this field, and who worked very closely with me on this bill on our side have some time. I understand the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is going to take some time under the 5-minute rule. These gentlemen who worked so hard and have such a fine grasp of the situation should by all means be heard by the House before consideration is concluded.

Our subcommittee was enlarged temporarily for the purpose of giving consideration to the military portion of the pending bill. The Members who actually served and who drafted the military portions of the bill are as follows: On the majority side, Mr. CANNON and myself, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. SIKES, Mr. RABAUT, and Mr. NORRELL; on the minority side, Mr. ENGEL of Michigan, Mr. PLUMLEY, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, and Mr. TABER.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT].

THREATENED RAILROAD STRIKE

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, about an hour ago the President issued an order taking over the railroads on tomorrow.

The big railroad labor organizations' threat to call a strike at this time, their forcing the Government to take over the railroads, make them allies of Joe Stalin. In time of war or national emergency patriots or good citizens would offer to work 48 hours for 40 hours' pay, rather than strike to get 48 hours' pay for 40 hours' work. Intelligent, honest Americans are now asking themselves, "Have we become so morally bankrupt as to permit the economic strangulation and destruction of the Republic by organized greed or economic piracy?"

Industrial abuses, the hoarding of labor by industry, slowdowns, strikes, the 40-hour week, profiteering, featherbedding, and so forth, added unnecessarily \$100,000,000,000 to the cost of World War II. These same practices, to a lesser degree, have caused unreasonable inflation since World War II. Now the chiselers, the cheaters, the grafters, and the modern hijackers are getting ready to take advantage of the present emergency.

Frankly, I am more afraid of the "reds" and the "pinks" within our borders than I am of the "reds" and the "pinks" in other lands. I am more afraid of Communist allies within this country than of Communist allies abroad. It seems preposterous that big labor bosses would sabotage this Nation, but apparently they are able and willing to do that very thing, all for selfish, shortsighted personal gain. Theirs is the philosophy of "eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow ye may die."

Mr. Chairman, we can recapture excess profits to a large degree, but we cannot recapture lost production or wasted manpower. We cannot regain freedom after we have become slaves.

Strikes in major industries or strikes that cripple the country's war effort should not be tolerated.

The CHAIRMAN. All time having expired, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

For all expenses necessary for civil defense planning, pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 11, 1950 (Public Law 686), including personal services and printing and binding, \$30,000.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TEAGUE: On page 2, line 11, strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$290,000."

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, on June 29, Mr. Paul J. Larson, Director of the Civilian Mobilization Office of the National Security Resources Board, appeared before the District Committee and insisted that a bill providing for civilian defense in the District of Columbia be passed. The District Committee passed this bill and I understand it is now pending in the Senate.

I was shocked to learn yesterday that the Appropriations Committee had re-

duced the amount requested for civilian defense in the District of Columbia from \$290,000 to \$30,000. My amendment would restore the total \$290,000.

Mr. Chairman, I have today contacted the office of Mr. Stuart Symington. Mr. Symington was out of town, but I was assured that that office was very much interested in this legislation. I called General Clay in New York City, and General Clay said that in the State of New York they were spending money on a warning system and on medical supplies and later they will begin to build public buildings to be used as shelters, and he asked that two points be emphasized. The first one he emphasized was that the problem of civilian defense is up to each local community; that it should be made known that the Federal Government is not going to provide for civilian defense all over the country and that it will be left up to the community. The next point he asked to emphasize was the fact that every community in this country feels that the District of Columbia is the nerve center of this country, and if it did nothing concerning civil defense, the country was going to do likewise. I have talked to some members of the Appropriations Committee and the answer concerning this cut has been that there was no plan or no program. If you have copies of the hearings you will find from page 69 to page 94 what the Commissioners plan to do concerning civilian defense; the methods they intend to use, the travel that will be necessary, the communication service that will be necessary, the supplies and equipment and material that will be necessary, printing and reproduction. It seems to me that everything that anybody would want to know so far as civilian defense is concerned is in those hearings.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey, who was the first to speak out against this cut.

Mr. CANFIELD. I, too, know of the concern of Mr. Symington and Mr. Larson. Does the gentleman know, perchance, if either was called before the committee to testify on this extremely important item for civilian defense in the District of Columbia?

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Symington was not called before the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee will see fit to restore this money.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts who has shown much interest in civil defense.

Mr. KENNEDY. Of course, it is going to cost more than \$30,000 to organize blood banks and instruct personnel on what to do in the case of an atomic attack, and organize everyone in the District so that they would know their job and know what to do, and instruct them how to build shelters. It is going to cost more than \$30,000. I think that the gentleman's suggestion is right and that we should appropriate the original amount of money asked for, and we

should keep close supervision as to how the money is spent in organizing civilian defense in the District of Columbia. That would be a good example to the country as a whole.

Mr. TEAGUE. It will cost more than \$290,000.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Does not the gentleman believe that this question of civilian defense is one that is all too much overlooked by all cities and by the District of Columbia? Where the Congress has jurisdiction, we should not ourselves be guilty of belittling it as this would if all we allowed was \$30,000.

Mr. TEAGUE. There is a quote in the paper this morning attributed to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BATES], that he had made no study of civilian defense and that he did not think the taxpayers ought to be asked to pay for it until we need it. From what is happening in the world today, I think we need it.

Mr. JAVITS. I certainly agree with the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time on this paragraph and all amendments thereto be limited to 25 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, it is agreed by our military leadership that when world war III comes, the United States is going to be hit, and because of that feeling the National Security Resources Board, under Mr. Symington, is now preparing advices for the civilian defense of States and cities against atomic bomb attacks and poison gas attacks. Under date of October 5, 1949, a directive went out from that office signed by Dr. John R. Steelman, acting chairman, telling the States and cities in effect, "This is your baby, and all the Federal Government can do is to act as a counselor, and adviser." Hanson Baldwin, military expert of the New York Times, asks the question, "When are we going to start on civilian defense?" I, too, was consternated yesterday when I learned that our House Committee on Appropriations had cut the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from \$290,000 to a measly \$30,000. This morning I discussed that situation with National Commander George Craig, of the American Legion, and he was aghast. He could not understand why our committee had taken that action.

Mr. Chairman, there was no trouble last fall when we in the House appropriated \$3,000,000 for a gala party here in the District of Columbia to be called the Freedom Fair—\$3,000,000. What happened to that fair? It became bogged down in futility and disrepute, and the plans have been canceled. And

now the Bureau of the Budget has impounded \$1,500,000 and I maintain that we could well spend \$290,000 of that for civilian defense here in the Nation's Capital.

I realize that when the Commissioners first came before the subcommittee headed by the able and distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BATES] they had in mind only the making of plans on paper for 1951. They asked for \$30,000. But when they appeared the second time they said they were prepared to implement established plans and realizing that time was of the essence they wanted the money to go ahead and do a real job for the District of Columbia.

Now Mr. Symington tells us that casualties in the event of an atomic-bomb attack on the District of Columbia or any other target city in the United States can be cut down from 50 to 75 percent if we have an adequate civilian defense.

Recently Collier's magazine reported on a survey of the English civilian defense system, the English claiming that they can cut down casualties more than 50 percent, which they did in the last war.

While we are sitting here idly and talking about \$30,000 for the civilian defense of our Capital City, the Russians, Mr. Chairman, are training thousands of people in squads in the art of civilian defense against possible atomic-bomb attacks. Like our colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], I, too, called the office of Mr. Symington today and I was told that they felt Mr. Larson had justified to the last dollar the request of the Commissioners in his appearance before the legislative committee of this House. They seek to begin their program to make a model here in the District of Columbia for the entire Nation. They went on to say if we today cut this request to \$30,000 the States and cities of the Union will not be able to do a proper job, the job that the National Security Resources Board wants them to do, and the civilian defense throughout the United States will not only be a failure, but will be a joke.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that we approve this restoration to the full amount of \$290,000 asked for by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, three of those who asked for time on this side, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], from our committee, are very much concerned about this item of civilian defense.

At a meeting this morning we discussed it in some detail, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] was named by the chairman of that committee as chairman of a subcommittee to take action to see if it would not be possible to have this item of \$290,000 reinstated rather than the \$30,000 item that is in the bill at the present time.

It is true that a request some 2 or 3 months ago was submitted for \$30,000 for this item, but since that time the situation has become a great deal more tense, and the need for a substantial sum to be used for civilian defense has increased quite a bit since that request was made 2 or 3 months ago for this \$30,000.

I realize, of course, that it is a rather unsatisfactory thing to attempt to amend items of appropriation here on the floor of the House. However, I have read the testimony of Brig. Gen. Gordon R. Young before the subcommittee which handled this item. His statement was in great detail and was broken down. He said that the amount provided in this item would not enable them to buy more than perhaps three or four air-raid sirens. He goes on to state:

I do not know yet how many we will need. In World War II we had 85. Those, unfortunately, have been disposed of, and we are going to have to buy some more. That could not be covered within this amount of money.

The justification for this \$290,000 item is broken down in four parts. The first is concerned with the establishment of a Director of Civilian Defense, of planning and operation stations at an estimated cost of \$86,380. The second item is the establishment of a civilian defense command net at a cost of \$83,620. The third is the establishment of a civil defense warning net at a cost of \$57,300, and the fourth is for civil defense operations involving service records and training at an estimated cost of \$62,700. These items are further broken down in great detail in his testimony. All these items are necessary if any kind of civil defense program is to be established and set up.

At first blush it might be thought that the military which have their headquarters here would protect Washington and that we could depend upon them to take care of the civilian defense problem here, but that is not the case. The military have no idea at all of undertaking the civilian defense of Washington any more than they have of undertaking the civilian defense of Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, or any other place; it is a civil-defense item pure and simple.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. Has the gentleman's committee investigated the protective system used by Great Britain? She has had long experience with these raids and must have had a fine setup in civilian defense. Has your committee looked into that?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I have not. I am unable to speak for the other members of my committee but personally I have very little knowledge of Great Britain's civil-defense program.

I want to mention this: It was mentioned by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], that Washington should establish in its setup a program that would serve as a pattern. The city of Atlanta sent its civilian-defense director here 2 weeks ago, but he had to go back empty-handed and without information. I think this is very important and that the amendment should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN] is recognized.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, from what has been said here it would seem as if the subcommittee is not appreciative of the potential danger of attack on the city of Washington. That is not the case. We have allowed the full amount requested by the Commissioners of the District for planning and survey. Our sole purpose in going about this matter as we have is to try to approach it in an orderly way, and I think that is what we are doing.

The \$30,000 allowed is for planning.

The \$290,000 that has been mentioned on the floor was for a plan brought up by Commissioner Young and his assistant, Colonel Hayes, which was the result of a very few weeks of hurried study on a rushed plan. I would like to quote what Colonel Hayes said to our committee when we asked him about his plan. He said:

We are not trying to develop such a plan here because we are not sure where we are going.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE. Did he not say that they saw now where they were going? I think the gentleman should quote further testimony by Colonel Hayes. He said:

We did not visualize at that time the setting up of civil defense headquarters this year. We see now, gentlemen, where we are going more clearly, so that we now consider it necessary to set up this civil defense headquarters this year.

The point is we are giving them the full amount they requested for planning. We are trying to get at this thing in a manner that we think we will get dollar for dollar value for what we spend. The \$290,000, in the committee's judgment, was for a plan that was not well thought-out, and not adequately formulated.

Mr. Chairman, that is the whole sum and substance of the matter. The committee is not opposed in any way to this, and I have not heard anyone on the committee opposed to spending money for proper civilian defense for the District of Columbia, but as yet we have never been convinced by the testimony offered by the Commissioner and Colonel Hayes that such a plan has been properly developed. That is all the committee is waiting for and that is why we appropriated only \$30,000.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. Does not the gentleman think it would be the part of wisdom to draw upon the experience of Great Britain with her series of bombings she went through. She must have made a great study, and from a practical point of view she must have set up a fine system over there.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I think there is no question about that. They were in a danger area, and I think we could well profit by their experience.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. England has a very fine Department of Civilian Defense; Russia has a very fine Department of Civilian Defense. We are the only country in the world that does not have a Department of Civilian Defense. I think we should take immediate action to have a Department of Civilian Defense operating under the President, also giving money, if necessary, to the various communities.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Is it not true that only three witnesses appeared before the committee? The committee should have called upon Mr. Symington and Mr. Larson who are most anxious to go ahead and implement those plans that are only on paper.

Mr. STOCKMAN. The committee was dealing in reference to this matter with Commissioner Young who in the judgment of the committee is deemed thoroughly capable of handling the matter.

Mr. CANFIELD. I believe the committee approached the assignment in a conscientious way, but we should go further because the cities and States, particularly in target areas, are looking to the Nation's Capital to set up a model pattern for them to follow. If we are going to cut this appropriation to \$1 for every \$10 requested, why, they are not going to go ahead. They will have the feeling that the fathers here in Washington think this is all poppycock.

Mr. STOCKMAN. The committee is willing to go further. It is a question of taking the \$30,000 which we have budgeted and using it for some orderly, intelligent plans. If after the staff is set up as allowed in our bill and such a plan is developed, then I know that this committee will be glad to entertain additional requests for implementation money based on a realistic outlook and carefully developed plans.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Is it not a fact that we advised the Commissioners to bring all witnesses they cared to bring to present the case in justification of this item?

Mr. STOCKMAN. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the District Committee, of which I am a member, had a meeting this morning. We felt considerably disturbed about their cutting this appropriation. I would like to have in the first place the understanding that the Committee is now sitting as a city council for the District of Columbia, and not voting money out of the Federal Treasury.

The bill provides that this particular item is to be paid out of District revenues

by the taxpayers of the District of Columbia. It does not come out of the Federal Treasury.

Let me say that some time ago the District Commissioners appeared before the District Committee with this bill. It is our understanding it is intended that this bill shall be used as a model for civilian defense throughout the Nation. It will be set up here in Washington and other parts of the country will get their advice and schooling from the system that is to be set up here.

If civilian defense is worth while at all, it is certainly worth doing effectively and efficiently, and that is all the District Committee is asking the House to do; that is, to authorize the District Commissioners out of the money of the taxpayers of the District of Columbia to set this thing up on an efficient basis so that it will serve as a model for the whole of the United States.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. It is a fact, I may say to the gentleman, that they are beyond the paper stage. They do not need \$30,000 to plan now. They want to get the money to do something.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Yes. The first suggestion was \$30,000, as the gentleman from Utah has said, for the paper stage. Since that time the program has developed so far that they now know, and have stated to the Appropriations Committee, the purposes for which they need and expect to use this sum of \$290,000.

I would suggest to the House that this thing is worth doing right or it is not worth doing at all and there is not much point in appropriating \$30,000 if it is, as our District Commissioners tell us, inadequate for the purposes for which it was intended.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I think we ought to keep in mind too that even if the District government had a surplus of its own, they cannot spend it without the action of Congress. If we adjourn, why, it would be another year before we would have defense for the District.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think that is a very important contribution just made by the gentleman from Washington. As he said, unless you do this today, then for approximately 6 months there is no chance that the District government can set up an adequate defense program for the Nation's Capital, which is the most vital spot and most vulnerable spot that will be attacked in the event of trouble.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Commissioner Young said that this will be used as a guinea pig for the whole of the United States. Does the gentleman see any reason why the money of the taxpayers of the District of Columbia should

be used as a guinea pig for the entire country?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Maybe I should not admit this, but the District of Columbia is the guinea pig around here for a whole lot of things.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Symington said they wanted the District of Columbia to be a model for the rest of the country. Should it not be a model?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. HALE. Might it not well be that Mr. Stalin regards the Members of Congress as a bunch of guinea pigs for a Russian experiment.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think that is where he would start.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TEAGUE. Is it not true that 22 States have already passed this kind of legislation? Actually New York State is far ahead of the District of Columbia in this work.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am so informed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BATES].

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The committee has conducted long and arduous hearings on civil defense on two occasions. The first with reference to a \$30,000 request in the regular budget estimate and the present estimate now before this House. They have given thorough consideration to the present status of civil defense in Washington and to the expansion requested in the budget estimate, \$290,000, which is the basis for the present committee action. The \$290,000 will have allowed for a high price director, for a command radio net, for a warning net including the installation of radio receivers and sirens in various parts of the city and for various other operations including a small amount for a training program for volunteer workers. Mr. Chairman, if the civil defense program in Washington is to be a success, I am certain that the proponents of this amendment will agree with me that an adequate and well-formulated plan for such civil defense is absolutely necessary. It is the opinion of my committee and myself that no work should be done and no implementation begun until such a plan is evolved and, Mr. Chairman, in the testimony heard by our committee no such plan is in the offing. Here are the words of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia on July 17, 1950, in testifying before our committee on this plan:

So we have, you might say, the raw material for a plan. In other words, we have the

bricks, but we haven't built the plan yet. There are still gaps in it. That is the present status of it.

And in a later memorandum prepared by General Young dated August 9, 1950, in reference to the plan, he says:

There are certain fields in which little has been done in developing any plan. They have not been coordinated above the third level, the operating level. In certain important fields the third level plans are sketchy and even nonexistent and must be started from scratch.

The justification submitted in defense of these estimates still is "that they have assembled a large part of the raw material needed to formulate a plan. It's actual formulation within any reasonable time will now require the full time services of a skilled director and a small but thoroughly competent staff."

Mr. Chairman, that is exactly what the \$30,000 recommended by the bill will do. There are so many discrepancies in the testimony which we have heard that I would hesitate to call them to the attention of the House. For instance, with reference to the headquarters building, General Young says it was not ideal in asking \$25,000 for such a building while Colonel Hayes says this building met our criteria. Just a lot of wholesale discrepancies. A total lack of adequate planning. One of the major anticipated items of expense in the estimates submitted to the House and as contained in the gentleman's amendment would be additional radio nets. There are already in the District of Columbia extensive radio nets in addition to the police and fire nets involving five large transmitters and over 140 units including fixed stations on four of the large bridges leading to the city of Washington. As for personnel requests there are 18 positions at an average annual salary of \$4,011. No comparative figures are available from other cities; however, in May of 1943 in the last war there were only 66 people employed permanently in civil defense in the District, while in January 1945 only 16 people were so employed. Mr. Chairman, I grant that a planning staff is needed, but such a request is a little out of line with the salary scales in the District. Certainly the District was able to build up a magnificent civil defense program in the last war by the use of volunteer personnel. They certainly could do the same at the present time and save this city a little more money to expend on other worth-while projects.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out, too, there is no question that an adequate plan for the civil defense program is needed for the District of Columbia and the urgency of the need is not such as to preclude a careful consideration of all the factors and the development of a realistic plan. To continue the program by means of making appropriations available would be uneconomical without such plans and it is obvious that as of the present date not even an inadequate plan has been formulated, let alone one that is adequate.

Mr. Chairman, we who serve on the District Legislative Committee and on

the District of Columbia Subcommittee have a particular responsibility. That responsibility is to act as a city council—practically—for the greatest city in the world. I would, indeed, be derelict in my duty if I did not urge that this amendment be defeated and that we who serve on this city council look on the economic side of the question and not go off in a mad haste to throw away money which is not even our own on such a nebulous affair.

(Mr. BATES of Kentucky asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON) there were—ayes 94, noes 66.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Messrs. TEAGUE and CANNON.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 99, noes 75.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

For necessary expenses for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control," \$75,000.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all who spoke on the conference report on the general appropriation bill for 1951 today, and on the supplemental appropriation bill, may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

FEES OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Mr. HOBBS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1838), an act to amend title 28 of the United States Code relating to fees of the United States marshals, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2994)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1838) to amend title 28 of the United States Code relating to fees of United States marshals, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Dr. Morgan was a devout member of the Church Street Methodist Church of Knoxville, where for years he taught a large men's bible class.

Under his leadership the State became the campus of the university and his leadership inspired and will long remain a benediction to our people.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

THE LATE DR. HARCOURT A. MORGAN

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to join my colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS], in expressing great grief over the loss of Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, former president of the University of Tennessee and former Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. I am sure that throughout the length and breadth of the Volunteer State today there is great grief and sorrow and a sense of personal loss. An indication of the breadth of Dr. Morgan's vision may be found in words he spoke when the first shovel of dirt was scooped at the site of Norris Dam. He said, "We are not merely beginning the construction of a dam, but of a new civilization in this valley."

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. I desire to concur with my colleague from Tennessee in paying the highest possible tribute to Dr. Morgan for his outstanding work for the State of Tennessee and the Nation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

THE LATE DR. HARCOURT A. MORGAN OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join my distinguished colleagues from Tennessee in paying my tribute to Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan. No Member of this House knew Dr. Morgan better than I did. The American people will always owe him a lasting debt of gratitude for his great services on the Tennessee Valley Authority.

While I am at it, I wish to pay my tribute also to another Dr. Morgan, a man who, in my opinion, has not only been mistreated but overlooked. I refer to Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, the great engineer from Ohio, who did the engineering on which the Tennessee Valley Authority has been developed. Those two Morgans, working side by side, hand in hand, when we were going through the

turmoil of creating and developing the Tennessee Valley Authority, rendered services that few men in this country have ever given to the Nation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE FOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has referred to the action of the House yesterday afternoon in increasing the civilian defense fund for Washington from \$30,000 to \$290,000.

The chairman of the subcommittee which was appointed by the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], in drawing his amendment for this increase merely neglected to add the words "and operation" in addition to the word "planning," which was in the bill as originally drawn. That is a simple matter; it only needs a simple technical amendment which was overlooked by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] when he offered this amendment.

Civilian defense is an important matter. It is something that is very necessary. It is something that the House understood yesterday afternoon when this amount was increased, and it is not something to just be pushed aside on the theory that the House did not know what it was doing when it adopted the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS] has expired.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks in the House yesterday, as shown in the last sentence of the first column on page 13687, I am quoted as using the word "not" instead of the word "now."

I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be changed to accord with what I said, so that the sentence reads:

There may be those who now look back with a suddenly acquired 20-20 hindsight vision, if I may borrow a phrase recently used by someone else, and say that if we had on some past occasion appropriated a few million, or even a couple of billion dollars, or somewhat more for this or that purpose, we would now be prepared for global war.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill S. 3768, reported out of the

Committee on Veterans' Affairs this morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to have to take issue with the very distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], on civilian defense for the District of Columbia.

When the representatives of the Commissioners appeared before the subcommittee considering this appropriation they made it clear that they had a plan for the civilian defense of our Capital City, and that they wanted funds with which to implement the plan. It was the intent of the House vote yesterday to do just that. Undoubtedly here today we are going to indulge in a record vote on this issue. I urge the membership, before voting, to read in the September issue of the American Legion Monthly, out today, an article by National Commander George Craig, entitled "We Are Wide Open to Attack—Millions of American Lives Have Been Placed in Jeopardy Because Our Government Has Neglected Civil Defense."

I call particular attention to the paragraphs in that article dealing with the vulnerability of our Capital to atomic bomb attack.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

YOU CAN CRY PEACE WHILE YOU PREPARE FOR WAR

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER, needs no defense for the things he does here in economizing in Government. We need more JOHN TABERS when voting economy, but I think there are a lot of fellows in the House of Representatives who cannot resist spending, especially when it comes to spending somebody else's money and who are always willing to go the limit, especially when it comes to doing things for foreign countries. They are more foreign than domestic. In fact, they seem to think more of foreign countries than they do of their own. But whenever the time comes when you get to spending money trying to help all these foreign countries, especially when you come to arming them, and then you call it peace, I want to tell you the people of this country want to watch out, for the foreign countries will do nothing to help us when we are

broke. We might be good fellows when we are giving, but when we are broke who will give to us? Who will help us? The people should send more Members to Congress who think and act as the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER, does rather than the fellows who do otherwise than he does when it comes to spending the taxpayers' money. The gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER, is a sound-thinking, hard-working Member of Congress. Give us more TABERS.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

THE SEA GULLS OF ST. AUGUSTINE

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, an editorial from the Atlantic News Telegraph of Wednesday, March 29, 1950, reads as follows:

Too MUCH HELP

Nature's reaction to the hand-out is being aptly illustrated by the sea gulls at St. Augustine, Fla. Here the gulls have long been fed by the shrimp fleet, which threw scraps and debris overboard for the gulls. Now the shrimp fleet has departed for better fishing grounds, and the gulls have been fed for so long that they have forgotten how to hustle for themselves, and they sit, slowly starving, and awaiting the fleet which has departed.

A good many people see in this a warning to those who want paternalism in Government, who want the Government to support this and that and the other thing for the benefit of the people. They fear that Government hand-outs will eventually destroy ambition, that they will continue until the Government suffers an economic collapse. Then the people, long accustomed to Federal support, will suffer the tragic consequences of Government paternalism.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks upon the subject of the mineral rights disposition bill and the passage thereof.

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter in each.

Mr. HART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two editorials.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include some extraneous matter.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in five instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend in the Appendix of the RECORD an article from this week's Collier's magazine, notwithstanding the fact that it will take two and one-third pages and is estimated to cost \$191.34.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SANBORN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. VELDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include affidavits from the City Council of the City of Los Angeles.

Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter.

Mr. BURDICK and Mr. BUCHANAN asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1951

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill, that any member of the Subcommittee on the Armed Services may have not to exceed 15 minutes in general debate before we resume the reading of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 9526, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read down to and including line 15 on page 2 of the bill.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, under the previous order of the House, I ask that the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] be recognized for 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, before I discuss my concept of the legislation now under consideration, I would like to pay my respects to a member of the subcommittee upon which I have had the honor to serve for the past 7 years. I have specific reference to the gentleman from Vermont, Hon. CHARLES PLUM-

LEY, who is going to leave this Congress at the termination of this session.

CHARLIE is like the rest of us human beings. He has his idiosyncrasies. We have not always seen the same thing the same way; we have not evaluated things in the same way; but he is one of the most lovable characters I have ever had the good fortune to work with as a Member of the House of Representatives.

I deeply regret, CHARLIE, that you have found it necessary to enter into a state of political retirement.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my good friend from California it is my understanding that 2 days ago our distinguished friend, Mr. PLUMLEY, and Mrs. Plumley, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. May we wish him good luck and good health and at least 50 more happy years together. We are going to miss CHARLIE PLUMLEY. He is one of the grandest men who has ever served in this House. We all love and admire and respect him.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I wish the gentleman from California would permit me to join in the spirit of the tribute being paid to CHARLIE PLUMLEY. His irrepressible good humor and his spirit of cooperation, coupled with his broad experience and fine insight into our national problems have made him a welcome and effective member of our committee. I pay my warmest tribute to him as a friend and colleague.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I thank the gentleman. I feel, CHARLIE, that you and I and other members of the committee have covered considerable territory at least appropriationwise and I may say further that you have been a very wise companion. I want to pay tribute to you wherever you go and in whatever you may do I trust you may have God's blessings and the ultimate of success and happiness.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I am more embarrassed this moment than I have ever been in my life on this floor, and I have been here a long time and have been very much embarrassed at times. I stayed away from here purposely to avoid such a diatribe "in antonym" or premature obituary, but I like it, I admit. It is such sweet sorrow that I am going to stay here a couple more days and not go back home tomorrow or perhaps not until Tuesday.

I am not unmindful, Mr. Chairman, in this presence and upon this occasion that—

Words are easy—like the wind,
Faithful friends are hard to find.

"True happiness," they say, "consists not in the multitude of friends, but in

their worth and choice." Possibly I have been too choosy.

To my friend Representative RABAUT—Louis, I call him—let me say, and let him translate it to you:

Le sort fait les parents
Le choix fait les amis.

He knows what I mean.

Nevertheless, those friends I have made over the long years, and "their adoption tried" I have "grappled to my soul with hoops of steel."

May each and every one of you live so long as you wish, and have all you wish so long as you live.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to say that it only came to my attention the other day that CHARLIE PLUMLEY and his wife just recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary; so that is another reason to felicitate our old friend CHARLIE and his wife.

Mr. SHEPPARD. May I say to the gentleman from Michigan and to those who have commented on the golden wedding anniversary that Mrs. Plumley is a most tolerant lady.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I want to join the others in expressing my feeling concerning the voluntary retirement of CHARLIE PLUMLEY from Congress.

I knew Mr. PLUMLEY by reputation before he came to Congress. In fact, his father made an enviable reputation in this body long before I came to Washington. He was an outstanding public speaker and was generous enough to come to Michigan on numerous occasions to address Republican banquets and campaign meetings. In these circumstances I soon became a close friend of CHARLIE PLUMLEY. He is scholarly, industrious, capable, sincere, influential, and, last but not least, a polished gentleman. This Congress is better because CHARLIE PLUMLEY served in it. Many a law on the statute books is a better law because CHARLIE PLUMLEY helped write it. None of those retiring from Congress in 1950 will be more greatly missed, and Mr. PLUMLEY is leaving a place and a position that will be difficult to fill. It has also been my good fortune to know Mrs. Plumley, who is not only charming but a genuine New England lady, and we all know that that is a real compliment to pay to any woman.

I am sure, CHARLIE, that in your retirement you will not sit by the roadside and watch the world go by. You will be a leader and a vital part of your State in the future just as you have been in the past. May you live long and enjoy life.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Speaker, my district adjoins the State of Vermont. I live only a few miles from Mr. PLUMLEY's home in Northfield. During my first year in the Congress my offices adjoined his. I have enjoyed the benefit of his friendship, his counsel and advice here. I know something of the stock from

which he came, the State which he has served so well and its people whom he loves so much and who return his regard.

May I quote the words of Dr. Homer T. Dodge, president of Norwich University, when he conferred the degree of doctor of laws on CHARLES A. PLUMLEY. I believe his colleagues in the Congress will treasure them.

CHARLES ALBERT PLUMLEY, native son of Northfield, and graduate of Norwich of 51 years' standing. You have served your alma mater as president for a longer period than any other president except the founder. During your term of office there were large increases in student body, faculty and income. In your administration the building in which we meet today was erected.

Since 1934 you have been the sole representative of Vermont in the national house. In addition to committee duties of the greatest importance to national defense and public economy, all the varied interests of our citizens have been your care. In the midst of these diverse responsibilities we have found you a loyal friend and influential champion. No one could have done more for his alma mater.

In your early years you developed a love for the classics both ancient and English, as is evidenced in your address and papers. In all the vicissitudes of your professional, academic and political life, the love of the written word and a knowledge of its possibilities of conveying eternal truth have been with you.

In recognition of your record of attainments, and of your unceasing interest in this institution—Norwich University confers upon you the degree of doctor of letters.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to briefly discuss my concept of the bill before us. There has been much said across the country, through the newspapers, and by radio commentators, and there have been some rather caustic comments on the floor of the House about sins of omission and other classified sins that were referred to. I think perhaps a good 40 percent of the comments have been predicated upon political ambitions; but, irrespective of what the intent was in the minds and within the concepts of those who have commented, both press and otherwise, I am not here this morning to either refer individually to the sins nor am I here to pray for the forgiveness of the sinners.

I feel that we as a people have a great deal to take into consideration relative to an honest concept of our national welfare.

I was permitted some 3 years ago, in conjunction with other members of my committee, to go to the South Pacific and various places in Europe, in which we had an elaborate opportunity of analyzing the potentials of the Russian expansion program. We came back and made our report to the White House and to the Congress and we endeavored, in our limited way at that time, to indicate to those who were concerned with the national welfare that we considered the Russian situation was extremely hazardous, to say the least; and we further considered it would be extremely advisable to build up a reserve program in this country that we might be prepared to meet the eventualities that would, in our opinion, develop. It was a matter of timing as to just how soon the ele-

ments of combat might prevail; today we have Korea.

We have before us in combination, meaning by that the bill that was just passed, the regular supply bill, a total in contractual authority and in cash, added to that of the supplemental bill now under consideration, the sum of \$26,322,990,443. That is an extremely large sum of money, as we all know, and insofar as its ability to serve in procurement under existing price conditions, is, in my opinion, extremely intriguing; in other words, we have heard comments within the last 24 hours on the floor of the House about the waste that would obviously follow in a program of this character. And, I am willing to admit that inevitably in a preparatory process for war functions we do have waste. We are in this concept: Either in its inception or total application war is wasteful, and there is very little that can be done about that kind of waste because of the nature in which the money has to be spent and, further, the nature for which your materials have to be utilized.

This House recently passed what I would construe as a permissive control bill. I think the Congress made a tragic mistake in passing the kind of legislation it did pertaining to controls and delegating the power into the hands of the President of the United States. I do not say that in criticism of the President of the United States as such, but I feel that the Congress should have accepted its own responsibility, and realize what was presently indicated insofar as the necessity for those controls. In other words, what I am trying to say to the membership of this House is this: We have and undoubtedly will, before we are finished with this bill, have appropriated \$26,000,000,000 plus, and I presume you anticipate you are going to get full value for that said \$26,000,000,000. Let me tell you right now, you are not, by some 42.2 percent. My premise and reason for making a statement of that character is predicated upon the following, which I think you will find rather interesting.

For example, let us take some of the situations that prevail in the price elements from April of this year until the present date. Take crude rubber. It reflects an increase from April until the present time of 161.9 percent; lead, 33.3 percent increase; tin, 36.6; steel scrap, 52.1; burlap, 36.6; sugar, 15.2; fuel on the West Coast, April until the present, 54.5 percent increase; gasoline on the West Coast, 12.4; Diesel fuel on the Gulf Coast, 15.1 percent increase. I could go on and on. I am going to insert this table in the RECORD at the termination of my comments, because I think it is extremely intriguing and is, at least, indicative of the fact that we should be paying more concern to the present price conditions as they prevail and not as we would like to have them prevail.

I am going to say this: Nobody in the world would have a greater sense of appreciation than I if I could sell myself the idea that the great American public is going to deny itself or police itself and not take profits. There is not one iota of fact, economic, social, or other-

wise, that has been indicated in any war we have ever had, that a policy of self-policing will be effected. I do not say that to belittle my people or the people of the Nation collectively or individually. That policy is predicated on the philosophy of what? That of the profit system, and we are not going to change our concept overnight, and everybody in this House who will admit the truth knows it. Consequently, it is extremely imperative if we study the facts and do what should be done to protect the value of \$26,000,000,000, instead of letting it diminish to about 42.2. We must have controls across the country and have them retroactive to the first of last June. And I would like to call attention to those in policy positions to the facts that pertain in order that they may give those facts serious consideration and put into effect controls that are needed now, not wishful thinking about self-policing.

So far as this bill is concerned in its total application, it is as good a bill as I think could be enacted.

If I have any quarrel with the bill, I would say that it comes about a year and a half too late. The least time required for the production of planes and other requirements involved in this bill will be from 21 to 36 months. If we get involved in a conflict with Russia, which from all indications may be today, tomorrow, or the next day, I say that it is going to take entirely too long before we get into the full swing of production.

However, apparently this is the best that we have been able to do under the circumstances.

I sincerely trust that those presently in policy-making positions are taking into consideration what is occurring in our domestic economy regarding prices as shown by the statement I am including with my remarks, so that we may derive as much out of the \$26,000,000,000 for procurement as possible.

Mr. Chairman, the statement I referred to is as follows:

[From Progress Reports and Statistics of August 24, 1950]

RECENT PRICE TRENDS AFFECTING MILITARY PROCUREMENT

During the past 4 months there has been a general rise in commodity prices. The Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index has risen from 152.9 in April to 165.0 on August 15, an average increase of 8 percent.

A number of key commodities used directly or indirectly by the armed services have jumped in price to an even greater extent than the 8 percent average. Some of these basic commodities are:

Item	Unit	April 1950 price	Current price	Percent increase
Crude rubber.....	Pound.....	\$0.21	\$0.55	161.9
Lead.....	do.....	.105	.14	33.3
Tin.....	do.....	.75	1.025	36.6
Wool tops.....	do.....	1.87	2.845	52.1
Steel scrap (Philadelphia).....	Ton.....	24.00	36.50	52.1
Burlap.....	Yard.....	.172	.235	36.6
Sugar.....	Hundred-weight pound.....	5.45	6.28	15.2
Cotton print cloth.....	Yard.....	.14	.20	42.9

The price increases in basic commodities have not yet been fully reflected in the prices currently being paid by the armed services for the items they procure. Nevertheless, procurement costs have already risen significantly for many important items. The increased need for aviation fuel has required the use of marginal facilities and practices, and additional supplies of 115/145 octane aviation fuel are being purchased today at a cost 30 percent higher than that of normal supplies contracted for several months ago. Resistors, actuators, and other electronic spares for aircraft are being quoted at prices that are as much as 175 percent greater than those prevailing 2 months earlier.

The following are examples of items recently procured by the armed services at increased prices:

Item	Unit	April 1950 price	Current price	Percent increase
Fuel oil (west coast).....	Barrel.....	\$0.99	\$1.53	54.5
Gasoline (west coast).....	do.....	3.90	4.38	12.4
Diesel fuel (United States Gulf).....	do.....	2.92	3.36	15.1
Cloth, cotton chambray, 3-ounce.....	Yard.....	.39	.44	12.8
Cloth, cotton twill, 5-ounce.....	do.....	1.27	1.59	25.2
Drawers, cotton shorts.....	Each.....	.33	.42	27.3
Shirts, cotton khaki.....	do.....	.71	.77	8.5
Cloth, wool serge, 18-ounce.....	Yard.....	3.82	4.89	28.0
Trousers, cotton khaki.....	Each.....	.74	.86	16.2
Beef carcass.....	Hundred-weight.....	43.26	46.50	7.5
Pork.....	do.....	37.85	53.95	42.5
Lard.....	do.....	12.80	16.34	27.7
Hams.....	do.....	45.50	58.60	28.8
Coffee.....	Pound.....	.451	.556	23.3
Lumber, No. 2 common.....	M board feet.....	82.00	105.50	28.7

Item	1939 cost	Current cost
Food.....	\$0.41 per day or \$150 per man annually.	\$1 per day or \$365 per man annually.
Clothing and individual equipment per soldier.....	\$122.....	\$377.
Airplanes:		
Bomber.....	B-17, \$330,000.....	B-50, \$1.2 to \$1.4 million; B-47, \$234 to \$3 million; B-36, \$314 to \$3½ million.
Fighter.....	F-51, \$67,000; F-47, \$113,000 (recip).....	F-84, \$175,000 to \$200,000; F-86, \$250,000 to \$275,000 (jet).
Destroyer (including ordnance).....	1,630 ton, \$7 million.....	3,650 ton, \$40 million.
Jeep (tactical).....	\$1,100.....	\$2,700.
5-passenger sedan.....	\$775.....	\$1,200.
Light tank.....	\$27,000.....	\$225,000.

NOTE.—Increased current costs reflect both increased prices and qualitative superiority of current equipment compared to prewar equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I recognize, as we all do, the absolute necessity in these days of a real Voice of America—

patriotic, competent and able to present America's picture to the world.

I should support it if it cost \$200,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000, if we had that kind of a Voice.

Today we have no voice whatever on the air. Only the highest sense of duty impels me to call the attention of the House, and the country, to the terrible situation that we are in.

Frankly, I do not know whether Mr. Barrett, the Assistant Secretary in charge, is responsible for this situation or whether he is hampered by the minions of the raw deal who are in control of Mr. Acheson and the State Department and who have prevented the United States from having any foreign policy whatever for the last 2 years.

In any event, the things that I am going to call attention to must be corrected and corrected immediately or the United States can hope to have no standing in the world.

I talked with Mr. Barrett first on the 29th of June—4 days after the Russian-inspired break in Southern Korea. I discussed the organization with him; told him that I had felt that it was totally incompetent; advised him that because of the pressure of other duties I had been unable to go over any of his broadcasts for some time but that I felt that, with the present situation, it was necessary that they should be followed up. He advised me that his staff was not as good as he hoped it could be but that because of Civil Service it was impossible to correct. I advised him that with the McCarran amendment to the State Department bill it was possible to clean it up without giving any reason whatever. I asked him for the broadcasts for the 26th, 27th and 28th of June. I received them about the 9th or 10th of July.

There was not, in any of the broadcasts, the slightest word that could be considered as propaganda in behalf of the United States position, nor did any of these broadcasts name Russia as the aggressor. All that the broadcasts consisted of was newscasts, and these very poorly done.

Was that because of a policy of the State Department not to tell the world where the United States stood, or was it because of the total lack of competence and loyalty on the part of the United States Information Service?

Mr. Barrett himself, at that time, had not made a business of reading the broadcasts.

I had him up again on the 19th of July. I told him what I had found and I asked him for the broadcasts for the 18th of July. I received them in due course and examined them. At that time there had been no improvement whatever; not a word was said against Russia; they kept talking about Communists but never named Russia as the aggressor—responsible for the mess that they had created in the world.

This time the newscasts were just as poorly done as before but there was more. There was the story of the Tydings committee and its report; Mr. TYDINGS' comments against Senator McCARTHY and

Senator McCARTHY's reply. Both indicating that there was a very large segment of our population that did not believe in the loyalty of its own State Department.

How such a thing could be broadcast by the Voice of America—advertising the situation that careless administration has brought about—is beyond me.

They all referred to labor troubles in the United States which would be most handy for Russia to exploit. They gave a lot of play to the fact that the Republicans and the Democrats were fighting over foreign policy.

I again called Mr. Barrett on the 15th of August and asked for the broadcasts for the 14th of August. I received the broadcasts and have examined them.

There is one improvement. They have broadcast the voice of Warren Austin, the United States Delegate to the United Nations, and he named Russia as the aggressor. But that was not followed up in a single instance with anything affirmative on the part of any of the broadcasters operating for the so-called Information Service, and by waiting so long in naming Russia as the aggressor we lost the initiative in the propaganda war.

But this is not the worst of the picture. I found out that a man named Hans Bruno Meyer was the first assistant to the man in charge of the broadcasting in Germany for the United States. He is, of course, under the High Commissioner in Germany, but still responsible to the State Department.

Public sources of information indicate some interesting data on this man Meyer.

I am advised that the May 15, 1939 issue of the publication *Aufbau* contains an announcement of a lecture on National Socialism to be given by Mr. Meyer on June 15, 1939. Mr. Meyer was listed as secretary of the German-American League for Culture.

I am further advised that the December 15, 1939, issue of the same publication contains an article by Mr. Meyer concerning the attitude of the emigrant toward the war.

The House Un-American Activities Committee in a special report—appendix part IX, page 839—indicated that the German-American League for Culture was founded in 1935 to serve as a Communist front operating among the German speaking groups in the United States with the openly avowed policy of organizing refugees as a potential revolutionary force. The league has been described as such in the publication *Jewish Life* May 1938 issue, page 21, a medium which is an official organ of the New York State Bureau of the Communist Party.

The House Un-American Activities Committee files reflect that the July 1939 issue of *Equal Justice* published by the International Labor Defense states that Dr. Hans Meyer spoke at a panel forum held during the Seventh National Conference of the International Labor Defense in Washington, D. C., on July 8, and 9, 1939.

The International Labor Defense has been declared to be within the purview

of the President's Executive Order on Loyalty Matters, No. 9835.

The December 1939 issue of the publication *Direction* contained a contribution from Hans Meyer.

This magazine has been listed as a "familiar Communist enterprise" by the House Un-American Activities Committee—appendix part IX, Communist front organizations, fourth section, page 1390.

This information is a matter of public record. But I would like to know what is in the private records locked up in the State Department.

The place where it is claimed that the things that are provided for in this appropriation bill will be used is largely on the borders of lands near the iron curtain.

We are not presently making use of our facilities and we are using a short-wave 100,000-watt station at Frankfort to broadcast to the troops when regular band broadcasts would get to them just as well and this station could be used for long distance broadcasting.

We have, as I understand it, a 40,000-watt station that is not set up at all. We have many stations around the territory near the iron curtain that could broadcast, on regular bands, items that would get through to the iron curtain countries. Not 1 radio in 10 in the United States is equipped for short-wave, and I would not expect any better percentage in any of the countries behind the iron curtain.

Frankly, I demand that the so-called Voice of America become the Voice of America; become militant; become a fighting force designed to get the true picture of the United States across to the world. I do not expect to offer a motion to strike out the funds for this item although that would be the proper way to get efficiency—to force them to reform before they were given more money.

The situation is critical. Will Mr. Barrett in the State Department and Mr. Acheson face the situation or will we have a continuance of a fraud upon the American people, the American taxpayer, and a double cross of our war effort.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman mentioned *Aufbau*, which is a German language newspaper published in New York City. I should like to ask the gentleman whether in mentioning the publication the way he did he intended to make any implication in respect to it? I know all about *Aufbau* and I can assure the gentleman that it is a journal that sustains the great democratic and constitutional principles of the United States. It enjoys a wide reading public and is a highly authoritative journal. I might say that its readership contains many thousands of Americans who have personally suffered under the Nazi terror and escaped from Germany and Austria after 1933. They certainly know totalitarianism, red or black or brown better than most people and they are completely opposed to it. I happen to be a member of *Aufbau's* advisory board myself, and have

been in touch with its policies for a considerable time.

Mr. TABER. I simply stated that the publication contained an announcement of a lecture.

Mr. JAVITS. That does not represent any implication, as the gentleman sees it, in respect to the publication?

Mr. TABER. I did not comment on *Aufbau* in that sense. Let me see. The only mention I made of *Aufbau*, that it contained an announcement of a lecture on National Socialism to be given by Mr. Meyer.

Mr. JAVITS. I wish to assure the gentleman that that particular journal *Aufbau* sustains full the principles of our constitutional democracy.

Mr. TABER. I was not commenting on its policy.

Mr. JAVITS. The gentleman mentioned it in a context in such way that I think it should be clear to the House that it is a journal that consistently supports every constitutional principle of our country.

Mr. TABER. I mentioned the Un-American Activities Committee but I did not do so because I thought it was in any way to be reflected on; I used it as a means of proving what I had to say.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Did I understand the gentleman to say that this man Meyer who has undoubtedly had some questionable associations in the past, today is in control of a radio station at Frankfort, which disseminates the GARIOA Voice of America program in that region? Is that correct?

Mr. TABER. He is the assistant in charge.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It seems to me to be a ridiculous situation that we cannot find good Americans of unquestioned background for this kind of work that is so essential to the world at large.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] be recognized for 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida is recognized.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I want to add to all that has been said about the very fine work of CHARLES PLUMLEY who is leaving the committee and the Congress. He is one of the most lovable men I have ever served with, a man whose great store of knowledge about the defense needs of this Nation has been invaluable to the committee and to the Congress.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not think I have ever worked on a bill when there was more complete unanimity or determination on the part of the committee to get on with the job. Nor have I ever been associated with a harder-working group.

The very able leadership of the chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], is amply demonstrated by the masterful way in which he outlined the bill and the necessity for it last night. The work of the other subcommittee

members with whom I serve, and the work of the staff has been equally impressive and equally valuable.

No one wants to bring a bill like this to the floor. The enormity of its cost is staggering. Added is the realization that the money we are spending is nonexistent. We have long ago spent the money we had. We are now spending the Nation's credit. We need not try to kid ourselves into thinking it will last indefinitely.

However, we have no choice in what we are doing. No one would want to reverse the decision the administration made to fight aggression in Korea. We had to stop retreating somewhere. Every retreat was bringing communism closer to our own shores.

How did we get into the Korean conflict? Because of Communist aggression, of course. But also by a policy which permitted war to be precipitated before there was a military build-up. We had taken our military forces out of Korea. We were not committed to a policy of meeting aggression by force in the Far East, and we were not prepared to do so. As a matter of fact, the administration policy was directly the opposite. It was not until the actual aggression took place in Korea that the administration's policy was reversed, and our military services were directed to begin to meet force with force. Intelligence, historically a weak point in the conduct of American foreign policy, and in this case the responsibility of the military command in the Far East, was faulty in that it was incomplete. Further, the information received in Washington was not properly interpreted. Otherwise we might not be fighting in Korea today.

Military weakness in far-away Korea was inevitable under the circumstances. Native troops, though comparatively large in number, were trained largely as constabulary forces and were neither equipped nor trained for full-scale military operation. These things are beside the point. We have a job to do. We cannot look back now.

In the postwar years we have been accustomed to military appropriations that are big by American standards. Many have demanded to know what has been done with previous appropriations; why there was no combat readiness in Korea. Ours are expensive forces. The pay is high, the food is good, the quarters in most instances are at least satisfactory. Consequently about half of the money has gone into housekeeping requirements. In addition, our forces, not particularly large in number, are stationed all over the world. We are spread thin. Our defensive or offensive potentialities at any given point are necessarily limited until there has been a build-up.

The big obstacle in carrying on the Korean conflict more successfully has been distance. Korea is almost halfway around the world. This cannot possibly be made an overnight operation. These facts, plus the fact that this is an unanticipated ground operation, required major changes in thinking and

planning in the Pentagon. As a result, we have been taking a licking. But the situation is being met, and it will be taken care of in thorough-going American fashion. We will not be taking a licking any longer in Korea.

Actually this bill has not too much connection with Korea. Of course the services could not carry on the Korean operation without additional appropriations. But not all of this huge expenditure is intended for the Korean conflict. Instead we are proposing an over-all build-up of all the armed services. It is a costly operation, and it will be several years in process. We think it is necessary in order to achieve the comparative safety of this Nation and the world.

Perhaps the forces in being are not organized for the type of fighting which will be encountered. Certainly that has been true in Korea. There, to meet tank-led ground forces we have needed airborne units, regimental combat teams, and marines. We have needed more carriers to provide mobile flight strips. I do not think adequate use has been made of the National Guard and the Reserves, supposedly kept in combat readiness at considerable expense during the postwar years.

If there are other Koreas, we shall need additional mobile striking forces. While this bill will meet that need it will do so at considerable cost. If on the other hand the requirements are for other than Korean-type operations, this bill is the answer and all of the money it carries will be needed. It helps to prepare for defense against an all-out conflict. We do not start wars, hence we shall not be able to choose the type of conflict in which we engage. That is why this type of bill is brought to you. We must try to be ready in case an all-out conflict is forced upon us.

If we are to have an over-all build-up, we would like to know that some of the now obvious weaknesses of the past are going to be eliminated. First on the list I think I would place Intelligence. We created a central intelligence agency in part to avoid being caught flat-footed by aggression. It hasn't worked. We likewise expected it to be of value in combating the Communist war of ideologies. If it is working there, it is hard to discern.

We would like to know if we are prepared to meet aggression of any type. There has been a dangerous tendency on the part of some to assume that we could determine the type of aggression we would be forced to meet, and that we need specialize only in certain weapons or in certain types of warfare. That is like locking the front door and leaving the back door open. For an illustration, we can consider tanks. For years I and others have been disturbed about our tank program. We were assured there was nothing to worry about. We now find there was a great deal to worry about.

The dangerous and costly philosophy of "war as usual" may not be entirely eliminated from the thinking of the Pentagon. As an indication of this, we found plans for the blanket hiring of a huge number of civilians without definite evi-

dence of need or even that something could be found for them to do. I think that our committee will render a great service if it follows through vigorously on its stated determination to carefully watch hiring and use activities of civilian personnel.

Be that as it may, we must win the war in Korea. We must have a greater state of readiness for emergencies whenever and whenever they occur. We think this bill will help materially to do it. We screened it as carefully as a limited number of men can screen a bill in a limited time. Frankly, it still amounts in considerable part to a blank check. We are placing our trust in the same people who, properly or improperly, have been subjected to widespread criticism for our present predicament. We will get out of this predicament. The boys from your home town and mine, the GI Joes, those tired and dirty work horses, who have to win all our wars, are slowly and painfully digging their way through this one. But I would like to think that their heroism and courage, the sacrifices they and their families must make, are going to be reflected in greater vigor and clearer thinking on the part of the policy planners, on the part of all of us here at home. I would like to think that there will be no weaknesses in the high places which might cause us to blunder into other and bigger conflicts. I would like to think that we are facing realistically the problems which eventually will have to be met. I would like to think that we know what we are going to do when GI Joe reaches the thirty-eighth parallel, and that may come more quickly than we now think. I would like to think that we know what we are going to do about rearming of western Germany before, not after, Communist puppet forces from eastern Germany invade the west zone.

There are many problems that can catch us unprepared. Korea is only part of the story. But Korea is a much more important proving ground than some of us seem to realize. We are learning a great deal there. I hope it will not be too quickly forgotten.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, as we come to the closing days on the appropriation bills the greatest of which was passed here yesterday, and as we now consider the supplemental appropriation bill, both containing astronomical figures, we cannot help but be struck with the tremendous amount of work involved in matters of this kind. I take my position here to give credit where credit is due. I want to say a word to the Members of the Congress concerning George Harvey, the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations and his splendid staff.

George Harvey has a profound understanding of the entire Federal budget structure. He has an intimate knowledge of the law, especially the innumerable laws governing obligation and expenditure of Federal funds. He possesses an excellent appraisal of the many

agencies of the Federal Government. His loyalty to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and to the membership is unquestioned.

When one considers the sacrifices which must be made to get a bill of this character to the floor, the major bill containing 13 chapters with hundreds of separate appropriation items and provisions, 20 separate conference meetings with their attendant details and pre-conference preparations, one must be impressed with the magnitude of the task. Great ability, combined with meticulous care is absolutely necessary for tabulating, checking, and dealing with the enormous figures and the complex provisions involved, and in the preparation of reports for the committee, as well as those for the conferences.

Let us not be unmindful of the night work and the skip-lunch periods and the trekking back and forth from the House to the Senate and to the Members' chambers. All of this is the work of the clerk and the very able and excellent staff of his committee. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I am happy at this time to give credit where credit is due.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CAPITAL OUTLAY—CONSTRUCTION

For beginning construction of an addition to the Browne Junior High School, including 10 classrooms, 1 gymnasium, improvements and alterations of the existing building, and treatment of grounds, \$460,000, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for said construction at a total cost not to exceed \$717,600: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$22,500 of the amount herein appropriated may be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services," and be available for the preparation of plans and specifications for said construction.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise briefly to point out that while I have no criticism of the appropriation for an addition to the school system of the District of Columbia, it is my opinion, based on a knowledge of the District, that the wording of the bill should not tie the addition down to a specific school building. I do not have any intention of offering an amendment upon this floor. It is my intention, however, to ask the committee of the other body to investigate physically the situation which exists in that area. Quite by accident, I have come to know the area, through interest in another legislative matter which occasionally comes in our bills.

It is my observation that the school named in this proposal is in that part of the area which is becoming the older part, and that the newer part, where the children are now living and where the people are moving in who have children, is sufficiently far away that it would be economical to build the school

nearer to the newer part of the district. This proposal, if carried out as the wording intends it to be carried out, would make it necessary to bring the children from the newer part down to the older part to go to the school where we are building the addition, instead of building the school where the rising population of the district is located.

I have no intention of offering an amendment here, but I call attention to this item now, in case the matter does go into conference. I am willing to leave it to the committees, but I have had some experience with this part of Washington, and I am convinced, after several years' experience, that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia themselves are not familiar with that part of the District.

I yield back the remainder of my time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service," \$675,000.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, as a Member of this great body for the past 12 years it has been my duty to rise, on occasion, to oppose programs and appropriations for programs, that I could not in all honesty support. Again I find myself in this position. All people have a strong desire to see the truth prevail in the iron-curtain countries and thus to contribute to the ultimate emancipation of the unfortunate people who find themselves a victim of the Communist yoke. They are persuaded, however, that the borrowing of a dictatorial device to achieve these ends defeats its own purpose and is not in keeping with the fine traditions of this great country.

I cannot quarrel with the objectives of this great campaign of truth and I cannot say that I am against propaganda per se. I know too much of the effectiveness of psychological warfare, as carried on in war time by our Armed Forces, not to recognize the great accomplishments of that technique in our physical triumph over our late enemies. I will go further and say that if we are indeed at war let us give the funds provided in this bill for international information activities of the Department of State to the Department of Defense for psychological warfare. While not quarreling with the objectives of this program I find myself with little confidence in the material being disseminated, the people preparing the material, and our very ability to get the material through to the people for whom it is intended.

The supplemental request received from the Department of State for this program envisioned some \$97,000,000 to

provide new equipment including several hundred thousand radio receivers for free hand-outs abroad, and the addition of some 5,500 high-salaried people.

This program is no war-born baby nor is there any evidence that it will contribute in any measure to the solution of immediate pressing military problems. This program was conceived many months before Korea but the wraps were quickly removed after the shooting started in the well-advised expectation that in its present mood Congress will give little consideration to the taxpayer and approve any appropriation that is riding the coattails of the Korean war.

Reference to the published hearings clearly illustrates the fact that full advantage was taken of this situation. The figures submitted were arbitrary and detail was completely lacking to support the sacrosanct figure submitted by the President. The total figure, you may be sure, never changed. That is sacred. Mr. ROONEY put his finger on the situation when he told the State Department they were building detail after they had arrived at a figure instead of computing requirements first and adding up to a total—page 61. This is, of course, a familiar technique to fool the Congress into believing that these budgets are carefully built up based on requirements and thus untouchable.

Including the current request well over \$200,000,000 will have been made available for this program since 1948 and I for one have been attempting to ascertain what, if anything, the American taxpayer has received in return. Can it be demonstrated that we have slowed down the Communist advance? Have we made any progress in the cold or hot wars? By what yardstick do we measure accomplishments? What, I repeat, is returned for the dollars expended?

There are no adequate answers to these questions and inventions of answers leave me a little numb. To the question as to what some of the accomplishments have been we hear long dissertations on the results of the Italian elections leaving the inference that our international information program single handedly achieved this desirable result. The facts are that the deep religious convictions of the Italian people forced this result against an ideology that was directly contrary to these very deep religious roots. The Department of State, however, will not even give credit for an assist to divine providence.

The testimony adduced for this campaign of truth is replete in generalities and lacking in detail. It is contradictory and in many instances expedient. During the hearings last year supplemental funds were requested, and approved, for additional antennas to strengthen our beam and overcome the Russian jamming. At that time we were piously told that only 2 percent of our broadcasts were getting through the iron curtain and immediate action was imperative. We now find that none of these antennas have been built at this time yet we are just as piously told that 25 percent of our material is getting

through. "Improvements" have been made, we are told. This is expediency in testimony in an attempt to justify the program. Has anyone examined these figures? How are they arrived at? Who prepares them? Why do they change so radically in such short periods of time? Are we being duped by figures without foundation? The truth is that these figures are pure guesswork and this cannot be denied. The guessing game varies depending on the purpose desired. "Figures don't lie but liars do figure."

Consider the exchange of persons. The State Department came up here with a scheme to bring 85 Communists from Yugoslavia to study our production methods and to let them see for themselves that "every working man owns a car." How naive can we get? Admittedly these people are Communists in the Yugoslavian Government service. This trip would be a reward for their loyalty to the Communist cause. They represent the ruling clique of the Communist regime. Are we to believe that they will return to their country and become penitent and disaffected, thereby putting their heads on the chopping block; or are we to believe that this would be a great opportunity for them to strengthen their espionage facility in this country and provide a fine courier system to carry back the secrets stolen from our Government by their agents?

We delivered 50,000 copies of magazines to Russia every month. What happens to them? Are we to believe that Russia permits their distribution and encourages their subjects to read what a fine place America is? You know, Mr. Chairman, what the answer is to that one. The State Department tells us they go around to the news stands and check up on the fact that they are for sale. What utter nonsense when we know the travels and activities of our representatives are confined and controlled. I can imagine the piercing inquiry we are able to make as to the ultimate fate of 50,000 magazines a month. I am satisfied that with the exception of a few props for convenient news stands within the "periphery" that we are permitted to transgress, they are confined to the furnace to help heat the cold heart of "good old Joe Stalin."

Contrary to my skeptical statements, I do believe in proper propaganda. This, however, is not the way. It is a device that failed Hitler, is failing Stalin and will fail us. It will alienate the very ones we seek to convert. True propaganda and the prevalence of truth will never be accomplished with the Yankee dollar, free radio sets, and all the other accoutrements proposed in this program. True propaganda is in the free exchange in commerce, trade, and travel and the exchange of letters between close friends and relatives. We do not have to sell what we have; it is here for all to see.

Let me ask you, Mr. Chairman, have you ever listened to the Voice of Russia? Do you know anyone who has? What would your reaction be? Would you resent the effort to control and influence your thinking? Are we to believe that those people we would like so much

to help are basically different from us? Is it not human nature to resent the outsider coming in and telling you what to do? How many Members of this House have seen outsiders come into their home community and try to influence the electorate in an election? Do not your people tend to rally to the support of the local talent?

Do we have any idea of what use the Communists put our broadcast material to? What do you suppose they are saying about the fact that the Voice of America told the world that it was necessary to have an investigation of subversive influences in the State Department? What purpose is served by washing dirty domestic laundry in an international wash tub?

Yes, these are questions that are bothering me and they should be bothering you. There are countless other questions not touched upon here, not the least of which is the effect on the taxpayers' pocketbooks of all of this additional spending in an alleged attempt to pay for the mistakes of the Department of State. Dollars alone are not defense and we must carefully examine what they will produce to help preserve our way of life. I ask you in all candor, what has, is, or will this program produce to attain that objective?

Do not think the answers will be found in the hearings. I suffered through them and I remain singularly unimpressed.

That under the program of exchange of persons, for which they asked \$12,750,000 additional, when the chancellor of Vanderbilt University appeared before our committee he stated he wanted to bring in 85 comrades from Yugoslavia to see America—to see that American workmen actually owned automobiles. I reminded the gentleman that we did not have 85, we had more than 85,000 in Ohio, that they aspire to the office of Governor of Ohio. Their descendants have sent millions of their money to relatives abroad. That Yugoslavs know America and its opportunity for advancement fully. To the full credit of our chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], he helped to strike this item, as regards Yugoslavia.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. That is the exact point I wanted to make when the gentleman refers to this Yugoslav exchange program. The committee unanimously and promptly struck the entire matter out of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time to ask the chairman of the subcommittee some questions which I think need to be asked in respect to this particular appropriation for international information and education activities.

First, let me say that the criticisms of the Voice of America for broadcasting information with respect to certain investigations in the other body may not

be entirely warranted in view of the fact that the people abroad do not live in a vacuum. Reuter's and other excellent news agencies write dispatches which are published in European and other overseas papers, and I think it is better for us to try to explain what is going on in our own way than have other peoples to come to their conclusions from what may often be politically slanted reports in their own countries.

On page 12 of the committee report it is stated:

This appropriation makes possible a greatly strengthened and intensified campaign of truth to offset the Communists' malicious efforts abroad to discredit the United States of America.

May I ask the committee whether in their questioning of these witnesses they have tried to determine what the informational agencies of the State Department are doing about coordinating with indigenous people, organizations, and agencies sympathetic to us, which after all are the best media of broadcasting our point of view? Are we relying solely on the American Voice?

Mr. ROONEY. The Department of States does cooperate with such agencies, but there are none of these appropriations transferred to them.

Mr. JAVITS. I understand that. But what kind of a job does the committee believe the Department of State is doing with respect to getting local peoples and organizations interested and active? For example, I read an article this morning which indicated that the answer to the great Communist campaign in France to get signers for the Stockholm peace petition was not met for 2 months because the political party in France which was the one that finally answered was so impoverished that it had to get the voluntary services of its own members in order to put up posters over those of the Communists stating:

Don't sign the Stockholm peace petition. You are being duped.

That is the kind of information that is extremely important to us. Are we exercising in our administration of this particular program enough ingenuity, enough intelligence, to cooperate with the local people who are willing to help the cause of the free peoples?

Mr. ROONEY. There is cooperation such as the gentleman suggests; however, the committee has never been fully satisfied with the efforts of the Voice of America. We always feel that it can be improved and improved. We find fault with them continually, just as did the gentleman from New York this morning. I would agree with some of the statements the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] made on the floor of the House today. For instance, I would agree with him on the question of this Hans Meyer. If there is any competent evidence of his ever having been sympathetic to communism at any time, I say he should not now be trusted. He should be fired immediately. There is no question about that insofar as every member of the committee is concerned.

Mr. JAVITS. May I address myself to another proposition. There is a great information organization under the ECA

all over Europe. I notice in this appropriation bill an effort is being made to divert some of the local currency which is made available through ECA for purposes of this particular education and information activity. Will the gentleman tell us whether the committee inquired into the feasibility of putting all information activities, State Department and ECA, under one common direction, one common staff, so that one single job could be done rather than divers jobs on this critically important activity?

Mr. ROONEY. The feeling of the committee in that respect was ably pointed out yesterday by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] when he said that he felt he was giving the opinion of all of the members of the committee, both the majority and the minority, that these activities should certainly be under one head and should be more closely coordinated.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. We have felt that all along, since the inception of the ECA program.

Mr. JAVITS. I will say to the gentleman that I will do all I can in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has the legislative responsibility to see that we get at that question.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, a while ago the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and I mentioned a man by the name of Hans Meyer. I said that if there was any evidence against him, that he should be fired, and fired immediately. I shall read to the House a résumé of the background of Hans Meyer handed to be by the State Department. Before I do so I shall point out that there is a character who at one time was associated with the RIAS broadcasting operation company in Germany, who was fired for the reason that he had questionable people on the payroll of that operation, and who since then has taken an intense dislike to his successor, the party named Hans Meyer. I have the name of this disgruntled and wholly discredited former employee. The memorandum reads as follows:

Mr. Meyer was born in Berlin in 1901 and was naturalized as a citizen in 1945. He had served as financial editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, a conservative newspaper, and as representative of a German commercial company. He has been on the OMGUS staff since 1947, and was one of the employees taken over by the Department. His record shows that he has been subject to full field investigation by the FBI and the CIC. He was cleared by the Army Loyalty Board under Public Law 808 (the Army's version of the McCarran rider). He has been cleared subsequently by the Department's security office. Mr. Meyer was thoroughly investigated by the Army, which investigation included a house surveillance because of his radio job. The only allegation made against Meyer was that he at one time (1939) belonged to what was later characterized as a Communist-front organization. The organization was a German cultural society. Meyer has told investigators that he resigned in 1939 when he discovered the Communists had infiltrated the organization. A telegram from the High Commissioner's office in Berlin testifies to his ability and his loyalty. He has done exceptionally effective work on anti-Communist broadcasts.

If I may point this out, the principal operation of station RIAS is in broadcasting to the people of western Germany which is not controlled by the Communists.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Will the gentleman from New York tell me the source of the information that he is reading?

Mr. ROONEY. The Department of State.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I am very much encouraged, Mr. Chairman. It looks as if the Department of State was going to release information about suspects instead of keeping it from the Congress, and I congratulate the gentleman from New York for getting the information.

Mr. ROONEY. Let me point this out to the gentleman. If any Member of this House has any information about anyone who is an employee of the State Department, if they will let the committee know I assure you that the gentleman from Nebraska and I will make ourselves heard loud enough to see that the right action is taken with regard to that particular employee.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman. That is very encouraging.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. From all the information we can get with reference to the inquiry that was made by another body that was supposed to investigate communism in the State Department, does the gentleman think that the investigation that was made by another body was a good, sound, honest, thorough investigation of Communists in the State Department?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman should know better than to call upon me to comment upon the action of another body on this floor. But, as long as he has brought up this subject, let me say to him and to this House that I am in favor of an everlasting and continual 24-hour investigation to find Communists in the State Department.

Mr. RICH. Well, I think we ought to be. I think we ought to all be.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman know of one?

Mr. RICH. Well, if I did, I would be right out with my gun, my 30-30, and I would just try to knock him off, because I know that there is nobody in the New Deal that would try to do it; I have not seen anybody in the New Deal that would.

Mr. ROONEY. New Deal or Old Deal, I would. On the subject of the operation of RIAS in Germany, I call your attention to this report from Mr. McCloy, the High Commissioner in Germany, dated the day before yesterday:

AUGUST 24, 1950.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

I am convinced that RIAS is the most effective instrument we have to penetrate behind the Soviet curtain into the east sector of Berlin and the east zone of Germany. Thousands of Germans from the east zone—

students, workers, industrialists, officials, et cetera—go out of their way to inform us that RIAS (1) keeps alive the hopes of millions in the east zone, (2) provides the spiritual and psychological center of resistance in a Communist-dominated, blacked-out area, (3) fulfills admirably the task of carrying the democratic message and at the same time undermining the psychological and political control of the Soviets over the population of the east zone. A few weeks ago highly placed east zone Germans came to Frankfurt to tell us that "every word uttered over RIAS is passed within 24 hours by word of mouth to the last German worker and peasant" in the east zone. We have so many reports of this sort from various sources that I am sure we can accept this high evaluation. RIAS, in other words, is poison to the Communists and they have no effective way to suppress it.

RIAS obviously has played a large role in keeping the people of western Berlin in a militant, democratic mood. The following facts may illustrate the point: public opinion surveys reveal that among all stations heard in western Berlin RIAS ranks first with an estimated 9 out of 10 listeners. Since last March 15, when RIAS began broadcasting on a new and improved frequency, listeners throughout western Germany have increased appreciably. Audience mail coming to RIAS averages 6,000 communications a month, approximately half of which originate in the east zone. During a fortnight recently, an essay contest with an anti-Soviet purpose on the theme of "How to Achieve German Unity and Freedom" brought literary responses from more than 4,200 listeners. A revealing manifestation of listener participation in RIAS broadcasts was demonstrated in connection with a quiz contest which drew 120,000 entries during a 6-week period.

Another yardstick of audience influence is the number of Soviet-zone listeners who find their way into RIAS studios to deliver information and to offer suggestions for programming. Daily, a trained interviewing staff receives scores of such visitors who in innumerable instances go to RIAS at great personal risk. During the Soviet-sponsored Whitsuntide youth demonstrations in Berlin, RIAS received, over a single week end more than 2,400 members of the Free German Youth Movement who visited the studios seeking information and advice, and in many instances passing along their views as well as their parents' thoughts on what RIAS might further do to achieve its mission.

The Soviet press in eastern Germany has been vigorous in condemning the dangerous objectivism of the station and a typical warning banner by the Communist journals proclaims that listening to RIAS is worse than poison gas.

RIAS' performance over 20 hours a day has been judged by qualified professionals as of top-flight caliber. In addition to the local program origination, RIAS, through its daily relay of Voice of America German-language programs, serves as an invaluable instrument in supplying authentic information on United States' aims and principles to an audience which otherwise would not be reached.

All in all, RIAS deserves all the weight we can put behind it.

McCLOY.

I also include the following report on broadcasts concerning the Korean incident:

Following is a summary of VOA play on the Korea story from the 25th of June through the 1st of July. In other words, for the first week of the Korean war. The percentage figure given represents the amount of time devoted to the Korean war during this week of June 25 through July 1 of total time allotted to news and commentary by VOA:

June 25: 52.3 percent.
 June 26: 72.9 percent.
 June 27: 81 percent.
 June 28: 83.1 percent.
 June 29: 73.9 percent.
 June 30: 82.2 percent.
 July 1: 79.2 percent.

In other words, on the 25th of June, better than half of all news and commentary output of VOA was devoted to the Korean war. On the 26 of June, nearly three-quarters of the entire news and commentary output was devoted to Korea, etc. To highlight some of these percentage figures, the Korean unit of VOA averages a daily output of 510 lines, including news, commentaries, and features. One June 25, the day on which the news broke, 200 lines out of 510, or 40 percent of total output, were devoted to the Korean conflict. On June 26, all 510 lines, or 100 percent of total output were devoted to the Korean conflict. On June 27 all but 15 lines of the 510 were devoted to Korea, or 97 percent of the total output. One June 28, all but seven lines were devoted to Korea, or 99 percent of total output. On June 29, all but 11 lines of 510 were devoted to Korea, or 98 percent of total output. On June 30, all but 34 of 510 lines were devoted to Korea, or a total of 93 percent of total output. On July 1, all but 20 lines of 510 were devoted to coverage of the Korean conflict, or 96 percent of the total output. The figure for June 25 is low because the news broke after the morning transmissions of the Korean unit had already gone out on that day.

Certain language units, like the Polish, for instance, were broadcasting at that same time in addition to the Korean war news items related to it. Thus the Polish desk had on June 25, 20 percent of its output devoted to the Soviet policy of aggression; on June 26, 17 percent of the same topic; on June 30, 11 percent of its total output devoted to Soviet policy of aggression.

On June 27, on the occasion of the Presidential announcement regarding United States action in Korea, a special transmission to the Far East was instituted immediately upon receipt of the Presidential announcement shortly after 12 noon, and broadcasting continued in English, Korean, Mandarin, and Cantonese from shortly after 12 noon through the entire afternoon and evening. For your further information, the central news section was servicing the language desk during the week from June 25 through July 1 as follows:

June 25: 619 lines out of an approximate total of 1,500.
 June 26: 1,074 lines out of an approximate total of 2,270.
 June 27: 1,337 lines out of approximately 3,000 lines.
 June 28: 1,443 lines out of approximately 2,980.
 June 29: 1,305 lines out of approximately 3,020.
 June 30: 1,982 lines out of approximately 3,000.

Total during this week roughly 80,000 out of 160,000 words on Korea, or approximately 50 percent of all news coverage during that week by the news section.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the desk output of that week as cited here represents only original broadcasts. It does not take into account the numerous repeats that are made at the transmitters, for instance, Munich, Salonika, Manila, etc., of original broadcasts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from Ohio was speaking, I rose to ask him a question, and I desire to ask the ques-

tion quite sincerely of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER], or the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The question is this—and it is based on my curiosity. I hear constant references and criticism of the broadcasts of the Voice of America. I, myself, have seen very few of the scripts of those broadcasts. Some I have seen, I may say frankly, it would have been better for the United States if they had not been written.

My question is this: Is there anyone connected with the Committee on Appropriations, or any committee, who is getting every copy and checking every script which is put over the air by the Voice of America?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I have my hand on a stack of broadcasts, all of which have been examined under my direction, and a very large percentage of them by me personally. They were the basis of my knowledge of what is going on, and the conditions of that activity. I expect to follow that up from time to time.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Then I understand the gentleman thinks these are not typical of the American scene.

Mr. TABER. They are not.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York. Does the gentleman from New York see these broadcasts, all the broadcasts of the Voice?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from California very well knows that the gentleman from New York does not inspect every broadcast of the almost 11,000 hours of annual broadcasts which are put on the air by the Voice of America.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman's point is well taken.

Mr. ROONEY. But the State Department has delivered to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] within the past month or two many, many, many broadcast scripts, and every bit of information he wants concerning broadcasts over the Voice of America. He has had these scripts in his office, but when he reads them, he may arrive at a different conclusion as to their effectiveness than perhaps, I or perhaps the gentleman from California, would.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is my point. The gentleman's point is well taken—I should not have asked if he read them all, because that would be impossible for anybody. But should not somebody representing the Congress—perhaps some clerk of the committee, or someone representing us—see not a few select broadcasts, but all of them?

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize that there is an Advisory Commission for the Voice of America, composed of five of the most able and distinguished gentlemen in America. They include the editor of the Christian Science Monitor, Erwin D. Canham;

Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric; Justin Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters; Dr. Mark May, of Yale; and Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is not my question. I do not care particularly if they read them. But the question is—is there anybody here representing us—not somebody representing the Louisville Courier-Journal or the Christian Science Monitor, reading them?

Mr. ROONEY. If anyone brings to the Committee's attention a questionable broadcast, the scripts are delivered to us immediately. Our committee clerks make periodic check-ups.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. When we are spending the amount of money we are, millions of dollars, and we hear of this constant criticism of the broadcasts going out over the Voice of America, at least negative or unrepresentative broadcasts going out, it seems to me somebody representing the Congress, which actually represents the people, should be reading every one of those scripts.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize he is talking about a huge operation costing over \$100,000,000 this year?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Then that is even more reason why that should be done.

Mr. ROONEY. I have in my hand quite a few scripts which represent 1 day's broadcasting, which I shall be glad to deliver to the gentleman from California right here and now on the Floor of the House, and he may go over them from beginning to end.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman is still not answering my question. I ask whether anybody representing the Congress is reading all the broadcasts. Suppose I read those you offer me today? Who is going to read tomorrow's broadcasts?

Mr. ROONEY. You will—you are finding fault with them—I would expect that you would read them.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Oh, no, I think somebody representing the Congress should read them. You are saying that somebody representing the Congress does not read the broadcasts for which we are paying \$100,000,000.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is paying me a greater compliment than he realizes.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I was willing to do that.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize in how many languages these broadcasts are made?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Oh, but there are people in the United States who can read these languages.

Mr. ROONEY. But my knowledge of languages is confined to English and a smattering of Italian.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

By unanimous consent the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to speak on this item again, because on yesterday I went into many phases of this appropriation for the Information Service in the Department of State. However, I rise at this time to answer the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] because he made some inquiry of the members of the Appropriations Committee regarding the program itself. The gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] is a member of the legislative Committee on Foreign Affairs which wrote this legislation. We are now merely implementing that legislation by appropriating the money. I wonder if the gentleman himself knows what is in this program. Why does the gentleman from New York interrogate members of the Appropriations Committee, he himself being, at least partially, the author of the bill?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes, I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I think the gentleman's committee was the last committee which questioned the witnesses on this particular subject. We offered the legislation some time ago. I was trying to be a party to what I considered to be an excellent precedent, in coordinating the work of the various committees of the House. I think what is troubling me, and perhaps the gentleman and many other Members of the House, is this: We see advertising and publicity campaigns in our country of the utmost ingenuity, on everything from automobiles to Peppodent toothpaste, and yet, when we look at this operation of the State Department in this educational field, it does not seem able to get off the ground. What we are trying to do is to search some way to finally lift the cover on this thing and getting it moving. That is my effort, and I think it is the gentleman's effort.

Mr. STEFAN. I feel there is some responsibility on the part of the legislative committee which writes a law which we are asked to implement with funds. We do the best we can to see that the

money is spent judiciously, economically, and wisely. However, I want to call attention to the fact that the gentleman talked about coordination. For 2 or 3 years on this floor I have pled for coordination in our Department of State and our Foreign Service.

Because of the apparent ineffectiveness of the Voice of America, our information service, the Department of State is now asking us for additional funds in the hope of improving this venture. In two bills we are appropriating around \$130,000,000, to make more effective the Voice of America.

I have pleaded time and time again with this House to unify the Voice, to unify our Foreign Service. As far as need of unification of the Voice of America is concerned, that also goes for our Foreign Service, because today we have approximately 300 American missions scattered over the world, in which we have a chief of missions, yet in many of those countries we have dual diplomacy. We have ambassadors in ECA, ministers in ECA, supplied with money, who are dealing with our foreign counterparts, and we have found now that our foreign counterparts will not deal with our regular diplomatic chief of missions. They deal with the man who is not only armed with diplomacy, ambassadorial and ministerial status, but who also has money to distribute. The result is our regularly appointed ambassador and chief of missions is seriously handicapped.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. It is for that reason, Mr. Chairman, I took the floor on yester-

day to tell about the duplication of effort. The ECA has a voice, the Army in the occupied area has a voice, the State Department has a voice, and there are other voices. They should be unified.

In order to give you some idea of how gigantic this program is to be, I will ask unanimous consent, when we go back into the House, to place in the RECORD the salary list and the salaries received by those you are now employing with this supplemental appropriation bill. These funds should produce good and efficient employees.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Coming back to the same matter I was discussing with the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], is it not a fact that whatever little checking is done on behalf of Congress is done after the broadcast has been made?

Mr. STEFAN. We cannot administer such a program on the floor of the House, but we should have close liaison, and for that reason this committee has recommended time and again that there be liaison between the State Department and the Congress. But we cannot do the gigantic job the gentleman suggests without some additional assistance.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that the inspection of scripts of broadcasts should be just as important to and just as much a duty on the part of the minority as it is on the part of the majority? Whenever a Member of this House finds a broadcast that is wrong, should he not bring it to the attention of the Congress? Let us keep politics out of this.

Mr. STEFAN. I agree on your statement, Mr. Chairman. The following is the list of proposed employees on the information service:

International information and educational activities, Department of State

	Revised, 1951		Regular, 1951		Supplemental, 1951	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
DETAIL OF PERSONAL SERVICES						
Domestic:						
General schedule:						
Grade 16. Range \$11,200 to \$12,000.....	1	\$11,200			1	\$11,200
Grade 15. Range \$10,000 to \$11,000.....	45	467,430	35	\$365,930	10	101,500
Grade 14. Range \$8,800 to \$9,800.....	126	1,133,407	65	591,407	61	542,000
Grade 13. Range \$7,600 to \$8,600.....	235	1,802,150	134	1,035,150	101	767,000
Grade 12. Range \$6,400 to \$7,400.....	532	3,461,039	169	1,141,389	363	2,319,650
Grade 11. Range \$5,400 to \$6,400.....	439	2,438,134	213	1,232,659	226	1,205,475
Grade 10. Range \$5,000 to \$5,750.....	228	1,140,000	28	140,000	200	1,000,000
Grade 9. Range \$4,600 to \$5,350.....	327	1,523,950	207	977,300	120	546,650
Grade 8. Range \$4,200 to \$4,950.....	10	42,000	4	18,300	6	23,700
Grade 7. Range \$3,825 to \$4,575.....	281	1,076,256	135	524,881	146	551,375
Grade 6. Range \$3,450 to \$4,200.....	64	224,425	22	81,150	42	143,275
Grade 5. Range \$3,100 to \$3,850.....	286	931,282	150	516,302	136	414,980
Grade 4. Range \$2,875 to \$3,355.....	440	1,319,900	204	638,165	237	681,735
Grade 3. Range \$2,650 to \$3,130.....	370	1,014,368	135	392,585	235	621,783
Grade 2. Range \$2,450 to \$2,930.....	17	43,170	14	37,260	3	5,910
Crafts, protective and custodial:						
Grade 5. Range \$2,670 to \$3,154.....			3	8,022	-3	-8,022
Grade 4. Range \$2,450 to \$2,930.....	1	2,770			1	2,770
Grade 3. Range \$2,252 to \$2,732.....	20	54,338	5	12,460	15	41,878
Grade 2. Range \$2,120 to \$2,540.....	2	4,240			2	4,240
Total permanent, domestic.....	3,424	16,690,059	1,522	7,712,960	1,902	8,977,099

*Not a new position; represents a promotion from GS-15 as provided under Public Law 429, 81st Cong.

International information and educational activities, Department of State

	Revised, 1951		Regular, 1951		Supplemental, 1951	
	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary	Number	Total salary
DETAIL OF PERSONAL SERVICES—continued						
Foreign Service:						
Foreign Service officers:						
Class 2. Range \$10,330 to \$11,900.....	1	\$10,350	1	\$10,350		
Class 3. Range \$8,330 to \$10,230.....	7	62,810	7	62,810		
Class 4. Range \$6,330 to \$8,230.....	15	107,650	15	107,650		
Class 5. Range \$4,830 to \$6,230.....	20	107,600	20	107,600		
Class 6. Range \$3,630 to \$4,730.....	15	66,850	15	66,850		
Foreign Service reserve officers:						
Class 1. Range \$12,000 to \$13,500.....	1	12,800	1	12,800		
Class 2. Range \$10,330 to \$11,900.....	10	105,910	8	85,250	2	\$20,660
Class 3. Range \$8,330 to \$10,230.....	42	363,160	25	221,550	17	141,610
Class 4. Range \$6,330 to \$8,230.....	160	1,106,810	85	622,250	75	484,560
Class 5. Range \$4,830 to \$6,230.....	78	406,140	60	319,200	18	86,940
Class 6. Range \$3,630 to \$4,730.....	4	18,020	4	18,020		
Foreign Service staff officers and employees:						
Class 2. Range \$8,430 to \$9,450.....	21	177,510	2	17,340	19	160,170
Class 3. Range \$7,710 to \$8,670.....	19	147,930	8	63,120	11	84,810
Class 4. Range \$6,990 to \$7,950.....	129	901,710			129	\$901,710
Class 5. Range \$6,450 to \$7,470.....	48	316,380	48	300,180		16,200
Class 6. Range \$5,910 to \$6,810.....	4	25,620	4	26,160		-540
Class 7. Range \$5,370 to \$6,270.....	69	375,570	58	319,020	11	56,550
Class 8. Range \$4,830 to \$5,730.....	114	558,720	43	215,790	71	\$42,930
Class 9. Range \$4,290 to \$5,190.....	166	728,180	88	394,440	78	331,740
Class 10. Range \$3,950 to \$4,830.....	9	37,110	8	33,180	1	3,930
Class 11. Range \$3,570 to \$4,290.....	61	232,530	61	232,530		
Class 12. Range \$3,210 to \$3,930.....	47	159,270	45	152,850	2	6,420
Class 13. Range \$2,850 to \$3,570.....	86	256,140	67	201,900	19	54,150
Class 14. Range \$2,490 to \$3,210.....	5	13,880	5	13,800		
Class 15. Range \$2,310 to \$2,850.....	3	7,650	3	7,650		
Class 17. Range \$1,950 to \$2,310.....	1	2,010	1	2,010		
Class 19. Range \$1,590 to \$1,950.....	1	1,650	1	1,650		
Class 20. Range \$1,410 to \$1,770.....	1	1,470	1	1,470		
Class 21. Range \$1,230 to \$1,590.....	1	1,290	1	1,290		
Local employees.....	4,381	4,536,058	2,489	2,647,907	1,892	1,888,151
Total permanent, Foreign Service.....	5,519	10,846,788	3,174	6,266,797	2,345	4,579,991
Total, full-time permanent.....	8,943	27,536,847	4,696	13,979,757	4,247	13,557,090
Deduct lapse.....	2,251.6	6,791,478	185.5	926,793	2,066.1	5,864,685
Net permanent.....	6,691.4	20,745,369	4,510.5	13,052,964	2,180.9	7,692,405
Other 01 costs.....		2,265,527		1,628,530		636,997
Net personal services.....		23,010,896		14,681,494		8,329,402

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, whenever the Committee on Agriculture is discussing a bill on this floor, or the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or the Interior Committee on the Bureau of Mines, or any other committee is discussing the ramified bureaus and departments of this vast Government, it is pretty generally left by the House to the men on those committees and the men from the few States directly concerned. But I have observed that no matter from which of the diversified fields of life the Members of this House come and work in the day before election, that on the Wednesday morning in November after election we have 435 separate and distinct Secretaries of State who are expert on every conceivable phase of international relations and international law. That may be good; it may not be good. I am not writing an editorial; I am reporting the facts. This is a very delicate business; it deals with matters of extreme import; and certainly I believe that most of the questions and most of the comment is unquestionably bona fide and sincere, and intended to be constructive in its import, let me point out, Mr. Chairman, that I was on the Foreign Affairs Committee of this House when this baby was born, the Voice of America; and in this very well I heard many of my colleagues who are today attacking, villifying, disowning, and criticizing down in the well of this House and taking the position that there should be no Voice of America, that they are against such a thing, they are

against the bill from the Foreign Affairs Committee, and they were against money appropriated by the Appropriations Committee to give it effect—man after man came down here and said that. Some of them have become washed in the "blood of the lamb" now and have seen the light.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield, of course.

Mr. TABER. I should like to know who it is that said that.

Mr. FLOOD. Who it is that said what?

Mr. TABER. That there should be no Voice of America. The Members who have talked today have always, as far as I have known, said that there should be. The trouble is that there was not.

Mr. FLOOD. Oh, I had no idea of mentioning the name of my distinguished friend and beloved colleague from New York, but if his feet bother him and he has a big enough shoe he can put it on.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman means that I said that, I just say that that is not correct.

Mr. FLOOD. Methinks the gentleman doth protest his virtue too much.

Mr. TABER. I hope the gentleman will spread himself now.

Mr. FLOOD. I will spread myself and very thin and thick on this line.

Let me say that for several years I have heard throughout these debates this same question about the Voice of America. There were members of this committee, and it may have included my friend from New York, who on this floor said, Mr.

Chairman, that it is un-American to broadcast, it is un-American to have a Voice of America; that there should be no such thing; that that is foreign, that that is evil, it is bad; propaganda is a bad thing; do not do that in America; we should not do that. Everybody knows America and, therefore, they should not need to hear from us. That was said here for years.

Of course, many of my friends who perpetuate their error again cloak themselves in the virtues that time and again have been presented to this House. They are now accepting these things. Let me say that we hold no brief that the Voice of America is sacrosanct. No one can say it has not made mistakes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, there is no more effective weapon, there is no more effective arm of this Government or one that could more properly correlate with the Armed Forces than the Voice America.

Mr. Chairman, with the aid of this committee under the leadership of the gentlemen who are on this Appropriations Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee handling this matter, let me assure you if this thing is appreciated,

helped and aided, and the men who are trying to run it are not chased away from an honest effort by unfair criticism for oversight alone, then the Voice of America can and will become the voice of doom to the enemies of America, and do not forget that.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the chapter that concerns the State Department close in 15 minutes, with the last portion of the time allotted to the committee.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that motion is not in order. The reading of the chapter has not been completed.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the chapter on the State Department and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not in order at this point. The gentleman can move to close debate on the pending amendment or the pending paragraph.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the paragraph that concerns the State Department and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, if I cannot get 5 minutes now, can I get 5 minutes two or three times later on a pro forma amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is so familiar with the rules of the House he can answer his own question.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I think I am.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, there is more dissatisfaction, and justified dissatisfaction, with the Voice of America program—perhaps not dissatisfaction but concern and disquiet—than with almost anything else in our whole foreign program. I have been a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which is the legislative committee responsible for initiating the program. I was No. 2 member of the subcommittee which prepared the legislation and brought it before the House. Our former colleague, now Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], was chairman. You will remember the fight we had in 1947. We had five separate sessions about a week apart before we got the bill hammered into shape with numerous amendments and finally passed. I worked for it then and I support it now. Yet somehow it has not clicked as it should have.

I remember saying in the last statement I made just before debate ended that there are three things necessary for any successful program. First is a sound

concept; second, adequate funds; and third, proper personnel to administer it.

The concept of this program is sound. There is no question about that. The Soviet Union spends more money on its propaganda program than on anything else in its foreign affairs. The French Government, hard up as it is, puts one-third of its total budget for the handling of its foreign relations into its program of telling the story of France and her side of the various arguments and issues that come up. The concept is sound. The program has had plenty of money after a slow start. But somehow or other, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] said, the program has not got off the ground. It is still plodding along in the dust. The trouble is not quantity, it is quality. Somehow the personnel, those who plan and produce the programs, have not made them attractive or convincing or as successful as we hoped.

America has the most wonderful story in the world to tell, and I do not understand why we, who can sell everything from soap to cigarettes, cannot dramatize and make irresistibly attractive the story of a free society as the best way to solve human problems.

Sometimes one hears people say that poverty leads to communism. It is not so. Have poor people in any country ever turned spontaneously to communism? No; only after powerful propaganda. It is not poverty that leads to communism; it is Communist propagandists that lead to communism—in the sense of softening up people until Communist armed forces can move in and take over. It is because Communist workers or their propaganda in one form or another comes to those in poverty saying, "Communism is the answer to your problem; join with us."

Communism is not the answer, it is a phony, it is a fraud, but they get away with it. Why? Because the advocates of freedom are not alongside the people in poverty telling them, "Freedom is the answer to your problems, not communism. Communism has never genuinely relieved poverty in any country. In most places it has made conditions worse. The answer to your problem is freedom, the answer to your problem is democracy, the answer is working together to improve your lot in association with the other free nations of the world."

Mr. Chairman, the Communists win because they have propagandists incessantly telling their lies; and we do not have people telling our story adequately, whether Americans in person, or through the radio or libraries, movies, exhibits, literature, telling them that their only hope for relief from their bad conditions is to work together with the free peoples of the world.

There are plenty of people in America who know how to do that. Why do we not get them, people who are just as on fire to tell the story of freedom and what it can do for oppressed peoples as the Communists are to tell their lies. I do not know why we have not done that. I have been and am troubled about it. Our

committee may have been at fault because we have not followed it more rigorously. I keep hoping it will improve. But the same complaints as 3 and 4 years ago still abound.

One of the major criticisms I constantly hear is that the trouble is not so much with the scripts as with the people who broadcast them. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], with his special interest in Czechoslovakia being of Czech descent knows the long-standing criticism of the Voice in that country. For example, a man who formerly made broadcasts to that country had such an accent that people complained or did not listen; and it turned out that he was a Hungarian. Now, why should we employ Hungarians to broadcast in the Czech language to the proud people of Czechoslovakia? No amount of appropriations can overcome such mismanagement.

One of the last Americans out of Peking, a member of our own diplomatic staff there, told that he always listened to the British radio broadcasts, but when the Voice of America came in it usually was so weak or insipid that he turned it off in mortification. He said that Chinese friends made the same comment regarding the broadcasts in Chinese; people just turned it off. The British had dignified programs, both straight news and commentary, which commanded people's confidence, and they listened. Why should we have poorer programs than they?

When our subcommittee was over in Britain, in the fall of 1947, studying this very question we had been working on the Voice of America for only a short time. We talked at length with the head of the British information program and asked his comments. He said, "Well, you have a good set-up, but it is not very professional yet." It is now 3 years later but from all I can learn our performance is still only second rate. Now, why can we not get, or rather, why do not we get men—who are professionals that can do this job so well that it will command the same confidence and respect as the British have won for their broadcasts?

Last week our former colleague from Alabama, Mr. Manasco, brought to my office, and I am sure he brought to the offices of several of you, a German who in conversation had made comments on the Voice which the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Manasco, wanted us to hear. The man is a contractor who is helping build the powerful broadcasting stations we are putting up near Munich at a cost of several million dollars. He said the technical facilities are going to be all right; they will be able to break through the jamming which the Russians are doing, and will get a good strong signal to all Europe. That was one trouble before, we never had as good a signal as either the Russians or the British, and naturally people are not going to turn their dials very long to static and squawks. He said, "Frankly, I tell you that most of the Germans who listen to and enjoy the programs broadcast to your troops by the American Armed Forces stations, turn their radios off or

switch to other programs when the Voice of America programs in German come on, because the speaker does not use good modern idiomatic German." He said that the broadcaster sounded like someone who had not known Germany of the last 20 years; that the language has changed somewhat; and people would not listen to someone with a foreign accent or someone who sounded as if he had not been in Germany through the years of trouble. This man was not pro-Nazi. He was part Jewish and had spent years in Dachau. He just knew we were not getting our story over to the German people.

The day after the invasion of Korea began a half dozen or so Koreans who had been brought to this country by ECA for special technical training in Dunwoody Institute in Minneapolis came to see me. They were naturally anxious about their country. Some were North Koreans who had fled to South Korea to escape Communist tyrannies. One of them blurted out, "Why don't you have people giving your broadcasts who can speak real Korean? We do not like to hear our language butchered."

Mr. Chairman, there is no excuse for having poor personnel on this program. I do not know where the fault lies; probably our committee is partly at fault. But I do know that we will have to get this out of the dust and into high speed pretty soon or we will be left at the gate.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED].

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, I hope it will not be necessary for me to consume the whole 5 minutes. I have asked for this time in the hope that I might be able to say a few words that would help some of our Members here because I think perhaps I am the only Member of the House who has ever actually served as a Government propaganda agent both domestically and in foreign service. Because of that experience I have had a very keen personal interest in the people and in the program of the Voice of America.

First, I would like to say this, that during the recent war when I was working in what was then known as the Office of Information, psychological warfare, I had the pleasure of working with Ed Barrett who is now the Director of the Voice of America.

I can assure the Members of the House that there is not a Member of this Congress who is more anxious to make that program work and do the job than is he. I think that goes for his staff, too.

Mr. Barrett has only been there a few months; he was recently drafted back onto that job and he is making a personal sacrifice to serve in the capacity he now holds. I think he is entitled to more cooperation and less criticism until he has had an opportunity to show what can be done. If you are really interested in trying to make the Voice of America a good program, if you have some ideas that you think will pay off and work, no one in the world is going to be happier to have those

ideas than Mr. Barrett. I have his authority to tell you this. He will welcome visits from all of you. He welcomes the opportunity to place before you this material and to make known to you anything else that they have down there. He welcomes the opportunity and hopes more Members of Congress are going to take the time to travel down there and inspect and investigate and study what they are doing.

When you are dealing with propaganda, please remember that it is like listening in to one side of a telephone conversation when you try to judge the program by what the Voice of America is doing. To know the whole story you have to also know what the enemy is saying about us. In order to get that, you have to study the monitoring reports of what is being said throughout the world against the United States. When you know that story, then some of the things that we do to offset that, may make a little more sense.

The impression may have been left here that the Voice of America is the only way we have of carrying on our propaganda warfare. There are many other ways. I wish you could find time to go down to Mr. Barrett's office and see the exhibit of what the enemy has put out in the way of pamphlets, posters, and many other things by which they carry on their attacks against us, and also study the material that we use. We have many things besides the radio programs. I think you will find some of them very interesting. Many of you may not approve of all they do, but if you can give them some suggestions of how they can improve them, they will be glad to have the suggestions.

Much has been said here about why we did not have a personnel down there that could do the right kind of job. I just want to remind you of this: The United States is probably the most advanced country in the world when it comes to advertising, and men of genius along that line can command good salaries in this country. When the Voice of America goes out in the market place and tries to buy that kind of brains, it has to compete in a field where private industry is paying the highest kind of salaries. The Voice of America does not have the money to offer to those kind of people. It is impossible through salary alone for us to get the sort of people to do that job that we have to do. I am sure if you know of any talent that they could use, Mr. Barrett would also like to know. He is constantly searching for better personnel to be used in advertising America on the Voice of America.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEED. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Do you not think that at a time like this, when thousands of inductees and reservists are being called on to give up their homes and families, their jobs, and their income, and then sent out to die somewhere, we ought to call upon the top-notch advertising men and radio experts in our country to come and work at this task, on a dollar-a-year basis if necessary, the same as we did with men from industry who worked in WPB and

other specialized agencies during the war? We cannot afford, as you well said, to pay what they are getting in private industry. It would disrupt our whole civil service if we did. But we have been for several years in a war for survival. We are not doing too well in it. Every patriot must contribute what he is best qualified to do. We need the best men the country has if we are going to have this program function as it ought to. Most of them would be patriotic enough to do it if we gave the opportunity and the invitation to them.

Mr. STEED. I certainly would be in favor of that. I would remind the House of this: That Mr. Barrett right now is in somewhat the same position because he came back to this job and gave up a much better paying job in private life. He did it because he felt it was his patriotic duty and I think he is entitled to more than just a lot of criticism here. If we really want to live up to our responsibility on this program, here is the opportunity for us to do it. Since it is a matter of using ideas, I think you will find the Voice of America people ready to take all the ideas you can give them.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK].

(Mr. MACK of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, one of the principal items in this bill appropriates about \$4,000,000,000 to provide military aid and military supplies to the democracies of western Europe.

The prospect of this military aid being successful in preventing a war is being diminished by the fact that at the very time we are providing military arms and supplies to them, these democracies are selling enormous quantities of military supplies to Russia and her Communist satellites.

In 1949, these western democracies, to whom we are supplying arms with American taxpayers' dollars, sold more than a billion dollars in supplies to Russia and her satellites. To be more exact, these democracies of western Europe, last year, according to figures supplied by our own departments, sold \$1,098,905,000 in goods to Russia and her Communist satellites.

Included in this more than a billion dollars in goods sold by the western democracies last year to Russia and her satellites were hundreds of millions of dollars worth of steel, iron, copper, rubber, lead, brass, ball bearings, and other materials used in the making of war weapons.

It is more than probable that some of the Russian weapons and shells being used to kill our American and United Nations boys in Korea were made from these very war materials which the western democracies during the past year sold to Russia.

This sale of war materials by the western European democracies to Russia and her satellites still continues and it ought to be stopped.

Here are some of the things the western democracies have been selling to

Russia and her Communist satellites which ought to be stopped:

War supplies sold to Russia and her satellites by the United Kingdom in 1949

Ball- and roller-bearing parts--	\$243, 600
Iron, steel-----	12, 140, 800
Steel bars and rods, not alloy--	1, 736, 000
Bars and rods of alloy steel-----	504, 000
Hoops and strips-----	422, 000
Railway and tramway construction-----	708, 400
Barbed wire-----	420, 000
Cable and rope-----	425, 600
Nonferrous metals-----	4, 062, 800
Aluminum and alloys-----	618, 800
Brass and other alloys of copper, etc-----	1, 142, 400
Electrical goods and apparatus--	6, 806, 800
Machinery-----	45, 172, 400
Electrical generators-----	11, 986, 800
Electrical machinery, other than generators-----	2, 864, 400
Machine tools-----	5, 138, 000
Vehicles, including locomotives, ships, etc-----	13, 361, 600
Rubber tires-----	229, 600
Chassis for motor vehicles-----	1, 660, 400
Total-----	109, 644, 400

War supplies sold to Russia and her satellites by France in 1949

Chemicals-----	\$2, 530, 142
Rubber and rubber products-----	1, 678, 616
Steel-mill products, hot rolled, etc-----	4, 198, 881
Steel-mill products, cold-rolled, etc-----	3, 087, 703
Aluminum, crude, etc-----	360, 245
Aluminum alloys-----	408, 688
Lead and lead alloys-----	316, 349
Metal manufactures-----	2, 046, 376
Machinery and apparatus-----	10, 272, 238
Machinery, electrical-----	2, 015, 230
Transportation equipment-----	8, 281, 011
Optical, surgical, photographic materials-----	1, 113, 145
Total-----	36, 308, 624

War supplies sold to Russia and her satellites by Belgium-Luxemburg in 1949

Arms-----	\$6, 400
Iron, cast iron, and steel-----	19, 782, 840
Copper-----	11, 028, 820
Lead-----	1, 583, 160
Zinc-----	3, 003, 780
Tin-----	941, 060
Base metals and alloys-----	1, 387, 360
Bollers, machinery, appliances, etc-----	7, 937, 880
Electrical machinery and apparatus, etc-----	5, 840, 660
Railway and tramway rolling stock-----	430, 600
Chemical products-----	1, 709, 540
Explosives, fireworks, matches, etc-----	1, 447, 960
Rubber and manufacturers items-----	942, 600
Total-----	56, 042, 660

Unless the sale of these war supplies to Russia and her satellites is stopped and stopped now, more of our boys will die needlessly, and our whole effort of aiding the democracies with arms will be made ineffective and useless.

But, we cannot with clean hands and in good conscience tell western Europe to cease selling war materials to the Russians and her satellites until we ourselves stop trading with the enemy.

In the first 5 months of this year the United States imported \$17,049,488 in goods from Russia, while during the

same months our exports to Russia were only \$514,000. In short, we ourselves supplied the Russians with almost \$17,000,000 of American money with which she could purchase war materials from the western democracies. What are we obtaining from Russia for this \$17,000,000 in funds with which by our trade we provided her? Mostly the luxury items of crab, caviar, and furs, and in return for these luxuries we provide her with the means to buy the material to manufacture tanks, guns, and shells.

If we want the nations of western Europe to cease trading with the enemy, we must stop trading with the enemy ourselves.

Several Congressmen, including myself, have implored the State Department to stop this unholy and senseless business of supplying the Russians, by our trade with them, American dollars with which to buy war supplies to shoot down American troops. But the State Department will not act. It has a "let the dust settle" policy on this matter just as it has had a "let the dust settle" attitude toward China.

The State Department philosophy of "let the dust settle" attitude is just the State Department's diplomatic way of saying it has no policy at all.

The fruits of this do-nothing or let-the-dust-settle policy is public disrespect for constituted authority and ultimate national chaos.

Within the past 2 weeks the longshoremens of New York, Boston, and Baltimore have refused to unload Russian crab, Russian furs, and Polish hams from ships that brought these Communist goods into American ports. These longshoremens, furthermore, have announced they hereafter will neither unload nor load any goods coming directly or indirectly into the United States from Russia or any of her satellites and being shipped from the United States to Russia or any of these satellites.

Nature abhors a vacuum and since the State Department has no policy on the question of whether we should be trading war munitions materials to Russia and her Communist satellites for crab, caviar, and furs, the longshoremens have taken into their own hands the establishment of a foreign policy. While I have no complaint against what the longshoremens have done, it should be the State Department which makes our foreign policy, not a labor union.

If a few longshoremens can say what goods can enter or leave the United States, some other group soon will be saying who can come into our country or leave it. Matters will proceed from bad to worse with the end result being only disrespect for Government, for law, and national chaos.

The State Department's let-the-dust-settle, do-nothing policy of permitting this senseless exchange of war supplies to Russia for crab, caviar, and furs is just another reason why the President of the United States should appoint a new Secretary of State.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the full 5 minutes at this time, but I think I should call to the attention of the House, in connection with these appropriations for the State Department, for the Voice of America, the statement made to the committee by General Collins, Chief of Staff. General Collins said, in part, as follows:

In the struggle in which we are engaged today, truth and the means to disseminate it are as much a part of our national resources as our manpower, our scientific genius, or our industrial potential. For, although we and our friends are presently under attack in one part of the world by an enemy using the traditional weapons of war, free peoples everywhere are under attack by an insidious ideology using not traditional weapons, but, instead, evil propaganda, spurious rumor, and vicious falsehood. The objectives of this attack are to instill fear and suspicion to the end that demoralization and despair will elicit defeat without resistance.

I should like, therefore, to express my endorsement of the principles embodied in House Document 641, the waging of a dynamic and vigorous campaign of truth. For, in my judgment, they mark a significant step toward the prevention of another terrible world war, which is—and always must be—our goal. The prevention of war is of such urgency that we and our friends of the free world must effectively apply sufficient of our resources—political, economic, military, and psychological—for its accomplishment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. You will find also that Gen. Bedell Smith and General Eisenhower have expressed the same sentiments.

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wish to bring to the attention of the House that as far as the gentleman's committee is concerned, it has watched this patricular project very closely. I am quite sure that it is the gentleman's intention to keep watching them closely and take care of any criticism which may occur.

Mr. ROONEY. We do; and the committee, as I said previously, welcomes at all times any constructive criticism as does the gentleman in charge of this program in the State Department, Mr. Barrett, former editor of Newsweek.

If the Members of the House have any constructive ideas concerning the operations of the Voice of America the Department will be glad to hear from them.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I should like to say to the chairman that at various times personnel of the State Department have indicated that they would be very glad to have a special committee of the House appointed in order to study the broadcasts, members of the Appropriations Committee, members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to help the State Department evaluate what is done and make recommendations.

Mr. ROONEY. I know of no such request for such a special committee.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Individually they have so stated to me. The former head of the Informational Service, Mr. Allen—

Mr. ROONEY. A very fine and competent gentleman who formerly directed the Voice of America and who is now our Ambassador in Belgrade.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. He has had several conferences with me on this subject, and I have had several conferences on this subject with Mr. Barrett.

Mr. ROONEY. Let me conclude, Mr. Chairman, by saying in addition to General Collins the committee received the testimony of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther. These gentlemen representing the military say that the granting of this appropriation would be an integral part of our national security.

By unanimous consent the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Proceedings under law relating to the exclusion or expulsion of aliens shall hereafter be without regard to the provisions of sections 5, 7, and 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1004, 1006, 1007).

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 9, strike out lines 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, the question that you are called to act upon now is one of great importance; it is a question of whether or not the Congress of the United States is going to permit contemptuous bureaucrats to slip into the back door and attempt to have the law amended without presenting their proposals to the appropriate legislative committee.

The minutes of the Committee on the Judiciary disclose that at a conference held several years ago attended by Watson Miller, the Director of Immigration, a man by the name of Alexander, the Assistant Chief, Mr. Winnings, General Counsel, Mr. L'Heureux, Chief of the Visa Division of the State Department, and Mr. Shaunessy, the Assistant Commissioner, this committee was advised that they were operating in violation of the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act. Despite the fact that they knew what they were doing, they continued with their practice until the Supreme Court of the United States struck down one of their deportation orders.

I want you to bear in mind the fact that not one penny of money is involved in this amendment that I have just offered.

Sixty-five members of the staff of the Bureau of Immigration were engaged in conducting hearings. When the proposal to strike out the applicable provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act was made to the Appropriations Committee the representative of the Immigration Service testified that because of the decision of the Supreme Court 80 more examiners would be required, making a total of 145 examiners.

That is not the fact. There is no reason in the world why 65 men who have been conducting these hearings cannot continue to conduct them and

to conduct them in compliance with the provisions of the law.

Let me point out to you what these 85 additional examiners they say they need will do, and, incidentally, on yesterday the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] said it would cost \$36,000,000 a year if this provision is stricken.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The fact of the matter is immigration came before our committee and asked for a supplemental appropriation of over \$3,000,000 to put this into operation. Subsequent testimony indicated that if they carried this out they would have to have an appropriation of over \$36,000,000.

Mr. WALTER. Yes, \$36,000,000 for 80. In other words, they are going to pay them at the rate of \$450,000 apiece. I contend they do not need any additional personnel.

Now, let us look at their own record. This table discloses that of the 1 type of case where there can be a hearing there are 130. Yet they need 145 men to hear 130 cases. Did you ever hear of anything more preposterous?

Mr. Chairman, what this crowd wants to do is to continue their practice of having vested in one man the unlimited authority to make an arrest, conduct a hearing, prosecute it himself, write his own decision, and issue a warrant of deportation without anybody else knowing what has been done. I would not lift my finger to make it more difficult to deport from the United States any undesirable alien.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I think the gentleman should take 5 minutes. He should tell us what procedure the Bureau of Immigration has been operating under and what the procedure would be in the event this legislation is not enacted. If he needs more than 5 minutes I think he ought to have it because the Members of the House ought to know what they are doing.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes instead of three.

The CHAIRMAN. If there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, in the first place it must be borne in mind that when an alien is convicted of a crime and is sentenced to the penitentiary, a warrant of deportation is served on him while he is in the penitentiary. What issue could possibly be presented that would require a hearing in that case? Under the law he is deportable because he has been convicted of a crime and is serving a sentence. What need can there be for a hearing in that type of case? What need can there be for a hearing

when an alien has jumped ship or has in some other lawful manner come to our shores? The fact is he is here illegally. He is not going to require a hearing. He is not going to request a hearing. So that limits hearings to cases where a person is charged with being subversive and even in those cases I contend, and all of the members of the Committee on the Judiciary agree with me, that a hearing is possible if requested, but that unless the order of deportation is challenged there need be no hearing. So I take the position that under the law hearings are needless unless the person who is about to be deported demands a hearing. If that is the case, then they are already conducting more hearings than they have to.

But, Mr. Chairman, I want to point out something which, in my judgment, is very, very serious. I am not going to discuss the Administrative Procedures Act at length. We knew what we were doing when it was enacted. We were regulating the regulators and controlling the controllers. We had in mind the type of capricious and arbitrary action that men are capable of if not restrained.

I would like to point out one thing that the Supreme Court said when it found that the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act were applicable. Here is the opinion:

More fundamental, however, was the purpose to curtail and change the practice of embodying in one person or agency the duties of prosecutor and judge. The President's Committee on Administrative Management voiced in 1937 the theme which, with variations in language, was reiterated throughout the legislative history of the act. The committee's report, which President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress with his approval as "a great document of permanent importance," said:

"The independent commission is obliged to carry on judicial functions under conditions which threaten the impartial performance of that judicial work. The discretionary work of the Administrator is merged with that of the judge. Pressures and influences properly enough directed toward officers responsible for formulating and administering policy constitute an unwholesome atmosphere in which to adjudicate private rights. But the mixed duties of the commissions render escape from these subversive influences impossible.

"Furthermore, the same men are obliged to serve both as prosecutors and as judges. This not only undermines judicial fairness; it weakens public confidence in that fairness. Commission decisions affecting private rights and conduct lie under the suspicion of being rationalizations of the preliminary findings which the commission, in the role of prosecutor, presented to itself."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. When the gentleman was reviewing the hearings that were held, the gentleman said that they already conducted more hearings than was necessary. Now, if that is their practice, what is to prevent them from conducting more hearings than are necessary without some such language as provided in the bill?

Mr. WALTER. The language in the bill, if adopted, would permit them to continue the old practice. It would in

no wise affect this practice of holding hearings needlessly. Under the Administrative Procedure Act they would be required to have one person act as a hearing examiner and another person in the agency presenting the complaint in the truly American manner.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. The gentleman from Pennsylvania said that under the present practice, which would continue if this language is left in, there were instances of arbitrary and capricious action on the part of these single individuals in deporting people. He started to say something further about other abuses and was interrupted. I wish he would complete his statement on that point.

Mr. WALTER. Well, last year the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, consisting of Messrs. Gossett and Boggs, went to New York where they found that in their judgment there were nearly 200,000 illegally in the United States, and I am not so certain that there are not some immigration inspectors who use their positions as weapons for blackmail. As a matter of fact, just recently my attention has been called to a case of that sort which is now being investigated by the Department of Justice.

Mr. JUDD. And the gentleman wants to strike this language out so that no individual will be subjected to such a temptation.

Mr. WALTER. If that is possible. Of course, human nature being what it is, I wonder if that is possible.

Mr. JUDD. But however much he might be tempted, he would not have the power to make the whole decision by himself.

Mr. WALTER. He would not have the power, because he would be compelled to take that alien to another member of the Immigration Service for a hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that I must disagree with my good friend and very able and valuable Member of this House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. The issue here is not too complicated and I shall, in a very few moments, demonstrate a number of inaccuracies presented to the committee a while ago.

Admittedly this is legislation on an appropriation bill; there is not a question of doubt about that. The committee was faced with a request for an appropriation of \$3,980,000, \$20,000 short of \$4,000,000, for seven-hundred-and-some-odd new employees for the Immigration and Naturalization Service as the result of the terms of a decision made in February in the Sung case by the United States Supreme Court. As the result of that decision, there is no question about this, you will have to get additional employees unless you adopt this language. The case load is not as described by the

gentleman from Pennsylvania, but may be found at the foot of page 368 of the committee hearings. I shall insert the following breakdown of warrant hearings pending as of May 31, 1950:

Breakdown of warrant hearings pending as of May 31, 1950

	Nature of charge			
	Subversive	Criminal	Other	Total
1. Cases requiring rehearing because of Sung decision.....	106	795	5,316	6,217
2. Cases in which initial hearing will be under Administrative Procedure Act because of the Sung decision....	130	814	7,590	8,534
Total hearings pending May 31, 1950.....	236	1,609	12,906	14,751

You will also find testimony at the top of page 369 as to what this decision means insofar as the Immigration Service is concerned. I am quoting from the testimony of Mr. Mackey, the Acting Commissioner of Immigration:

Mr. MACKEY. As a result of the temporary work delay following the Sung decision and the limited scale of operations since resumption of activity, the arrearage in pending warrant hearing cases has increased from 8,778 at the close of January to 14,751 at the close of May 1950.

Mr. STEFAN. What does that mean?

Mr. MACKEY. That means that in January we had 8,778 cases ready for hearing.

Mr. STEFAN. Deportation cases?

Mr. MACKEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEFAN. And you have now?

Mr. MACKEY. Fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-one at the close of May 1950.

This increase in cases is the direct result of the decision in the Sung deportation case. Now, we are not talking about American citizens and the rights of American citizens. These are proceedings to deport subversive aliens. These are proceedings to deport criminal aliens and others. As the result, the Department is confronted with having to comply with the Administrative Procedure Act. I realize my good friend from Pennsylvania is the author of the Administrative Procedure Act and he is very jealous of his rights and pride of authorship. I do not like to interfere in that. But I must point out that this is not new matter entirely conceived by our committee. The very provisions in the bill with which we are now concerned were reported to the House by the gentleman's own committee, the great Committee on the Judiciary, in the bill H. R. 10, on the 4th of August 1949. That bill from the gentleman's committee contained the very language in the appropriation bill now before you.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Is it not a fact that the request for the \$3,980,000 came to us from the Budget?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct. We were not asked by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to insert this lan-

guage. The Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Bureau of the Budget asked us for \$3,980,000, and this language is the answer to that request. This is the saving of \$3,980,000.

Mr. STEFAN. Is it not a fact that if this language stays in the bill the Immigration and Naturalization Service is forced, therefore, to make these investigations of these thousands and thousands of wet backs coming over from Mexico and that we will be setting up an annual appropriation of from twenty-five to thirty million dollars?

Mr. ROONEY. Exactly. The testimony we received was that as a result of the Supreme Court decision it may well require from twenty-five to thirty million dollars to enforce that decision and give these aliens the benefit of the Administrative Procedure Act.

Prior to February 20, 1950, deportation hearings were governed only by the provisions of the immigration laws and by the requirements of the Federal Constitution. From the earliest days of immigration enforcement aliens who were charged with entering or remaining in the United States illegally were granted hearings. Indeed, the Supreme Court of the United States on numerous occasions has declared that the requirements of the fifth amendment to the United States Constitution prohibiting deprivation of liberty without due process of law governed deportation proceedings and commanded that no alien could be deported unless he was given a fair hearing. This command was emphasized in numerous court decisions. Thus in the *Japanese Immigrant case* (189 U. S. 86, 100-101 (1903)), the Supreme Court declared:

But this court has never held, nor must we now be understood as holding, that administrative officers, when executing the provisions of a statute involving the liberty of persons, may disregard the fundamental principles that inhere in "due process of law" as understood at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. One of these principles is that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without opportunity, at some time, to be heard, before such officers, in respect of the matters upon which that liberty depends—not necessarily an opportunity upon a regular, set occasion, and according to the forms of judicial procedure, but one that will secure the prompt, vigorous action contemplated by Congress, and at the same time be appropriate to the nature of the case upon which such officers are required to act. Therefore, it is not competent for the Secretary of the Treasury or any executive officer, at any time within the year limited by the statute, arbitrarily to cause an alien, who has entered the country, and has become subject in all respects to its jurisdiction, and a part of its population, although alleged to be illegally here, to be taken into custody and deported without giving him an opportunity to be heard upon the questions involving his right to be and remain in the United States. No such arbitrary power can exist where the principles involved in due process of law are recognized.

And in *Vajtaeur v. Commissioner* (273 U. S. 103, 106 (1926)), the Supreme Court pointed out that "Deportation without a fair hearing or on charges unsupported by evidence is a denial of due process which may be corrected on habeas corpus." Among the decisions under

which similar expressions may be found are *Kwock Jan Fat v. White* (253 U. S. 454, 459, 464 (1920)); *Bilokumsky v. Tod* (263 U. S. 149, 157 (1923)); *Kessler v. Streckler* (307 U. S. 22, 34 (1939)); *Tisi v. Tod* (264 U. S. 109, 132 (1924)); *Low Wah Suey v. Backus* (225 U. S. 460, 468 (1912)); *Tang Tun v. Edsell* (223 U. S. 673, 681 (1912)).

A good summary of the basic elements of a fair hearing, as applied to deportation cases, appears in *Whitfield v. Hanges* (222 Fed. 745, 749 (C. A. 8, 1915)):

Indispensable requisites of a fair hearing according to these fundamental principles are that the course of the proceedings shall be appropriate to the case and just to the party affected; that the accused shall be notified of the nature of the charge against him in time to meet it; that he shall have such an opportunity to be heard; that he may, if he chooses, cross-examine the witnesses against him; that he may have time and opportunity, after all the evidence against him is produced and known to him, to produce evidence and witnesses to refute it; that the decision shall be governed by and based upon the evidence at the hearing, and that only; and that the decision shall not be without substantial evidence taken at the hearing to support it.

When the Administrative Procedure Act was enacted June 11, 1946, its provisions were considered by the Department of Justice in relation to the deportation process. Upon consideration of the history, purpose, and language of that statute, the Attorney General concluded that the provisions of sections 5, 7, 8, and 11 of the Administrative Procedure Act, regulating the conduct of administrative hearings, did not apply to deportation proceedings. Deportation proceedings continued to be conducted in conformity with the requirements of due process of law, as expounded by the courts and as described in the regulations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Under those regulations warrants of arrest in deportation proceedings were issued only upon a determination that probable cause existed. When the alien was arrested he was furnished with a copy of the warrant of arrest and notified of his right to counsel and release under bond. After a reasonable time to enable the alien to prepare his defense and obtain counsel he was granted a hearing to determine whether he was subject to deportation. Hearings in deportation cases were held before immigrant inspectors. At such hearings the alien and his counsel were entitled to full participation and were given full opportunity to offer evidence, to make appropriate objections and exceptions, and to examine and cross-examine witnesses. The decisions in deportation cases were made by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization only upon the evidence incorporated in the record of hearing and the alien was afforded an opportunity to appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals from an adverse order of the Commissioner.

In numerous cases the failure to conform with the procedural requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act was challenged in the courts. Eventually the issue reached the Supreme Court of the United States and on February 20,

1950 that Court overruled the lower courts and decided, in *Wong Yang Sung v. McGrath* (339 U. S. 33), that the procedural requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act controlled deportation hearings. As a consequence of that decision the Immigration and Naturalization Service has made extensive revisions in deportation procedures and has issued new regulations to conform with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. Under section 11 of that act hearing examiners must be specially appointed and their compensation will be substantially higher than that previously allotted to the immigrant inspectors who heard such cases. In addition, separate examining officers must be appointed to present the Government's case in each deportation hearing. Under the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, deportation proceedings will have to be more formalized and it will be necessary to appoint additional docket clerks, stenographers, and other personnel and to make provision for expanded facilities and supplies. Because of these expanded commitments occasioned by the need for complying with the Administrative Procedure Act, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has requested an additional appropriation of \$3,980,000 for the fiscal year 1951.

The enactment by Congress of legislation which would exempt deportation proceedings from the requirements of sections 5, 7 and 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act would in no way result in denial of a fair hearing to an alien charged in a deportation process. Under the mandate of the fifth amendment to the Federal Constitution, as expounded in the numerous decisions of the United States Supreme Court to which reference has been made, any deportation order which was not supported by a fair hearing would be fatally defective. Each alien against whom deportation charges are directed would still be entitled to a full hearing, to notification of the charges against him, to representation by counsel, to confrontation of opposing witness and evidence, and to complete opportunity to present evidence on his own behalf. The decision still would have to be based on evidence in the record, but the hearing would not have to conform with rigid statutory requirements of general application. It would be governed by regulations which would retain sufficient flexibility to meet changing conditions and, in the language of *The Japanese Immigrant Case*, would "secure the prompt, vigorous action contemplated by Congress, and at the same time be appropriate to the nature of the case upon which such officers are required to act." The enactment of such legislation exempting deportation hearings from the reach of sections 5, 7 and 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act would eliminate the need for appointing special hearing examiners under section 11 of the Administrative Procedure Act whose designation is commanded by section 11 in order to conduct hearings required under sections 7 and 8 of that statute. It would also avoid the compulsion of appointing separate examining officers

to present evidence on behalf of the Government in every case. It would, moreover, eliminate the need for additional personnel, facilities and supplies which must be provided in order to comply with the formalized requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to point out that the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, Judge HOBBS, will discuss this matter on the floor, and I wish you would listen to him carefully. I expect that perhaps the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT], another member of the committee of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], will also discuss the matter. I am quite sure they will take the position now being taken by the gentleman from New York.

In conclusion we were confronted with having to make an appropriation of \$3,980,000, and we used practically the very language adopted by the Committee on the Judiciary to avoid doing so.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my friend the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. I would suggest to the gentleman that we should make no additional appropriation, because, in my judgment and in the judgment of most of the members of my committee, the appropriation is entirely adequate and they do not need one more examiner.

Mr. ROONEY. I cannot agree with the gentleman. We have discussed this matter privately and we cannot come to an understanding thereon. It follows that, if the additional procedures required by the United States Supreme Court are afforded these subversive aliens, it is going to cost money. Now, do you want to put 723 new employees on the payroll? That is the question. Do you want to save \$3,980,000?

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is quite strange how hot we can get over very little. The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Committee on the Judiciary, is a brilliant Member of this House. He knows everything about his subject and is a wonderful advocate.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Not until I finish paying tribute to you.

Mr. WALTER. I do not want to be embarrassed further. Will the gentleman spare me the embarrassment and yield to me at this point?

Mr. HOBBS. Of course, sir; I will be delighted, although I do not admit that you need to be spared.

Mr. WALTER. If any part of what you have said is a fact, do you not think

that the proper way to deal with the subject would be for the Immigration Commission to submit to the Judiciary Committee its proposals, and let that committee, which knows something about this problem, act on it?

Mr. HOBBS. That is a very good illustration of exactly what I was saying. That is like the old question, "Have you quit beating your wife?" Of course, being the first cousin of Methuselah, if not his twin brother, and having practiced law for 190 years, more or less, I will not walk into that trap.

What I wanted to say is that in my judgment neither of the statements which the gentleman has made is exactly correct. The gentleman from Pennsylvania I thinks forgets what the Supreme Court said in the case which caused all the trouble, which is the case of Wong Yang Sung against McGrath, Attorney General, and others. It is reported in 339 United States Reports, at page 33, and the rehearing was denied at page 908.

This is the gist and the gravamen of that decision, as you will see if you read it. They say that they find no basis in the purposes, history, or text of this act, referring to the Administrative Procedure Act, "for judicially declaring an exemption in favor of deportation proceedings from the procedural safeguards enacted for general application of administrative agencies. We hold that deportation proceedings"—it does not say should come under the Administrative Procedure Act, but—"must conform to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, if resulting orders are to have validity. Since the proceeding in this case before us did not comply with these requirements, we sustain the writ of habeas corpus and direct the release of the prisoner."

Everyone who has ever had a speaking acquaintance with a law school or with the practice of law knows, and no one will dispute it, that deportation proceedings are strictly civil proceedings, a procedure to vindicate the sovereignty of this Government in doing as it pleases about the admission or expulsion of those who are found unfit to live here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS] has expired.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. What the Supreme Court holds here is that you cannot consolidate in one person the judicial function, the prosecuting function, and the function of detective. Please, God, that ought to be true everywhere, and that is why I not only gloried in supporting the administrative-procedure bill to final passage, but I am glad that it is the law of our land, as it should be the law everywhere.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Certainly, sir. I will be delighted to.

Mr. WALTER. In view of the fact that these proceedings are not criminal, does not the distinguished gentleman agree with me—

Mr. HOBBS. I do.

Mr. WALTER. That even though the Court sustained the writ of habeas corpus in this case, there is nothing to prevent the Immigration Service from proceeding with the deportation action even now?

Mr. HOBBS. And might have at any time within 10 minutes after that decision was rendered. I agreed with the gentleman before he finished his question, for I knew what he was going to say. That was my next point, and I was leading up to it.

There is not a reason in the world why the Immigration and Naturalization Service cannot proceed to function as the Supreme Court says that it should. It is a disgrace if it is not so doing, and I believe from the limited experiences I have had with that agency that it is doing that and has done it ever since the decision was rendered on February 20 of this year.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Of course, I shall be delighted to.

Mr. ROONEY. Let me point out that the testimony before the committee and the printed hearings show that.

Mr. HOBBS. So much for this. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] is absolutely right that the Supreme Court decision holds that they must divide their powers and must conduct their hearings, clear through to judgment, accordingly.

Congress is to blame in this instance, if there is anything wrong with the proceedings of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is we who wrote the law they are following, and there is no use in the world to get exercised about it. If they are not doing it—listen to this, now, if you forget everything else, I say listen to this statement, if you please: The Supreme Court says in this decision from which I have just quoted that if they do not do so, no decision that they can make will be valid. There is nothing, therefore, to raise any question about whether you pass the committee's amendment or not; it means nothing but the saving of money which the Bureau says is necessary, which the gentleman from Pennsylvania says is not. No matter whether there are 10 times as many who come over the Mexican border into Texas as into the rest of the Nation, or not, makes no difference if the Immigration authorities say it is necessary and they have justified it, they may employ as many as they think necessary with the approval of the Attorney General, and no more. But be that as it may, the point I am making is that not a single deportation order can be held valid, so says the Supreme Court that wrote this decision, unless they do divide these three powers: detection, prosecution, judgment.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Of course; I shall be happy to yield to my dear friend.

Mr. FEIGHAN. The inclusion of the verbiage in this present bill in effect repeals the decision of the Supreme Court, if possible.

Mr. HOBBS. I am so delighted that you brought that up, because you are just one of the finest and most brilliant members of our committee; yes, you are. I have nothing to take back. But you are just mistaken in this instance, believe it or not, even Jupiter may nod. I have told you what the Supreme Court holds.

Here is what this amendment does: This amendment does exactly what H. R. 10 did, only H. R. 10 was slightly broader until we agreed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Alabama may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. As soon as I finish answering the gentleman from Ohio.

This amendment is not as broad as the original wording of H. R. 10, which was reported by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], who was chairman of the subcommittee that studied the bill. It has the approval of three different Attorneys General; it is what the Supreme Court said could be done, which was to put an exemption there, and which the dissenting opinion by Mr. Justice Reed says has already been done and is absolutely sufficient. But I am not doing as some lawyers do—quoting the dissenting opinion as though it were the majority opinion. The majority opinion says that the thing to do is to make the exemption clear if you want to. So Congress is making it clear in this way, and to save the money which the Appropriations Committee fear the threat of being asked for and having justified. They have put it in here and made it clear in exact accordance with the opinion of the Supreme Court. That is the answer to the gentleman's question. This is nothing more than giving in accordance with the mandate of Congress the right to write the law of immigration and naturalization. No one will deny that we have the right to do that. We have the right to write the law in accordance with the mandate of the decision in this particular case and that is all it does. It is not as strong as the provisions of H. R. 10.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. It is always a pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I infer the gentleman's position, but I have not definitely heard from the gentleman how he stands on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I would like to ask my friend from Alabama if he will state whether he is for or against the amendment.

Mr. HOBBS. What I am trying to do is to pour a little oil on the troubled waters because I love everybody. I am not here to belabor anybody; I am not going to call anybody a crook in any department or agency; nor am I going to back up 1 inch on my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania, FRANCIS WALTER, and what he did when he reported my bill, H. R. 10. I know his subcommittee would not have done it unless it had been approved by the three Attorneys General who have advocated its passage, and I know that he, good lawyer that he is, would not have done it unless he knew it was all right to put that broader exemption in there for the Immigration and Naturalization Service; therefore, I can see no possible objection to the adoption of the committee amendment. I would regret exceedingly if the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] were adopted at this time, when there is no chance to correct the situation other than in this way, which is a little irregular, but for which we have the authority of the House, through the Rules Committee. So I will not say that I am not against his amendment because I am. My judgment leads me to the unalterable conclusion that it would be a mistake to strike this language out under the circumstances that exist at the present time.

I am sure that my accepting his amendment to H. R. 10 when it came on the floor is not to be counted as a double cross on this present position. I want to make that clear. I agreed to the amendment of H. R. 10 because the distinguished majority leader gave me the only chance I had to get to the floor and I was glad to take it. The vote of 326 to 15 proves that we were right in taking that chance.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am always happy to yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. May I ask this question of the gentleman?

Mr. HOBBS. The gentleman may ask me any question he pleases at any time, and it will be my happy privilege to reply if I can.

Mr. STEFAN. Is it not a fact that when your Committee on the Judiciary reported out a bill, and the House passed it by a vote of 326 to 15, and I refer to H. R. 10, you did precisely with that bill what we are trying to do with the elimination of this language here as far as the Immigration Service is concerned?

Mr. HOBBS. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I did not get his question.

Mr. STEFAN. Is it not a fact that your Committee on the Judiciary, when reporting H. R. 10, and the House passed it by a vote of 326 to 15, voted it out and passed it, we were doing in effect for immigration what we are trying to do with this item here?

Mr. HOBBS. There was ingrafted on to it two committee amendments which we accepted. It did not change, in my judgment, the material effect of it, which was to restore the deportation power to our Government which had been filched from us by other nations who refused to accept their own criminals back. But it had two amendments which might be construed as weakening amendments but which I did not so consider them and do not now.

Mr. Chairman, one word and I am done. It is made clear in the Wong Yang Sung decision that it is not only from the requirement of the Administrative Procedure Act, but also:

The constitutional requirement of procedural due process of law derives from the same source as Congress' power to legislate and, where applicable, permeates every valid enactment of that body. It was under compulsion of the Constitution that this Court long ago held that an antecedent deportation statute must provide a hearing at least for aliens who had not entered clandestinely and who had been here sometime even if illegally (pamphlet, pp. 40-50).

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

COFFEE PROFITEERING SCANDAL

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I interrupt this debate to say I have introduced H. R. 9528, the objective of which is to prevent the profiteering in coffee and stabilizing the price of coffee to consumers at a reasonable price. Under the bill such a congressional policy is announced and the Attorney General of the United States is directed to take immediate action against coffee profiteers, and he is further directed to report to the Congress amendments to existing laws to accomplish this purpose if he finds amendments necessary. I include in these remarks a copy of my bill, H. R. 9528, and an article from the Washington Post in the issue of August 11, 1950, by John W. Bell, on food profiteers and hoarders. I urge the passage forthwith of this bill so consumers may be protected:

A bill relating to the prevention of unreasonable and unconscionable speculation and profiteering in coffee, and relating to stabilization of the price of coffee to consumers at a reasonable level

Be it enacted, etc., That the Congress hereby finds that unreasonable and unconscionable speculation and profiteering has caused the price of coffee to become exorbitant and has resulted in undue hardship to consumers. The Congress further finds that the pattern of the abrupt increases in the price of coffee clearly indicates that such increases are not caused by normal economic factors or by abnormal consumer demand. It is therefore

declared to be the policy of the Congress that such unreasonable and unconscionable speculation and profiteering must be prohibited, and that the price of coffee to the consumer must be stabilized at a reasonable level.

Sec. 2. In order to carry out the policy set forth in the first section of this act, the Attorney General is directed to take immediate action to enforce any and all existing laws, rules, and regulations relating hereto.

Sec. 3. If the Attorney General deems existing laws, rules, or regulations insufficient to deal adequately with the problem involved herein, he is hereby directed to report to the Congress forthwith his recommendations for legislative action.

[From the Washington Post of August 11, 1950]

GILLETTE SAYS FOOD PROFITEERS AND HOARDERS ARE DARING CONGRESS TO SLAP ON CONTROLS

(By John W. Ball)

Senator GUY M. GILLETTE (Democrat, Iowa) yesterday blasted profiteers in the food industry and hoarders for doing exactly what our enemies want us to do.

GILLETTE's outburst before the Agriculture Subcommittee on Utilization of Farm Crops, which he heads, was matched later by an attack by Charles W. Holman, National Milk Producers' official, on the Government's butter and milk purchases under the price-support laws.

GILLETTE charged that profiteers in the processing, wholesaling, and retailing food trades are daring Congress to slap on controls.

"Certainly no one is hoarding bread," he declared, "yet prices have advanced from 1 to 3 cents a loaf; or milk, which has gone up a cent a quart or more, or gasoline and fuel oil, which have advanced in price.

"Few people could hoard coffee at current prices; any hoarding in this instance is by the coffee producers withholding coffee in the hope of still higher prices.

"Ingredients of oleomargarine have advanced but little, yet since repeal of the tax by Congress retail margarine prices have risen rapidly."

The Iowan interrupted his blast at food dealers long enough to express the hope that his committee can soon take up the study of the wide spreads between the prices farmers get for their products and the prices charged consumers. As an example of how that spread is increasing, he declared:

"Profiteers have taken advantage of the war situation by erasing the markings on canned goods and substituting higher prices. Consumers everywhere are reporting cases of two and three price rises on various items while the merchandise was still on the store shelves."

GILLETTE read several telegrams from constituents complaining about inability to get sugar. The complaints alleged that two big Midwest beet-sugar companies are refusing to fill orders, even for old-time customers.

W. J. McDonald of the Grapette Bottling Co., Burlington, Iowa, wired GILLETTE that "the brokers and wholesalers with whom I have dealt in the past all have informed me that there is no question but that both the Amalgamated Sugar Co. and Great Western Sugar Co. are refusing to ship until they can obtain a higher price. This even though I am paying \$1 more per hundred-weight than 3 weeks ago."

"With the abundance which nature has provided this country there is plenty of food for all," GILLETTE declared. "There is no need for slapping on controls if only the processors and distributors of food products will exercise restraint in their pricing and the consumers a similar restraint in their purchasing."

GILLETTE made public a pledge titled "This firm belongs to the We Will Not Profiteer

Club," which he urged food distributors to sign and post prominently.

Holman charged that large amounts of the finest butter did not enter the butter merchandising due to the Government procurement methods.

Instead of being a price-support system, he said, the butter program put the Government in competition with the butter industry.

Instead of fixing a butter price that varied with relation to transportation costs, the Agriculture Department, he said, maintained one price in all sections of the country. This, Holman said, cut directly across the merchandising system.

Holman also opposed a universal compulsory milk sanitation code as urged by the Public Health Service.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WALTER) there were—ayes 36, noes 67.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no part of any funds appropriated to the Post Office Department shall hereafter be used for the transportation (within the continental limits of the United States) of mail over any route or by any means which shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be uneconomic.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: Page 12, line 4, strike out all language in the paragraph beginning with line 4 and ending on line 9.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have offered is a very simple one. It simply strikes out about five lines on page 12. I think it is important to read the language that is being stricken. It certainly sounds good, but it is far-reaching:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no part of any funds appropriated to the Post Office Department shall hereafter be used for the transportation (within the continental limits of the United States) of mail over any route or by any means which shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be uneconomic.

In the first place, that word "uneconomic" is subject to many interpretations. It is owing to what standards you use. All of you, practically, are aware of the fact that the Civil Aeronautics Board today has the responsibility of determining how much money a given airline will receive—and it is called mail pay—in order to perform the function that the given line is called on to perform. The statute is very specific—and incidentally, much study and many hearings were held before the statute was written—as to what shall be taken into consideration. It states this:

In determining the rate in each case, the Authority shall take into consideration, among other factors, * * * the need of each such air carrier for compensation for the transportation of mail sufficient to insure the performance of such service, and, together with all other revenue of the air carrier, to enable such air carrier under honest, economical, and efficient management, to maintain and continue the development of air transportation to the extent and of the character and quality required for the

commerce of the United States, the postal service, and the national defense.

No one would contend for a moment that the Civil Aeronautics Board could consider only whether an airline is doing that which is economic or uneconomic and perform the function that the Board is instructed by statute to perform.

I talked to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], who ably handles the Post Office Appropriations Subcommittee legislation about this. He told me it is designed to refer to helicopters; or, at least, that is what he has in mind. But, I do not believe any member of this committee can read the language and find that it would be limited to helicopter service. As a matter of fact, I do not know how anyone can determine just how far-reaching it is because the word "uneconomic" is not in any sense defined; it is most difficult to define.

The language does not stop with the Civil Aeronautics Board. It is the Interstate Commerce Commission that decides the rates that are to be paid for carrying the mail on railroads. It certainly could conceivably react to the function of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I doubt that the membership of this body would want to go so far as to adopt an amendment like this without hearing those who have made investments in enterprises which today are performing important functions for the Government, functions which the Congress has stated it wants performed. I do not see how anybody, generally speaking, could say that the services performed by a feeder line, as compared to the services of the major airlines, are economic. On the other hand, I am sure that many air carriers charge considerably more to carry the mail between two points than is charged by a bus or a train.

I repeat what I said a moment ago—one of the purposes of the Civil Aeronautics Act is to foster the development of civil aviation, to do that which is necessary to the development of civil aviation. This is quite significant, I feel, to the welfare of our Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Under the broad scope of this language, could it not also apply to rural routes and star routes as well?

Mr. BECKWORTH. The report says it does not apply to city delivery. I do not see exactly how one can say it would not apply to city delivery or to rural routes. Many of you are aware of the fact that there is a great deal of mail carried which is not economic. I think the record shows that the Committee on Civil Service has come before the Congress several times and said that second- and third-class mail today is being car-

ried too cheap. It might apply to all second- and third-class mail, if in fact it is being carried too cheaply. I do not say that is a fact, but as I recall, the Committee on Civil Service has brought before us a number of bills having for their purpose the paying of an adequate rate by certain types of companies and users of mail.

Many of you Members from time to time have had cities that have implored you through their authorities to help them get air-mail service or help them retain air-mail service.

Certainly I do not see how Members of the Congress can safely say that they will be taking care of the smaller cities that receive air-mail service, unless they vote against such language as this I am undertaking to strike, because much of these services definitely are not economic in some respects at least. The purpose is to supply people with services that are considered to be needed and in the public interest.

Certainly I want to make this point again, before legislation as far reaching as this is enacted, there should be hearings at which those people who are interested in this kind of service, and those people who have made investments could be heard. After that the determination should be made.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to my colleague, a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Mr. HALE. Would not this amendment be giving almost unlimited discretion to the Postmaster General, and have the practical effect of repealing many laws?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I do not see how any other interpretation could be made. Of course it will be said the Postmaster General has to do what is good for the Government. That is what the report says. But the language of the amendment is very specific. The Postmaster General very definitely would have a duty to perform under the language of this amendment and he would have to use as his primary standard, whether the service is economic or not. There certainly are instances where the mail is not carried on the most economic basis in my opinion and no one contends that the transportation of mail has developed on the lone standard of whether such transportation is economic or not.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

In the first place, Mr. Chairman, let me call attention to the fact that this provision does not apply to the delivery of mail. It would not affect the delivery of mail anywhere in the United States. It applies only to the transportation of mail.

The purpose of this amendment is simply this: Under the present law—and I doubt whether there are 10 men in this House who know it—frankly, I was a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee before becoming a member of the Appropriations Committee, and I have been a member of the Post Office Subcommittee for several years, but I was astonished to learn

when I visited the post office in Chicago this year and saw the helicopter service at that post office that the Civil Aeronautics Board can force the Postmaster General to install a service which is not needed, which is highly expensive, and to which the Postmaster General is opposed. We have in Chicago a beautiful sight. I went up on the roof and looked at it. The helicopter comes through the skies and lands on the top of the post office, transporting mail to and from the airport. It is a good publicity stunt. The same is true of Los Angeles. Now they are applying for permits to operate this service in other cities of the United States. Do you know what it costs the Government? According to testimony presented before our subcommittee, the Postmaster General could transport the mail in Chicago by motortrucks for \$75,000 a year—\$74,605, to be exact—and it is costing the Government \$400,000 a year to transport it by helicopters.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it the position of the committee that this amendment applies merely to the provision, or extends the authority to the Post Office Department to determine that before helicopters can be used in the transportation of mail it must be on an economic basis?

Mr. GARY. When it can be handled more economically by some other means. It gives him some discretion in the matter.

Mr. HARRIS. If the gentleman will yield further: Is it the intention of the committee for this to have any far-reaching authority, other than as it applies to helicopters?

Mr. GARY. Absolutely not.

Mr. HARRIS. Then, why did not the committee say that? Is it not a fact that this language covers all transportation of mail, particularly as it vitally affects the transportation of second-class mail?

Mr. GARY. I can say this: If the Postmaster General determines he can render the same service more economically by bus or by one of these new highway post offices, then he would not have to use air mail.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it not a fact that the record shows that the greatest deficit in the Post Office Department is the transportation of second-class mail, and it does not make any difference if you use an ox cart to transport it, there will be a deficit in the way that the transportation is carried on?

Mr. GARY. This has nothing to do with deficits at all.

Mr. HARRIS. It says "economic transportation."

Mr. GARY. But it has nothing to do with the delivery of mail. It deals with the selection of methods of transportation. After all, it merely gives the Postmaster General some discretion, and does not permit some outside agency, such as the CAB, to direct him that he must use a certain means of transportation.

Mr. HARRIS. The language, as I read it, says—and I will ask for more time for the gentleman because I think this is an

important matter that we are considering—the language says:

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, etc., no funds herein appropriated to the Post Office Department shall hereafter be used for the transportation of mail over any route or by any means which shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be uneconomic.

If the Postmaster General determines any kind of transportation of mail, whatever class it may be, is uneconomic, then he has no authority whatsoever but to make the decision that this fund cannot be used.

Mr. GARY. It gives him the right to select the means.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. I wish the gentleman would answer my question.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is the point on which I wished to comment. It occurs to me that the language is a little unfortunate, as I read it. I fear it means that if the Postmaster General determines that the transportation of mail over any route or by any means is uneconomic he would have no authority to spend funds to transport the mail in any way whatsoever.

Mr. HARRIS. That is the way I would interpret it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. He would have to stop the transportation of the mail.

Mr. GARY. That is certainly not the intention of the committee, and I do not think it is subject to that interpretation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If the gentleman would permit me, I think the language can be cleared up very readily under the gentleman's own statement.

Mr. GARY. I will say that the committee is not wedded to any particular language. If the gentlemen want to offer some clarifying language, I shall not object.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have a perfecting amendment which I propose to offer, which would strike out the words "or by any means" in line 8 and then, after the word "mail", in line 7, insert "by helicopter"; then it would simply mean that no part of any funds appropriated shall be used for the transportation of mail by helicopter over any route which shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be uneconomic.

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is the very language I was going to ask the gentleman if he would accept, in view of what he has stated as being his position.

Mr. GARY. Yes; I will be glad to accept that language.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. I am asking a question about the amendment that has been inserted by the committee. It seems to

me that we have two situations facing us—the first situation where there are many areas in the United States where it is uneconomical to get the mail to those places, yet it is in the public interest that they should receive mail, at least.

Mr. GARY. It was not the intention of the committee to cut out that service. I say that very definitely.

Mr. JACKSON. I assume from the gentleman's statement that it is not the intention of his committee by this language to cut out any service.

Mr. GARY. That is right.

Mr. JACKSON. The intent of the gentleman, then, relates to competing types of transportation used in getting the mail to those isolated areas.

Mr. GARY. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. JACKSON. In some instances it may be more costly to use air transportation, we will say, than boat transportation or some other type; but the chairman of the subcommittee assures the House that it is not the purpose of the committee in offering this language to cut out mail service to areas in the United States where in fact it may be uneconomical in getting the mail to those places.

Mr. GARY. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. JACKSON. It is only the means employed in getting the mail there.

Mr. GARY. Only the means; and, of course, it would not cut out air mail; there was no disposition to cut out air mail, because people pay a special rate for air mail service; a higher rate is charged for that service.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. How can the conclusion reached by the Postmaster General be questioned?

Mr. GARY. How can it be questioned?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. GARY. It gives him discretion.

Mr. WALTER. It is absolute authority that cannot be questioned by anyone.

Mr. GARY. It can be questioned in the same way that any other administrative act can be questioned.

Mr. HARRIS. But under this language here if it was as a matter of fact uneconomical, then the Postmaster General can make no other determination.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. McCARTHY. By the gentleman's own statement this would practically eliminate domestic air mail, because it does cost more to operate the domestic air mail service than train service.

Mr. GARY. But the air mail service is specifically provided for by law.

Mr. McCARTHY. But it can be hauled more cheaply by rail.

Mr. GARY. Since there appears to be some doubt as to the meaning of the amendment I shall be very glad to accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer a perfecting amendment. As I understood, the pending amendment is an amendment to strike the paragraph. I am offering my amendment as a perfecting amendment to be considered first.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 12, after line 8, strike out "or by any means" and insert in line 7, after the word "mail" the words "by helicopter."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I do not care to take time on the amendment if it is acceptable to the committee.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, if there is going to be discussion I will claim my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota is recognized.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the language of the paragraph as it appears in the bill could have a very unfortunate interpretation, but the intent has been clarified in the recent debate. However, I have offered this amendment because I fear the original language could be interpreted to mean that if the Postmaster General thought the transportation of mail over any route or by any means were uneconomical then he could not use any of the funds appropriated to the Post Office Department for such transportation; in other words, any route that was determined to be uneconomical would be stopped.

The Chairman has said that the intent here was merely to reach an uneconomical transportation by helicopter. So the amendment I have proposed limits the application to that. We strike out in line 8 the words "or by any means" and in line 7 after the word "mail" we insert the words "by helicopter." This makes the provision read:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no part of any funds appropriated to the Post Office Department shall hereafter be used for the transportation within the continental limits of the United States of mail by helicopter over any route which shall be determined by the Postmaster General to be uneconomical.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I would remind the gentleman that his amendment still leaves quite a problem for it could mean that there will no longer be any mail delivered by helicopter, especially in any new territory. It means that so far as the big spaces which he and I represent no helicopter mail delivery is probably economical when it starts and this provision will prevent it from ever starting.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. No; not unless he made the determination it is uneconomical. Then he should not start it.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Does the gentleman mean that any uneconomical delivery of mail is wrong?

That is the way airmail started, that is the way these various deliveries of mail start. They may start uneconomically.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman from South Dakota is thoroughly sold on the idea that the transportation of mail is a matter of service and not of expense, but it might be a question at this time whether the Post Office Department with the deficit it has should go into subsidizing any particular new form of transportation on the order of some other agency; in this case the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BURKE. In our area we have a mail service from the mainland to the Lake Erie islands. The mail is carried largely by air now. Of course, it is transported by airplane. Suppose those airplanes should be substituted by helicopters, would the gentleman's amendment prevent the use of helicopters?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It would if it were uneconomical when compared with transportation by airplane; otherwise, I should say, it would not.

Mr. TABER. It would not necessarily be determined to be uneconomical if it did not pay. It would be a question of the service that it might perform to the community. But the carrying of mail from a post office to an airfield, which can be accomplished just as cheaply and perhaps cheaper, and almost as quick, would not come within that broad view of the situation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I may say that as far as the development of helicopters is concerned I am in favor of it, but I question whether the burden should be carried by the Post Office Department. It so happened that in an Army appropriation bill some years ago I offered the motion to earmark \$6,000,000 for the purpose of procuring helicopters because I thought it was of interest to our national defense, but I do not think it is proper for the Post Office Department to go into the subsidizing of helicopters at this time of heavy deficit financing.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I do not quite follow the logic of the amendment in that the gentleman is singling out helicopters. I think that is the fallacy of it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That was based on the statement of the gentleman from Virginia. I wanted the language to apply to what it was intended to apply and nothing more.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. If we are trying to find the most economical means of transportation, we should not try to select certain items of transportation as being costly per se, whereas other items of transportation, even though they are uneconomical, we are going to continue to use them. Are we not engaging in a discriminatory effort against helicopters?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I will refer that question to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Will the gentleman's amendment have any effect in reducing the schedules on existing helicopters that are now in operation?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If the Postmaster General made the determination, it was an uneconomical method of transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to address some inquiries to both the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], and also to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], who has offered a clarifying amendment to the original concept. When the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] had the floor he made the statement, if I recall his expressions correctly, to the effect that in a conference with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] that he had stated definitely that his language was directed to the helicopter and nothing else.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. As I understood the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], he said in his own remarks that it was to apply to helicopters and to nothing else.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is it the intent of the chairman and the members of his committee that this shall be interpreted to apply to the helicopter service as that service pertains to the delivery of mail in this country?

Mr. GARY. Yes. The purpose of this amendment was simply to prevent the Civil Aeronautics Board from telling the Post Office Department the kind of service that it had to use and forcing them to install a service that is costing the Government \$400,000 a year when they can perform the same service by a different means for \$75,000 a year.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Let me ask the gentleman this question: Was he advised at any time in his conference with the Post Office Department that they were an acquiescent agency of the Government for the type of services by contract they use—helicopters, trucks, Pan American Airways, or what?

Mr. GARY. I do not understand the gentleman.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That they are a concurring agency?

Mr. GARY. Insofar as the helicopter service is concerned, they opposed the service.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The issuance of contracts is vested in the Post Office Department, is it not?

Mr. GARY. No.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes; it is. Or at least I have been advised they are.

Mr. GARY. The Postmaster General says not and the law says not. I do not know where the gentleman gets his information.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I opposed the insertion of the word "helicopters" in committee and I oppose it now. I object to this kind of an attack on the helicopter mail service in our country. Frankly speaking, we had no extensive hearings on this subject. Currently applications are pending before the Board, and our action today would be prejudicial to those applications. I think we should not proceed in this order.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to say this to every western Congressman here: We, of the West, have very little opportunity for the so-called feeder-line service for our people out there, and as to the mail or services cost pertaining to other than that of helicopter, if you want to go into the economic operation of mail service, I might suggest you look over Pan-American operations. If you want to find out where excess expense takes place, look there, and you certainly will find the helicopter service comes out with a clean record, comparatively speaking. We people of the West resent this kind of an interference with an established and necessary service by this proposal because you are taking away from us the only chance that we have to participate in and enjoy some of the services you enjoy at home and elsewhere by other means.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I happen to have in my district, San Juan County, near the Canadian border, that has at least 162 islands, and in order to deliver mail in that territory it is quite obvious that any method of transportation is going to be uneconomic. It costs the Government a lot of money.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Exactly.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. If this amendment is adopted, I take it that if the cost of transportation by boat, which is uneconomic, is the only means that they can get it there, why, then they will have to use the boat, but if someone comes in and makes a bid using a helicopter, which is also uneconomic, but not any more uneconomic than a boat, but faster service, they would be deprived of that faster service by helicopter.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What is going to happen to your island people out there off the coast where the population is dependent on this kind of service?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. They are going to run into difficulty getting mail.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I would like to ask the gentleman from California this question. Does the gentleman not

think that this is a proper subject matter for the Committee on Post Office and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to handle rather than to bring it in under this bill?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am not determining who has the jurisdiction. I strenuously object to this type of legislation.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. The gentleman from California is one of the most ardent advocates of defense in this House. Does he not think that if we keep running out on civil defense in these United States, we may wish someday we may wish we had some mail helicopters.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WHITE of California. I want the gentleman to make perfectly clear whether he favors the Beckworth amendment of the Case amendment, so that the House will know.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not favor any amendment that destroys any of this service.

Mr. WHITE of California. In other words, the gentleman favors the Beckworth amendment?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The confusion arises, I think, out of the failure to properly interpret the word "uneconomic." "Uneconomic" can mean a good many things. Sometimes it is necessary to have something in the nature of a service that costs more than some other kind of service; it may be swifter; it may be the only means of accomplishing a certain purpose. On the other hand, we should not have waste in the Department by using a service designed for one thing, when ordinarily street transportation will do.

Mr. SHEPPARD. May I say that the gentleman is absolutely right in his contention about the economic approach to this situation. But, you should not start out on the Pacific coast cutting our throats. We do not like it. If his contentions are to apply to all types of service that would be different.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CROSSER. Has it not been the practice since 1919 for the Interstate Commerce Commission to deal with the fixing of rates of mail on the railroads, and if this were put in, it could be held to be an uneconomic operation?

Mr. SHEPPARD. It may be.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the paragraph and all amendments there to be limited to 15 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, this bill is entitled "A bill making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes." I assume the item under discussion comes under the part that says "for other purposes."

It was my understanding we were to consider a bill to appropriate approximately sixteen billion dollars for emergency purposes needed to prosecute the war—after all it is war.

We are presently discussing a section that is legislative and belongs in the jurisdiction of one or two legislative committees. Of course you have a rule waiving points of order. This paragraph says in substance that the Postmaster General shall not use means in transporting mail that he believes to be uneconomic. Of course he should use the most practical and economical methods of transporting mail. It appears from what is being said today this committee is attempting to iron out a problem between the CAB and the Postmaster General. I hardly think this is the way to do it. I assumed that, under present law, the Postmaster General is expected to see that mail is transported in the most efficient and economic manner. Anyway, this problem should go to the proper committee of the House and not be handled in this fashion. Mr. Chairman, this bill is replete with legislation, that as a matter of right, does come under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, except as the committee has assumed such jurisdiction. I have the greatest confidence in the membership of this great committee, but I think it is completely out of order they should invade fields of legislation that belong to other committees of the House. I realize too that this group before me does not want to take the time to discuss, or consider amendments dealing with the various items of legislation that should be considered separately, and do not belong in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

(By unanimous consent the time allotted to Mr. PRIEST was given to Mr. HARRIS.)

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, it might be advisable for us to see just where we are and what we actually have before us. In the first place, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH], offered an amendment which would strike out the language which would give a mandate to the Postmaster General with reference to mail transportation. From the confusion which exists here, it is obvious that the language will not do what the committee evidently proposed to do in

reporting it. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] proposed a perfecting amendment which would do what the chairman of the subcommittee said was the intention and purpose of the committee when this language was reported. Frankly, I join in some of the expressions by other Members in casting doubt on the advisability of legislating on such an important matter affecting the service to the people of the country as we are doing today in this appropriation bill. Certainly if such language is adopted in an appropriation bill at this time, the Case amendment should be adopted. My own feeling about it is that it is a dangerous situation. I am going to vote for the Case perfecting amendment, and then I am going to vote for the Beckworth amendment to strike out all the language. I believe as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], when he says the word "uneconomic" is subject to different interpretations. Just what it means I think would be anyone's guess. For instance, let us see what the language of the committee report says:

The committee does not intend by its recommendation that service should be discontinued on all routes or by any means upon which a loss occurs.

Now, what in the world does the word "uneconomic" mean, then? The word parliament and several agencies, this language in the report says that evidently is not what it means. Consequently, it seems to me that if we are going to avoid doing a great disservice to a great department and several agencies, this language should be stricken out.

The CAB determines rates insofar as air mail is concerned. The Interstate Commerce Commission determines rates as far as the railroads are concerned. Certainly you get a division of thinking in the Post Office Department as to what the word "uneconomic" means, what the Interstate Commerce Commission may think it means and what the CAB may think it means.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. CROSSER. The Postmaster General could hold that the rates charged for carrying mail by rail are uneconomic, although they have been doing it since 1916?

Mr. HARRIS. Certainly. That is true. If they would hold that all means of transportation of mail was uneconomic, then where would we be?

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one observation?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. The distinguished gentleman from Arkansas, with other members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, has been studying for perhaps 3 months the question of separation of air-mail pay from subsidies, and the further it is studied, the more complex the problem has become. Yet, by adopting the language in this bill, we would take a rather revolutionary step without any consideration of the problem involved whatsoever.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman is right. It is a very complex problem. The Com-

mittee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has reported a bill. The committee, the CAB, the Post Office Department, and the Interstate Commerce Commission are all trying to solve this problem.

I hope that this language is stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON].

(Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to carry further the argument which has been so ably presented by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST], and to discuss with you briefly a recent development in this very field of a sound approach toward determining the cost of carrying air mail.

First, I want to emphasize that those of us who support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] do not defend any such situation as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] reports. We share his determination that any unnecessary expansion or wasteful practice be eliminated. But, perhaps because of the extensive study of the entire field of air-mail subsidies, we believe the language in the appropriation bill addresses itself to the effect rather than to the cause, and we know that unless and until we reach the cause and correct it, no sound results can be obtained.

As has been said, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has been trying to solve the problem of the separation of air-mail subsidies. It has given the matter a great deal of attention during a period of months. This week it has reported out a bill which is intended to do that very thing. In contrast to that, as far as I can determine on pages 391 and 392, there is about a page of discussion of this enormously complex matter before the Appropriations subcommittee. So I suggest to all of you the soundness of the rule which is waived in this instance, that matters of legislation should receive careful consideration by legislative committees, so that you will have the benefit of their recommendations. Such proposals cannot be the subject of hasty improvisation by means of a rider on an appropriation bill.

Some of you, and I think all of you, are much interested in the recommendations of the Hoover Commission. The Hoover Commission dealt with this subject briefly but effectively. It said:

Payments to common carriers for transporting the domestic and foreign air mail are fixed by the Civil Aeronautics Board at a level to provide a subsidy to aviation. Contracts for overseas mail are also made on a subsidy basis. These subsidies may be most desirable.

But what did the Commission recommend? It said:

We recommend, however, that the amounts of these subsidies should be paid to the post office by open appropriation from tax funds and not imposed upon the post office or the mail users in this hidden manner.

By such a course, the President, the Congress, and the public may know what the amounts of the subsidies are.

That is what this bill, H. R. 9184, that your Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported out, seeks to do. If you choose to by-pass the committee, I am very much afraid, since there can be no argument about what the language in this bill does do on the subject of air-mail subsidies, that you will regret the course you have taken.

It occurs to me in the light of the discussion here on this subject that my colleagues might wish to see the text of H. R. 9184. I hope that the Rules Committee will grant a rule on that bill shortly so that all of us may have an opportunity to support and vote for another and perhaps the one major remaining legislative step implementing the very important recommendations of the Hoover Commission. The text of that bill follows:

Be it enacted, etc.,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the "Air Mail Subsidy Separation Act of 1950."

RATES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL AND SUBSIDY FOR ESSENTIAL AIRCRAFT OPERATION

SEC. 2. (a) Subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 406 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"RATES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL AND SUBSIDY FOR ESSENTIAL AIRCRAFT OPERATION

"Authority To Fix Compensatory Rates

"SEC. 406. (a) (1) The Civil Aeronautics Board is empowered and directed, upon its own initiative or upon petition of the Postmaster General or an air carrier, to determine and fix from time to time, after notice and hearing, fair and reasonable rates of compensation for the transportation of mail by aircraft, the facilities used and useful therefor, and the services connected therewith (including the transportation of mail by an air carrier by other means than aircraft whenever such transportation is incidental to the transportation of mail by aircraft or is made necessary by conditions of emergency arising from aircraft operation), by each holder of a certificate authorizing the transportation of mail by aircraft, and to make such rates effective from such date, after the institution of the proceeding under this subsection, as it shall determine to be proper; to prescribe the method or methods, by aircraft-mile, pound-mile, weight, space, or any combination thereof, or otherwise, for ascertaining such rates of compensation; and to fix different rates for different air carriers or classes of air carriers, or different classes of service, or on the basis of any other reasonable classification of carriers, services, routes and route segments, or any combination thereof. The rates so determined and fixed shall be published by the Board and shall be paid by the Postmaster General from appropriations for the transportation of mail by aircraft.

"(2) The rates determined and fixed under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not exceed the necessary cost to the air carrier, under honest, economical, and efficient management, of the mail transportation services actually rendered or such services to be rendered (computed in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Civil Aeronautics Board pursuant to section 407 (d) (2), plus a fair and reasonable return.

"(3) The Board is authorized to issue orders, with or without hearing, prescribing temporary rates for the transportation of mail pending determination of final rates. Such temporary rates shall not be consid-

ered final for any period and shall be superseded by the final rates fixed for the periods during which the temporary rates were in effect.

"Recommendations as to Rates

"(b) (1) Any petition by an air carrier for the fixing of rates under subsection (a) of this section shall include a statement of the rates recommended by the petitioner as being fair and reasonable.

"(2) The Postmaster General shall introduce as a part of the record in all proceedings under subsection (a) of this section (A) a statement of the rates recommended by him as being fair and reasonable, and (B) a comprehensive statement of all service to be required of the air carrier and such other information in his possession as he deems, or as may be deemed by the Board, to be material to the inquiry.

"(3) The burden of proof in any proceeding under subsection (a) of this section which is initiated by petition shall be with the petitioner.

"SUBSIDY FOR ESSENTIAL AIRCRAFT OPERATION

"(c) (1) The Board is empowered, upon its own initiative, or upon the petition of a certificated air carrier, to make, after notice and hearing, subsidy payments to such air carrier in amounts determined by the Board to be essential (when taken together with all the other actual and potential revenues of the air carrier) to enable the air carrier under honest, economical, and efficient management to maintain and continue the development of air commerce to the extent and of the character and quality required for the national defense, the commerce of the United States, or the postal service. The Board is empowered to make subsidy payments for individual air carriers or classes of air carriers, or on the basis of any other reasonable classification of carriers, services, routes and route segments, or any combination thereof, and to prescribe the method or methods of such payments and duration of period for which applicable. The Board may make such subsidy payments effective from such date, after the institution of the proceeding under this subsection, as it shall determine to be proper. Payments under this subsection shall be made by the Board out of sums appropriated to the Board for such purpose.

"(2) Every petition for the fixing of a subsidy shall state and support in detail the amount the petitioner believes that he is entitled to under the subsidy provisions of this section and the carrier shall have the burden of establishing the amount of subsidy payment, if any, which is required for its operations under the standard established by this act. The fact that an air carrier has been granted a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing it to offer certain services shall not be deemed conclusive of the issue as to whether such services are sufficiently required in the interest of the national defense, the commerce of the United States, or the postal service, to justify the amount of subsidy that would be required to keep such services in operation."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall apply only with respect to (1) the transportation of mail, or (2) operations in air commerce, occurring on or after July 1, 1951.

ALLOCATION OF AIR CARRIER RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

SEC. 3. Section 407 (d) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby amended—

(1) By inserting "(1)" after "(d)"; and

(2) By inserting at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) On or before July 1, 1951, and from time to time thereafter, the Civil Aeronautics Board shall, after notice and hearing, prescribe standards by which air carriers, in

keeping their accounts, records, and memoranda, shall allocate receipts from, and expenditures for, the air transportation services rendered by them among the following four categories: Transportation of passengers and their baggage, transportation of freight, transportation of express, and transportation of mail. From and after July 1, 1951, it shall be unlawful for any air carrier, in keeping any account, record, or memorandum (other than any additional account, record, or memorandum kept pursuant to the proviso of paragraph (1) of this subsection), to allocate any receipt from, or expenditure for, any air transportation service it renders in any manner other than a manner which conforms to the standards prescribed pursuant to this paragraph."

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN ANNUAL REPORTS

SEC. 4. The second sentence of section 206 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after "civil aeronautics" a comma and the following: "including data relative to the mail payments and subsidy payments, both in the aggregate and on an individual basis, made under this act with a separate analysis of the bases upon which each such mail payment and each such subsidy payments was provided."

STUDIES AND REPORTS

SEC. 5. (a) The Civil Aeronautics Board is authorized to make studies in connection with any of the provisions of this act. In the conduct of such studies the Board is authorized, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes to enter into contracts or other arrangements, or modifications thereof, for the carrying on of such studies by such persons or organizations as may be designated by the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board and the chairmen of the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

(b) On or before April 1, 1951, the Civil Aeronautics Board shall, on the basis of a comprehensive study, render a written report to the Congress on what aggregate sums would be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and during each of the four succeeding fiscal years (1) to provide fair compensation for services to be rendered by air carriers in the carriage of the mails, in accordance with the provisions of section 406 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended by this act, and (2) to provide for payment of essential subsidy, in accordance with section 406 (c) of such act, as amended by this act. Such report shall include a study of the potential revenues from all forms of air traffic and of the potential economies which could be achieved in airline costs, as well as such other factors as may be pertinent to the development, with the least possible expenditures by the United States, of an efficient and economical air transport industry to the extent and of the character and quality required for the national defense, the commerce of the United States, and the postal service.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Civil Aeronautics Board such sums, not to exceed \$300,000 in the aggregate, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. BECKWORTH], to strike out this entire subsection.

I have just conferred with the Postmaster General. He is opposed to this section. In my opinion, it will cause confusion and trouble, and I am sure

the Postmaster General does not want to have the job of interpreting what "uneconomical" means in this section as it is capable of so many interpretations.

I think this paragraph has no place in this supplemental appropriation bill; in fact, I think the entire general provisions of this section should be stricken out.

The Postmaster General says he is troubled about this situation; that the CAB has ordered helicopter service for Los Angeles and Chicago, and has fixed the rates. If this provision should be enacted into law the Postmaster General states that he will probably be confronted with a suit by these carriers who have the contract for these services in Los Angeles and Chicago if the service is discontinued during the life of the contract. The Postmaster General states that it may bring on litigation. I understand that the helicopter service at both Los Angeles and Chicago is rendering very good service. It is true that it is not an economical way to carry the mails, but at the same time other factors are involved. The CAB fixes the mail pay in the interest of the development of aviation and national defense. The contracts for carrying this mail by airplane or by helicopter are designed to develop national defense and aviation.

I am strong for the bill that has been brought out by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce divorcing subsidy payments for the development of aviation and national defense from mail payments.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota, [Mr. O'HARA].

(By unanimous consent Mr. CANFIELD yielded his time to the gentleman from Minnesota.)

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

As has already been brought out you have had the very very broad language put in an appropriation bill of a very technical subject which involves two major committees of the House: One, the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service; and the other, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. As the good chairman of my committee, the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. CROSSER], knows, this language is broad enough to affect all forms of mail transportation, including rail.

Mr. CROSSER. That is right.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for years has considered the delicate and extremely technical problem involved in railroad transportation and mail transportation; it has dealt with the extremely complicated problem of mail pay; and let me say to the members of the committee that there is nothing more technical and more trying than to determine what is the proper language and what is the reasonable and proper determination of what kind of mail service we should have, what the pay should be, and what departments of the Government should pass upon it.

I know the appropriate Subcommittee on Appropriations had the best of intentions, and I am for them in providing economy, but let us approach this problem as a legislative problem, not as an appropriations problem. Let the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce or the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service deal with this problem, not the Committee on Appropriations.

I hope that in the future instances will be few where rules are brought in waiving points of order on appropriation bills. A point of order against this provision would have to be sustained. Therefore I believe that the only common-sense thing, the only appropriate thing to do here is to completely eliminate the language from the bill.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I yield.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I believe all of the Members understand that civil aviation and its development have a significance from military aviation.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Of course; the national defense is involved in all forms of transportation.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The purpose of the CAA Act is to develop civil aviation among other things.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. That is right.

Mr. BECKWORTH. This actually strikes at the development of civil aviation, including the helicopter.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. That is right; and just like so many of us, I know little about the problem of the helicopter, yet we have heard gentlemen tell us how tremendously important the helicopter is to the peoples of their communities. Therefore, rather than support the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota I shall support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas to strike this language from the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH].

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I am quite interested in this question because we have a helicopter service operating from the municipal airport in Los Angeles to the downtown post office. If the question of determining whether it is more economical as far as load is concerned and distance, the traffic hazards and the time involved, it is possible it might be eliminated.

I had in mind offering an amendment to clarify the word "uneconomical," changing that to "wasteful and excessive," but on second thought I believe I would rather support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] to eliminate the whole subsection because I agree with those who have preceded me that it is not wise to legislate in an appropriation bill.

I therefore urge the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas and I hope it will be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I simply want the Members to know what they are voting on. The situation is this: Any helicopter operator can apply to the CAB on Monday for a certificate to operate a line from the top of the post office building in Washington to the airport. If the CAB grants them that authority, although the Postoffice Department may say it is not needed, although the Postmaster General may appear and oppose it, if the CAB grants them the certificate, then the Post Office Department is required to use that service.

They are forced to use it in Chicago, after having protested the granting of a certificate for service which they do not want. It is costing the Government \$400,000 a year to perform a service which the Postmaster General says can be performed for \$75,000.

Now they talk about hearings. Our committee has held hearings on this matter. I hold them in my hands. We have the opinion of the Postmaster General. He told us what the service costs. He told us that he opposed the granting of the certificate to the helicopter company. Yet he said that he has no authority to refuse to use the service.

What we are trying to do is not to hamstring the Postmaster General but to help him, to give him the authority whereby he can resist any attempt on the part of the CAB to force him to use a service which is thoroughly uneconomical, which can be handled more cheaply in some other way, and which in every respect is unnecessary. That is the problem you are called upon to vote on at the present time.

Mr. GUILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GUILL. Does the gentleman rise in opposition to both amendments?

Mr. GARY. The Case amendment will cover the situation that the committee had in mind. I have no objection whatever to the Case amendment. I am opposed to striking the entire provision from the bill. The provision is not aimed at any helicopter service in areas where such service can be used to better advantage than some other service, but we do not want a helicopter put on top of every post office in America.

Mr. GUILL. I was pleased to hear what the gentleman said about the CAB. I do not like a lot of things they are doing down there.

Mr. GARY. I agree with the gentleman, I do not like a lot of things they are doing either.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GARY) there were—ayes 79, noes 65.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. GARY and Mr. BECKWORTH.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 86, noes 68.

So the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if it is not about time that the chairman of the committee asks unanimous consent that the balance of the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point, as well as points of order. I think we should expedite the consideration if we can.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the suggestion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is a very timely one. In view of the fact that we have now passed most of the controversial sections of the bill, I ask unanimous consent, that the reading of the remainder of the bill be dispensed with, and that portion of the bill not yet read be open to points of order and amendment.

Mr. TABER. Would the gentleman also include that all amendments should be limited to one speaker on each side of 5 minutes each?

Mr. CANNON. I include that in my request, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, we have extended the time, time and time again. Now when some good amendments come along, we are to be foreclosed. We have sat here and listened to these extensions of time and talk all the time and now when we want to come down to some real important amendments, they want to foreclose us from being heard. I want 10 minutes on my amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to have 10 minutes on my amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, the amendment which the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] intends to offer involves an Indian matter which comes from our committee, and I would like to have at least 2 or 3 minutes to support his view on the matter.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the remainder of the bill be dispensed with and that amendments and points of order be in order on that portion of the bill not yet read, that the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] have 10 minutes on his amendment; the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] have 10 minutes; the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] have 3 minutes; and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS] have 3 minutes.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I understood there was to be debate on each amendment.

Mr. CANNON. The original request provided 5 minutes on each amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will attempt to restate the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the remaining part of the pending bill be considered as read, and open to amendment at any point; that each Member offering an amendment may be entitled to 5 minutes in support of his amendment, and a member of the committee or any other Members may be entitled to 5 minutes in opposition to the amendment; that the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] may have 10 minutes on his amendment; the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] have 10 minutes; the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] have 3 minutes additional on his amendment; and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS] may have 3 minutes additional on his amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the bill is to be open for amendment, not in its entirety, but only to that part that has not yet been read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair so stated.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, would the amendments referred to in the request include pro forma amendments to strike out the last word?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would not interpret it to include that.

Mr. VORYS. Then, Mr. Chairman, I am constrained to object.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman from Ohio desire to include pro forma amendments?

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I simply feel that we have not yet come to the big amount involved here, and while I am perfectly in accord with the idea of having the bill considered as read and open to amendments, I feel it is not yet time to attempt to fix in advance any limitation. All that the chairman and the ranking member have to do is to object, if the parties ask for more than 5 minutes, or not object; but I think we should proceed in order and without attempting to limit our discussion on sixteen or seventeen billion dollars still left in this bill.

Mr. CANNON. Then, Mr. Chairman, I modify my request. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the remainder of the bill be dispensed with and that amendments now be in order to that portion of the bill not yet read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any committee amendments to be offered. If not, the Chair will recognize the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 20, after line 14, insert the following:

"VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

"For an additional amount for automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans, \$300,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has been discussed with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for Independent

Offices, dealing with the Veterans' Administration; also with the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. It provides funds to take care of making payments for the procurement of automobiles for amputees to cover those cases which have already been processed and approved, and for which there is no money.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. On behalf of the majority side, we hope the amendment will be adopted. It has been discussed by the committee, and we are very much in favor of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I offer four amendments, which are at the Clerk's desk. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to offer en bloc four amendments, which are at the Clerk's desk. They appear at pages 24, 27, 30, and 31 of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, are they all included in the bloc that was handed to me?

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Does it include all of them?

Mr. MAHON. That includes four of them.

Mr. TABER. - I may say that the minority has no objection to these amendments. They relate to the military picture and, as I understand it, are corrections of something that was intended and was overlooked.

Mr. MAHON. That is correct, in connection with emergency construction.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the four amendments referred to by the gentleman from Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. MAHON: Page 24, line 11, after the word "Army," insert "including construction authorized by law"; page 27, line 1, strike out the figures "\$160,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$163,450,000"; page 27, line 8, after the word "construction", strike out the figures "\$25,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$21,550,000"; page 27, line 22, after the words "Public Works", insert "including construction as authorized for the Army and the Air Force by the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 712; 50 U. S. C. App. 1171)"; page 30, line 5, after the word "property", insert "including construction authorized by law"; page 31, line 18, after the words "Organized Reserves," insert "Military Construction, Army", "Public Works."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the Clerk has reported the six amendments rather than the four.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will have to try to get straightened out. Which four amendments does the gen-

tleman offer pursuant to the consent request granted to offer them en bloc? And will the gentleman specify the page and line?

Mr. MAHON. If the Chairman will permit, I would modify my request and ask unanimous consent that the six amendments which are at the desk and which have already been reported by the Clerk may be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the modified request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the Chair correct in stating that all six of the amendments now offered en bloc by the gentleman from Texas have been reported by the Clerk?

Mr. MAHON. They have been reported.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendments.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, these amendments provide clarifying language to include certain emergency construction. Two of the amendments provide for a shift in funds between ship construction and ordnance in the Navy. There is no change in the over-all total.

I ask for a vote on the amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SHEPPARD: Page 22, line 15, after the figures "\$85,000,000", strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That a report of disbursements under this item of appropriation shall be made quarterly to the Appropriation Committees of the Congress."

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take much time on this amendment. The Members all understand, it has been explained, and the chairman of the committee has no objection.

Mr. TABER. The amendment is desirable.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, a great deal of discussion is going on regarding the future security of this country. It is most proper, and timely, that we give our thoughts to a most serious problem. For a long period of time, this country must consider national defense as our prime problem and must make provision for it before attempting to take care of our domestic problems.

For many years, I have felt that this Nation must come to the adoption of a program of universal military training. Such a program is now being urged on all sides. Over a period of 20 years, the people of the United States have been giving this proposal thought and study. Many congressional investigations of UMT have been made and I believe it has been the subject of more congressional hearings than any other pending proposal. The country has mulled the matter over in its mind and is now formulating its opinion.

In considering this matter the Congress should take into consideration the normal program of high school and college education; and it should proceed along the lines of making UMT adjust itself to the customary education program of the young men coming to manhood. Any such proposal should take into consideration a camp for every State; and each camp should conform to some of the local customs and practices. Around this camp should be built the interest of a commonwealth and its people; and fathers and mothers should be invited to visit UMT camps and see their boys in training over the week ends.

Now is the time to consider this matter. Some of the troubles of the present and the past may have been avoided had this country possessed a strong, well-trained reserve under UMT. Perhaps, even either the First or the Second World War might have been avoided had we possessed the power and might which such a training system would give us. Certainly, any young men who gave their lives for this Nation may now have been alive and well had they been sent into battle only after full training which UMT would give them.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS of California: Page 15, line 2, strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

(Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, in view of the late hour I can save time by saying that it is not my intention to press this amendment. I introduced it in order to call attention to the fact that, for the first time, we have set up a large emergency fund in the Department of Defense. At the time this item was voted by our subcommittee the defense emergency fund was running to \$50,000,000. Now I see by the Bureau of the Budget statement that it is \$190,000,000. I believe, therefore, it is important that the emergency fund in the hands of the President, which is on page 15, and to which this is directed, should be confined to those items which would not be duplications of the other emergency fund.

I may also say that the minority of the subcommittee are of the opinion that the provision which has been placed in with this statement that I am making today would be adequate to cover the situation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In that connection I may say that we questioned Mr. Lawton, of the Bureau of the Budget, very extensively about this matter. We asked him specifically as to whether or not this fund would be used for the establishment of agencies which Congress might not directly approve, an FEPC, let us say, or for the initiation of new construction work. He was very specific in saying that it would not be used for the institution of public-works projects, and that the language that we have placed

in a proviso would deny it for projects where a budget estimate had been submitted to the Congress and an appropriation refused. He did indicate that it might be used for augmenting salaries for some men who might be drawn in for the defense effort if it were necessary to exceed classification rates. He did indicate that it might be used for some secret projects that the President might have which could not be put on the record. But in the main the committee was satisfied that the money was not to be used for purposes that the Congress did not approve, nor was it to be used in duplication of the projects to be provided by the \$190,000,000 of additional funds characterized as emergency funds for the Secretary of Defense which is primarily for research and development.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman. The questioning to which the gentleman from South Dakota is calling attention appears at page 408 of the hearings. Mr. Lawson said:

Neither is it planned to use this fund for needs which can be identified in time to allow Congress to act on an estimate and make the appropriation therefor.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I wanted to inquire of the gentleman from South Dakota, did I understand him to say this does not cover any Federal works authorization?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It does not. That was the testimony of Mr. Lawson.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, if no one else wishes to speak on the amendment, I ask unanimous consent that it be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS of California: On page 17, strike out lines 18 to 22, inclusive.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, the first time I saw this amendment, which has to do with the acquisition of a building in New York, was in the full committee. It had not appeared before the subcommittee. I felt like a mother who was putting her seven children to bed and found they counted up to eight.

I want to call attention to the fact that this is one of the neighborhood children. This is not one of the children of the Committee on Independent Offices.

It has to do with a building in New York City, as I understand it, for the housing of the Voice of America. My feeling toward a great many of the building suggestions, offered to us on the basis of economy, is that it is not economy to build a building and to people it with Government employees, setting up a continuing over head for all time.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his amendment because this is an economy measure. The Voice of America is now scattered over five or six buildings. We are now paying about a half million dollars a year rent. With the expanded program it will be over a million dollars in rent. This is not a new building. It is an old building. This is an economical proposition and I hope the gentleman will therefore withdraw his amendment. There was a proposal that we pay six or seven million dollars for a building near the Waldorf-Astoria. The committee made an investigation into all phases of the matter, and if the gentleman wants economy he will withdraw his amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to join in the request of the gentleman from Nebraska that the gentleman from California withdraw his proposed amendment. Under the amount of money already voted by the House for this expanded program of the Voice of America, the rent required in New York City to house these people, which is now over \$500,000 a year, becomes about a million dollars a year. We buy a building for \$3,000,000, and you have your rent back in about 3 years and you own a valuable building. Our committee had full and extensive hearings on this.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I say to the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Nebraska that I shall withdraw the amendment after I have made a statement on the general principle for the RECORD.

Mr. Chairman, we have had in our subcommittee a proposal to build a building in Chicago, using \$5,000,000 of funds that had been voted to build a hospital for veterans. The Veterans' Administration wants to use the money. This was voted for a hospital for veterans and by a rather long stretch of an authority, the General Accounting Office said that they could probably use it for that purpose because some of it might be used in connection with a hospital.

I call the attention of the chairman to the fact that the Property Owners Association of Chicago has offered to prove, one, that rental buildings may be obtained in Chicago at less yearly rent than the overhead of operating our own building, and, two, that they have available property which can be bought instead of building a new building.

My point is that these people from whom we are taking the property are the taxpayers upon whom we depend to pay the cost of the Government. Every time we build a building, every time we take a building, we impose upon the Government a continuous overhead and at the same time we cut down the taxable property upon which we must depend for revenue.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I merely wish to point out that the committee was unanimous

in their agreement on this item and that the committee turned down the first request involving an expenditure of \$7,000,000. Therefore the committee has saved the amount of \$4,000,000 on this particular item.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Supporting testimony, to what the gentleman from New York said, appears on page 13 of the report and should be read.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the committee I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEN: On page 36, strike out all of lines 11 to 18, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof:

"(a) In making appointments in the Government service the Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to make temporary appointments in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel and no employee in the classified civil service promoted, transferred, or appointed to a position of higher grade shall be eligible, in the event of separation from the service through reduction in force, to reinstatement at a grade above the grade held by such employee on September 1, 1950, and all reinstatements, transfers, or promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be temporary and shall be made with the condition and notice to the individual reinstated, transferred, or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, this provision completes the intent in subsections B and C which I offered in the committee and which the committee adopted. I do not believe the language this amendment strikes out fully meets the desires of the committee. The Civil Service Commission has the authority now to authorize agencies to make temporary appointments, but it has not exercised that authority to the extent that it should. For instance, in some of the departments today, if folks in the active Reserve are called into military service, the Department is directed to put in a permanent employee in that position. When the man comes back from the service he is entitled to the return of his job, and then the Department has two full-time employees on its hands. The amendment I offer directs the Civil Service Commission to exercise its full authority to place such employees on a temporary basis so as not to increase the total number of permanent positions. In addition to that, during the last war and since then, many persons transferred to other agencies, mostly wartime, where they were upgraded, and then when they went back to the old agencies they went back at several grades higher and competed with all of those in the Federal service at the increased grades. Here we set out that they shall be transferred at the same grade, and if they go back to the other agency they go back at the grade which they left.

Mr. Chairman, I have discussed this with members of the Committee on Civil Service as well as the Committee on Appropriations, and I hope the amendment will be adopted. It will, in my opinion, save millions and, together with subsections B and C already in the bill, will result in tremendous savings to the Government, will provide experienced personnel to the armed services, and prevent the building up of a greatly increased number of permanent Federal employees.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I might say that the representatives of the minority who have been studying that question are in accord with it, and believe it will be a step forward.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PRIEST: Page 18, after line 10, insert: "National Science Foundation. Salaries and expenses. For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, \$200,000."

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I hope very much that the Committee may see fit to accept this amendment. Public Law 507 was approved on May 10 after passage by the House and Senate. That law, as you know, establishes a National Science Foundation in the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. Chairman, it was specified in the bill as it passed this chamber that the appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 would not to exceed \$500,000. The Bureau of the Budget sent up a request for \$475,000. The committee, as I understand, did not see fit to approve any amount for the National Science Foundation.

The situation briefly is this, Mr. Chairman: The President, as I understand, has the recommendations ready to send to the Senate for the 24-member Board, and perhaps for the Director, of the Foundation, a Foundation established by law. There are no funds whatsoever available for the next fiscal year for this Foundation. It was my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that the committee in considering this item did not believe it to be an important matter insofar as it related to the question of national defense.

Mr. Chairman, I have a copy of Public 507 before me. Without going into all of the details, may I point out that one of the functions of the Foundation is that, at the request of the Secretary of Defense, the Foundation may initiate and support specific scientific research activities in connection with matters relating to the national defense by making contracts or other arrangements for the conduct of such specific scientific research. I think all of us are aware, Mr. Chairman, that without the services of OSRD during World War II we surely would have been in a most difficult situation.

I do not claim that the Science Foundation with \$200,000 for the next fiscal year could in any manner approach the work done by the OSRD. I believe it is important, Mr. Chairman, that this board be set up and that a director be appointed and that they be allowed enough money to get this foundation to engage in basic research started during this fiscal year.

You know, or at least many of you know, that this legislation has been in process for about 4 years, ever since Dr. Vannevar Bush issued his report, "Science—The Endless Frontier" at the conclusion of World War II.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the committee will see fit to allow this foundation which has been authorized by law, signed on May 10, to have enough funds to get started during this fiscal year. I believe it is important from the standpoint of national defense. We limited the appropriation for the first year to a half a million dollars and then limit the appropriation thereafter to \$15,000,000 a year. I hope the committee will accept, and the House will approve this amendment calling for \$200,000 for the National Science Foundation.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman should be reassured that the committee was not passing upon the merits of the objective, but on the fact that no justification had been made upon which the subcommittee could properly base an appropriation. I read to you part of the justifications:

It is anticipated the Foundation's principal activity will be the examination of the existing needs in respect to the basis of this.

And then again, not to take up the gentleman's time, I read from page 288, which I suggest that the gentleman also read. When I asked about the research, the gentleman's statement is not confirmed by the justification, because the justification said the Foundation will not get into applied research, but will deal only with basic research, and so forth.

Mr. PRIEST. That of course is the purpose of the Foundation, but the gentleman may recall that we did write into the law, feeling that in the case of emergency every scientific group in the country should be called upon and be able to render service, that at the request of the Secretary of Defense the Foundation might initiate and support basic scientific research in whatever field the request was made by the Secretary of Defense.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman is one of the majority leaders here in the House of Representatives as majority whip, and is asking for additional funds. Has the question ever occurred to you, the same as it has occurred to the taxpayers of America: Where are you going to get the money?

Mr. PRIEST. I am sure, if it had not occurred to me, otherwise, it would have occurred to me many times as a result

of the questions asked by the gentleman. I do not mean to be trivial about it. I realize that \$200,000 compared with the total amount of this bill is not a great amount. It is less than half of the budget request for an agency that the Congress has established. I feel it is our responsibility at least to let them get started.

Mr. RICH. Well, you just have one agency after another and the trouble of it is that you do not run the agencies that you have in the right way.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the bill authorizing the creation of this Science Foundation was passed by the House in May, prior to the Korean invasion. The members of our committee feel there is no direct relation between the establishment of the Foundation and the war effort. Since that time, as you know, we have appropriated in this deficiency bill approximately \$11,000,000,000 for our national defense. We felt this was no time to take on a new expense, particularly in view of the fact there is no relation between the Science Foundation and our national defense; and further the fact that as of this date there has been no member of the Foundation appointed, and no office established in Washington.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield to my friend from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. No office could be established. They cannot rent an office downtown or anywhere else without some money. That is exactly one of the points I have been trying to make. The authorization was granted, but they cannot open an office, and they cannot start a person working until they can pay him. I simply ask the \$200,000 for the Foundation so that they can proceed to do the job that Congress told it to do.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, the committee felt that this was a bad time to start a new agency, and I ask that the amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ANDREWS), there were—ayes 57, noes 83.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: Page 30, line 11, strike out all of lines 11 to 23, inclusive.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

(Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I listen with a great deal of anxiety to many Members of the Congress come in on a bill that is already framed by the Appropriations Committee and other committees of the House, asking for more funds to carry on some new project, or

to add money to some that have already been established.

It is the easiest thing in the world, and it sounds good to the people back home when you say, "I asked for the money to do this and to do that for you." But when the people back home say to you, "I have to reach down into my pocket four times a year to pay taxes until it hurts," when the people of this country find that the high cost of living is coming because many of you Members of Congress are trying to add additional funds to some of the appropriation bills, and when they find out that the cost of living they have to pay is because this Congress is squandering the dollars of the American taxpayers, it would seem to me that some Members of Congress should try to save your taxpayers from bankruptcy.

I offer this amendment in good faith. It cuts this appropriation bill \$4,000,000,000. I have never offered an amendment that was more sincere in my life. I am trying to knock out \$30 for every man, woman, and child in America from this bill. You are giving over to the President by this bill \$4,000,000,000 to spend in foreign countries just as he sees fit by ECA. This is the third or fourth time this year you have offered money to the President in various forms to arm the nations that joined the North Atlantic Pact, or under ECA, which has amounted to hundreds of dollars to each American citizen in the last several years, for the purpose of giving things to these foreigners when we should be doing something for our own American people. For the life of me I cannot see how you can continue to drain our resources in this manner under the guise that it is good for America to be wasting our substance by giving it away to other people. Don't make sense to me, more risk in doing it than not doing it. I want to have a heart and to try to aid and assist the people of any nation in the world, but in the last 3 years you have established some things such as giving away the peoples' money and substance that has never happened in our 150 years of history until the New Deal came into being. First, under lend lease, which was one of the worst pieces of legislation that was ever passed; then, under the Marshall plan. You thought that was a fine thing for the people of this country, but it's a raw deal.

I am here talking to the Congress because I believe in what I am saying; I believe in economy; I practice it and I vote it.

The time is here when it takes a lot of intestinal fortitude to get up here and try to save America—save it from a socialistic state of mind and socialistic state. That is my only desire; I have not any desire to do anything else. But you are only wrecking America in the things that you are doing in passing such legislation as this.

You talk about peace and you say the only way to get security for your own country is by coming in here and trying to get after the American people to go

over there and arm all those foreign countries so they will be militaristically strong. That is not the way to get peace; it never has brought peace, and it never will get peace; it will get you war and more war; war you will get, not peace.

How would you feel if some foreign country came over here and armed Cuba and Mexico? You would hold up your hands in holy horror; yet you go over there and interfere in the affairs of every foreign country and tell them what to do. I do not want others interfering in the affairs of this country, and I do not think we should interfere in the affairs of foreign countries; let them manage their own affairs. Do not think you are buying friendship when you arm these other countries; all you have done is spent the substance of our own people. Remember, they are not going to be your friends. You never bought a friend that turned out to be worth a hoot. Real friends do not have to be bought. The New Deal tried to buy Russia by giving them twelve and one-half billions of lend-lease. Are they your friends? The Fair Deal tried to buy China by giving them two and one-half billions. Are they your friends? You have given billions to other nations. They are for you so long as the money goes forth. When you are broke and can pass out the funds no longer, watch out. They will not come to your aid. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] is recognized.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, naturally no one of us wants to spend any part of this money, but we recognize a condition which apparently makes it necessary. I would like to remind everybody here that the chips are down. World conditions are, indeed, grave. We are seeking to arm the people we hope are going to stand by us in emergencies that now appear inevitable.

These expenditures are going to result in a build-up of military strength which may benefit us more than anyone else. The measure puts arms in the hands of people throughout the world whom we have been helping get into a stronger economic position. We want to be sure they can defend themselves and not fall like a ripe plum to invaders. Let us not forget that arms aid is the least expensive part of the program.

I hope the amendment will be defeated. But while I do not question the importance of helping to arm our allies, I do feel that the American people are entitled to safeguards, and I want to touch upon that point.

I want to know—I think Congress wants to know, the administration should want to know—that there are positive advantages to be gained by arming our allies. Not only do we want to know that at some future date these arms will not be used against us, we want to know that they will actually be used to help us if need requires.

If we are going to base the reasons for this program on the support received in Korea to date, we must admit the money we have spent is largely wasted. Let us not try to dress it up, or apologize for it, or make it appear other than it is. The support we have received in Korea is almost entirely token support. The assurances of future support we have received for Korea are but little more.

Because of that fact, I hope our Government will require some definite and positive assurances of help in time of trouble, before another four billions is handed over.

Future monetary and arms aid to foreign nations should be based entirely upon their help in the present conflict in Korea. If they will not stand by us in a little fight, we can be sure that they will not help us when we get into a major struggle. We should keep our money at home unless we know that it is really going to be a mutual assistance program.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MARSHALL: Page 13, line 16, after the word "construction", strike out "\$205,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$285,000."

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I dislike coming before the Members of the House and making a request of this kind. I am aware that the House in order to have sound legislation must rely upon their committee members. The Committee on Appropriations has been very considerate to me. I appreciate the amount of work they have to do. I know that committee members have not been given the opportunity to hear testimony because the bill authorizing the expenditure of these funds did not become a law until August 17, 1950.

This problem started back in 1937 when the Walker school district annexed some Indian land including an Indian school at Onigum. This was done for the purpose of better school administration. In taking this under their jurisdiction the agreement was that they would provide for the education of the Indian children, and the Federal Government had agreed that they would provide the facilities and assist them in other ways. When World War II broke out the Indian school had a difficult time obtaining teachers. For that reason it was decided that instead of hiring a teacher at the separate school maintained for the Indians they would bring those children into the public schools, which worked out very satisfactorily. However, there was one problem that came up in connection with it and that was that it created within that public school an extremely crowded condition. Prior to this the children were attending an Indian school. This school was a frame building, which was old and obsolete, and was later demolished.

Later on it was recognized that they were crowded, that they would need additional facilities. Accordingly, in 1941, the Congress appropriated \$65,000 in order to build a school on the Indian reservation. That was determined to be insufficient, so it was increased by the Congress of the United States in 1947 \$35,000, which meant a total of \$100,000.

What has happened in the meantime? The public school has been crowded. They advertised contracts, but they found that the money was insufficient. It has been recognized since that the people who made a study of the problem at that time insisted that the money which was allotted was insufficient. Of course, the cost of building construction has increased in the interval. They proceeded to let a contract for this public school to a contractor last spring, recognizing that the school was crowded to the extent that they no longer had a choice. They either had to say to these children of Indian parentage: "We can no longer take care of you in this crowded school," or "We are going to have to do something to alleviate that by building an addition to the school."

So they proceeded to build an addition to the school. They built the building in skeletonized form. So, now, they have the outside walls built, they have a roof over the building, they have some few things on the inside of the building; but they lack sufficient funds to complete it.

The Public Lands Committee authorized in this session of the Congress, realizing that additional authorization was needed, an amount of \$80,000 to complete the structure. This became law on August 17 of the present year.

I am informed that the contractor who is presently engaged will complete work as far as the funds go and should finish by the 1st of October this year. He has on hand all of the material which is needed to complete this structure, or what is left for completion within the school, which consists of the plastering, the woodwork, toilet facilities, lights, desks, equipment, and things of that nature that are needed. While this contractor is there and on the premises he can complete the structure at a saving to the taxpayers of the United States because he is there, he has the material, he is in a position where he can fulfill the provisions of the contract. If the contractor pulls up stakes it will leave this building in the next year unsuitable for school work. It will leave the building without lights, without adequate toilet facilities, without plastering, without cabinets, without adequate heating facilities, and without the other necessary items to complete the school.

I maintain, Mr. Chairman, that my amendment would alleviate that situation and would make it possible for the United States Government to live up to its agreement with the local people and would provide for the children proper school facilities. I hope, therefore, my amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, if there is one phase of the Indian Service that everyone agrees is essential, it is the education of the Indian children. Now, let us go along with the gentleman from Minnesota. It does not mean anything in the world to me—nothing to me personally or otherwise—but let us go along with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] and help take care of these poor children. Why not? We are spending money for many things—some essential things, that is true—but why not finish this schoolhouse and let those Indian children have a comfortable and proper place in which to go to school? There just is not any reason why this amendment should not be adopted, as I can see it, and I hope the committee will go along with it.

As the author of this amendment explained, the authorization bill has just recently become a public law, and I am certain that had it become law sooner this great Appropriations Committee would have authorized this appropriation and it would not have been necessary to have offered this amendment.

May I suggest to you, in conclusion, that it will not be economy to wait because definitely the money is going to be appropriated sometime; of course it will. This Congress is not, in my judgment, going to permit a situation like that to exist long, and sometime is going to make the appropriation. Why not do it now so that the Indian children can be given a proper educational set-up and given it immediately? May I suggest to you as a final word that this authorization bill itself provides that in consideration of the amount heretofore appropriated and the amount which may be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section, all Indian children residing in such district shall be admitted to the schools of the district without further cost to the United States for instructional operation and maintenance purposes. I say to you that the gentleman from Minnesota is entitled, in my judgment, to the vote of every member of this committee to help to properly educate those children; and, in the long run, this appropriation will be economical.

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. This has not been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. I am very sympathetic with the desire of the gentleman from Minnesota to take care of the Indian school children in his

area. I would like to invite the attention of the House to the fact that there are some 15, 20, or 30 similar situations throughout the country that are now pending. His bill was just recently authorized. He has been very diligent in getting it through the House. If we were to approve this project we would have to approve some 15 or 20 other projects. I would also like to invite the attention of the House to the fact that this year we are spending some \$22,000,000 for the education of the Indians of the United States. Our committee has been very generous; I think it is about double what it was a few years back. We cannot do too much to help educate the Indians of this country. We still have a long way to go and I know the gentleman appreciates the fact that it is necessary to take these projects up in a way in which justice will be done to the other school districts that are similarly situated. I will say to the gentleman that I have a school in my district that is in identically the same situation as that of the gentleman from Minnesota. They have asked for money. They are going through the regular process of submitting it to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for next year's budget. I hope that we can take care of this project and the others in next year's budget.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. I want to say that I have had the very finest cooperation from the members of the Committee on Appropriations. I do want to restate, however, that because of the lateness of the passing of the authorization bill I have not had the opportunity to go before his committee, and I also would like to say this to you, which I neglected to say and which no doubt has a great bearing on the gentleman's opinion, that the Bureau of the Budget did approve this measure.

Mr. JACKSON of California. For authorization.

Mr. MARSHALL. I realize the equities involved.

Mr. JACKSON of California. In that connection I think the gentleman realizes the necessity for taking care of all these projects in their entirety.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JACKSON of Washington) there were—ayes 41, noes 97.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which it at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES: On page 20, strike out lines 23 and 24.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, this amendment proposes to save \$2,900,000. The item appears under the caption of "Flood control—General." There is no description in the bill as to what flood control is intended. Certainly, that is

not the way to legislate. Someone will come along later and tell us what it is for. We will be told of the great importance for spending nearly \$3,000,000 in some section of the country.

It was my understanding that this bill under consideration, introduced only 2 days ago, is for war emergency. Money needed right away for the war effort. Yet, we find items in this measure, not for war effort but to build dams and reservoirs. You ask this House to pass a \$16,000,000 war emergency bill and then include these items in the bill. It just is not right, and you know it. You put the item in the bill the last minute.

Perhaps this item might, and I am sure does, have considerable merit. But do not jam it through in this war-defense legislation. The least you could do is to let it be considered on its merits with legislation dealing with similar subject matter.

Furthermore, it might be all right if we had the \$3,000,000 in the Treasury. We just do not have it to spare as a matter of right. This House ought to strip every item of request for funds to the very limit. It should be in consideration of the need for funds to pull our country through the terrible crisis in which we are engaged. I have just learned this item is to start a project that is estimated to cost, when completed, between thirty and forty million dollars.

We ought not to expend any money unless it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the distinguished ranking minority member of the great Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TABER. I can see no reason why this is in the bill except that the committee put it in. There was no proper justification for it. This could not be completed for several years, and perhaps 4 or 5 years. I do not know whether the gentleman from Idaho wants it, or not. I wonder if the gentleman does.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I do not. It will ruin two of the best valleys in North Idaho if this thing goes through, and it will not help our State at all.

Mr. REES. Well, we just now discover that it is for a project to be built in the State of Idaho. It will probably be suggested that the project is in the interest of the war effort. And yet it will not be completed for at least 4 years. In any event—and the least we should do is to strike the item from this bill and save \$3,000,000 for the taxpayers of this country. Of course, it will help some section of the country, or the item would not be here. You ought not to spend this money with so little information to the Members and so little consideration on the floor of the House. I realize few Members will care to speak out against this legislation. In my opinion, this is one of many projects that could well be put off for a while. I do not think it is an emergency matter.

Mr. Chairman, only a few days ago this House approved an appropriation bill for \$35,000,000,000. That bill appropriated millions for projects of va-

rious kinds. I hardly see how you can, in view of world conditions, ask the taxpayers of this country to contribute the further sum of \$11,000,000, most of which will be used for projects that have not yet been started.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, first I might call to your attention the fact that the Grand Coulee Dam was constructed and began to generate power 5 months before Pearl Harbor. Nobody in the United States disputes the fact that it was almost an act of God so great was the blessing that we had the Grand Coulee Dam producing. It helped us to produce the atomic bomb, as well as doing many other things. In the Columbia River drainage area we have some 73 tributaries to the river system of the Columbia and the Snake which makes it the greatest river in the world, where the greatest amount of hydroelectric energy exists. That is a national asset. This item is merely one more step in the harnessing of this great national asset. In order to properly harness that river, you have to have storage dams and regulating dams from the headwaters at the crest of the Rockies and other watersheds down to the ocean. If you are going to have capacity at Bonneville, McNary, Chief Joseph, and Grand Coulee Dams you have to have great regulating dams.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I do not yield at this time.

Such a dam will be this one at Albeni Falls on the Priest River. It will regulate the flow and create enormous benefits downstream. I think the case is very well stated by this committee where, on page 33 of their report, they explain why they have chosen to take action at this time on the Albeni Falls Dam.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES. I commend the gentleman for making those remarks. I also commend the committee upon the by my friend to this Albeni Falls Dam. report they made and the reference made.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I wish to concur in everything that the gentlemen from Washington have said in connection with this project. It is an integral part of the whole reserve development along the Columbia River and its tributaries. If you knock out this project you are upsetting other projects that have already been constructed and are under development at the present time.

Mr. HORAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Is it not a fact that the Bonneville and Grand Coulee are now producing 14,000,000,000 kilowatts a year, and is it not a fact that the dams now under construction at Hungry Horse, McNary, Chief Joseph, and Detroit will produce another 14,000,000,000 kilowatts a year; and this dam will pro-

duce only 210,000,000 kilowatts, 1 percent of the power that is now in production and will be in production when the dams now under construction are completed, and by building this dam you include the Kootenai River and leave Bonners Ferry and all the diking districts in north Idaho to the mercy of the floods of the Kootenai, and you will flood Clarks Fork and the Pend Oreille and the country around it and destroy two of the finest valleys in north Idaho and only gain 210,000,000 kilowatts? Is that not a fact?

Mr. RANKIN. I just wanted to correct the gentleman from Idaho. He means kilowatt-hours.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is it not true that the only thing to complete this situation is the building of the Libby Dam?

Mr. HORAN. Yes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Hungry Horse furnishes only 235,000 to 250,000 kilowatt-hours per year.

Mr. HORAN. Yes.

In reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Idaho, referring to the Kootenai River, the building of the dam at Jennings, on the Kootenai River, not the Priest, would help the Bonners Ferry situation.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. REES. If this matter is of such importance as has been mentioned by the gentlemen from Washington, where have you been all the time? Why did you not bring this before the House in the regular bill?

Mr. HORAN. It is before the House in the regular way. It is right here on page 127.

Mr. REES. But I mean in the general appropriation bill.

Mr. HORAN. This has been through the Budget. It was authorized a year ago in June.

Mr. REES. I am talking about the general appropriation bill.

Mr. HORAN. We did. Where have you been?

Mr. REES. I have been here all the time. Why do you come in with this now? You did not bring it in in the general appropriation bill.

Mr. HORAN. The gentleman from Kansas is not correct in that.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 5 minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Reserving the right to object, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] has been trying to get the floor all afternoon. I am just

asking out of a spirit of fairness to give him 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. I am proposing to give him 10 minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is fine.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 10 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 15 minutes, and while I cannot include it in the motion, it is with the understanding that the last 5 minutes will be reserved for the committee.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MORRIS. As a matter of fairness, if the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE], is given 10 minutes I should like to know so we shall know how to vote on it. I am not interested in it personally at all. I do not know how I am going to vote on it. But it was understood by the House that the gentleman who offered the motion would have 10 minutes. If he gets the 10 minutes I will know how to vote; otherwise I will not.

The CHAIRMAN. The last request of the gentleman from Idaho was objected to; there was no agreement on that.

Mr. MORRIS. That was my parliamentary inquiry. Under the motion of the gentleman from Missouri the gentleman from Idaho gets 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Not under this motion.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto be limited to 15 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that 10 of the 15 minutes be given to the gentleman from Idaho and 5 be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, you will see from the map that the State of Washington gets all the benefit of this power development and every man of the Washington delegation is in favor of flooding our communities and our farm lands and wrecking north Idaho.

This item for flood control in this bill that we are voting on is not flood control at all. They propose here at Albeni Falls right on the line between Idaho and Washington to build a dam and back the water up and flood all the

low-lying lands along the Pend Oreille River around Pend Oreille Lake and clear up the Clarks Fork River to the Idaho-Montana line.

Here at the confluence of the Clarks Fork River is one of the richest, finest valleys to be found anywhere in this country, a valley cleared by settlers, reclaimed from stump land. They propose flooding most of the level land in this country.

What is proposed in this bill is an abandonment of the orderly flood-control program started by building Hungry Horse on the upper waters of the river, abandoning the plan to build the Glacier View Dam, abandoning the Paradise Dam, and also the dam at Cabinet Gorge.

If we would follow the flood-control program in this bill so that work could be started on the other dams upstream below the Hungry Horse project then we would have flood control and make a rich and potentially wonderfully productive valley. Now by building this dam first and neglecting Libby Dam which is approved and on the construction program has already been reported by the Bureau of the Budget as necessary to protect the town of Bonners Ferry, to protect the 13 levee districts of the Kootenai Valley, it would be the logical thing to do.

Instead it is now proposed to build this dam here at Albeni Falls and neglect and abandon the whole flood-control program.

This item is not for flood control; it will be flood control in reverse; it will mean that we will destroy the good lands in Clarks Fork and Pend Oreille valleys before the orderly flood-control plan is carried through.

Mr. Raver and the Bonneville Power Administration have a power line along there, and they want to get the revenue from this Albeni Falls project which will practically all go to the State of Washington and nothing to Idaho. They want to get this project hurried through.

This thing has been railroaded from start to finish; it has been railroaded through the Bureau of the Budget. They even got hold of President Truman when he was out there and got the Bureau of the Budget to hurry this budget estimate over here. Where do we find this item? We find this item in a deficiency bill. Why was it not put in the regular bill? Why do we wait until the last minute in the closing hours of this session to rush it here? Remember, building this dam before building the Libby Dam to control the floods on the Kootenai River will leave all that beautiful valley along the Kootenai at the mercy of the floods of the Kootenai River. This program to build Albeni Falls Dam ahead of the Libby Dam will destroy two of the finest valleys in North Idaho, and all the benefit will go to the State of Washington. No wonder Washington is on the job here to a man in favor of this project.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Briefly.

Mr. JENSEN. Without that the Bonneville Power Administration could not get control of all the power in the Northwest.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. That is what they are after. Bonneville and Grand Coulee together are producing 14,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. The dams now under construction, Hungry Horse, McNary, Chief Joseph, and Detroit will produce another 14,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year, more than ample for all future needs in the Northwest. They cannot get this power until these dams are finished, which will be 3 years from now.

When the dams now under construction are finished, they will have ample power. They will have a surplus of power in the Northwest. But, no, they have to rush this thing through and destroy these valleys that the people have reclaimed from stump lands and built up beautiful towns and communities. All of this property in Idaho is to be destroyed just to add less than 1 percent more power to the 14,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours they now have in production and the 14,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours additional power that will be produced when the dams now being built are finished.

Let me repeat that by building Albeni Falls Dam, they will get only 1 percent more power than the 28,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours they will have from the total production of Grand Coulee and Bonneville and the dams now under construction.

We are told that this project is for the regulation of the river. If they want to regulate the river why do they not build these other dams in an orderly flood-control program. The one at Glacier View or at Paradise? Why do they not carry it through on an orderly basis and give us protection from floods? This means we will be flooded out. This is not flood protection in any way you look at it. It means these Idaho valleys will be flooded out and ruined, it means that Bonners Ferry will be left to floods of the Kootenai River. Only on the assurance of the Bureau of the Budget that Libby Dam would be built this year the Senate pulled out \$100,000 for the revetment dikes around Bonners Ferry and the Kootenai Valley with the result that three of the levy district went out.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Members will give us a little protection for Idaho and take this item out of the bill. Give the Army Engineers and the congressional committees a little time to consider this project in an orderly way.

THE PEOPLE OF IDAHO ARE NOT GETTING A SQUARE DEAL

This project has been rushed so fast through the departments and so hastily considered by the committee that no consideration has been given to Idaho or plans made as have been made in dealing with other States to reimburse them for the loss of the tax revenue on the property that will be destroyed or taken over by the Government, as you will note from the following letter signed by the Board of County Commissioners of Bonner County, Idaho:

COUNTY OF BONNER,

STATE OF IDAHO,

Sandpoint, Idaho, August 17, 1950.

Hon. COMPTON I. WHITE,
Congressman from Idaho,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: You will recall that a year or two ago the suggestion was made that the above-proposed dam be located across the boundary in the State of Washington and as a result thereof strong protest was filed because it was plain to see that the dam would inundate valuable property in that State.

We have recently been informed that the Army engineers are seriously considering the construction of this dam just inside the Idaho boundary and that as a result thereof a lake will be formed across our State to the Montana boundary, a lake which will forever deprive this county of approximately \$1,000,000 of assessed valuation and which will ruin the economy of this region as we now know it because our seed-potato industry will be destroyed and our dairying industry reduced in size because of the loss of base properties now existing along the Clark Fork River.

While we of Bonner County and northern Idaho have no desire to stop progress it has been called to our attention by our legal adviser that in the case of the Boulder Canyon Project Act the Congress did considerable to do equity by the State of Nevada and the State of Arizona as well. Inasmuch as the water to be impounded by the Albeni project as well as the power to be produced is eagerly awaited by potential customers within the State of Washington we feel it is timely that any legislation that is enacted by the Congress for the purpose of authorizing and expediting the construction of the Albeni Dam project should give us the same equitable protection that the Boulder Canyon Project Act has granted to the States of Arizona and Nevada. Turning for a moment to the situation of the Boulder Dam we find not only an annual lieu tax payment to both Arizona and Nevada but we also find that the city of Los Angeles is the second largest taxpayer in the State of Nevada because it owns the transmission lines going from Boulder Dam as well as much of the electrical and generating equipment.

It is our understanding that the assessed valuation in Nevada of the city of Los Angeles property is in excess of \$5,000,000. It is also our understanding that the city of Spokane and other empire basin communities are to be the beneficiaries of any power produced at Albeni Falls as well as the beneficiaries of any water that is impounded. While the circumstances may be such that it is impossible for the city of Spokane and other interstate areas to build and pay for similar installations within our State in connection with the Albeni Falls project yet it would be a simple matter for the Congress to weigh the power rate charged those communities in order to pay back to our community those sums which we would ordinarily receive in taxes if the venture were a private enterprise undertaking.

As we see the picture, this dam will be a liability to our county and to our State and the natural resources to be controlled and produced thereby would be used primarily for out-of-State purposes.

It has been called to our attention that in 1945 the Massachusetts Legislature provided a method whereby the equities are adjusted by the State treasurer between the taxing districts and the counties which are flooded as a result of the construction of Federal water-control projects, for the benefit of taxing districts and counties lying below. We think that such a practice represents the application of sound equitable principles but unfortunately action in this case by the Idaho Legislature of a similar

nature would be fruitless. Therefore, our only protection and our only chance for justice must come through congressional legislation patterned after the Boulder Canyon Project Act.

Our attention has recently been called to the fact that the Congress recently amended the Boulder Canyon Project Act by providing for the payment of tuition to the Boulder City school district upon the children of the Federal employees in the community, the cost of which is reflected by a higher power rate charged the city of Los Angeles. We have been informed by persons who personally handled that subject before the Congress some 2 years ago that the city of Los Angeles was willing to pay said increased costs of some \$80,000 per year without a quibble. We feel certain that the power consumers in the Spokane area and other Columbia Basin project communities would act the same toward our school district if we gave them the opportunity by and through the enactment of the necessary Federal legislation.

It has just been called to our attention that an interstate and an interbasin committee is now at work upon a preliminary draft of a proposed interstate compact affecting the Columbia River and its tributaries. Since most of the plans that we have seen relative to the development of the Columbia River Basin call for the flooding of the fertile valleys of Montana and Idaho for the benefit of States and communities farther down the stream we feel that no such compact would be complete unless it would include the usual provisions for the division of water as between the States and also earmark power for future use for the States of Montana and Idaho as the Boulder Canyon Act does for the State of Nevada, and, furthermore, that no such compact would be complete unless it provided an equitable method for the creation and distribution of lieu tax payments to the school districts and counties which are to be flooded for the benefit of down-stream areas.

If all parties concerned are unwilling to do equity of that character the dam should fall back upon private enterprise because in that way taxes will be paid in perpetuity upon reservoir sites as well as upon transmission lines and generating equipment.

Unless and until the Congress is willing to come to grips with the problem raised by our letter we request that you vigorously oppose any and all attempts to expedite the construction of the Albeni Falls project as a Federal undertaking.

We would appreciate it very much if you will meet with us either at Sandpoint or in Spokane on Saturday, September 23, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of discussing this subject with us. In the meantime, we repeat our request that no action be taken until Congress has done as much for northern Idaho as it has done for the State of Nevada.

Respectfully submitted.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
BONNER COUNTY, IDAHO,
M. D. HART, *Chairman*.
GLENN REED, *Commissioner*.
CALVIN HUFF, *Commissioner*.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK].

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this Albeni Falls Dam matter was fought out at the time the authorization bill was under consideration.

The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] advanced the same arguments at that time that he has presented here today. The House at that time, after listening to all his arguments, voted

overwhelmingly to authorize this dam as a much needed and necessary project.

The Albeni Falls Dam is one of the smallest power dams which it is proposed to build on the Columbia River. This dam, because of its small size, can be built cheaper than any other dam on the river. It will cost only \$32,000,000. The Albeni Falls Dam can be built quickly. It can be entirely completed within a period of 2 years.

The dam itself will produce at the dam site 42,000 kilowatts of electricity. The main purpose of the Albeni Falls Dam, however, is to provide water storage by backing up the water behind the dam. This storage when released will step up the power production at all dams lower downstream. United States Army engineers estimate that with a capacity at the dam of 42,000 kilowatts and with the stored up capacity behind the dam, 250,000 additional kilowatts can be produced on the Columbia River as a result of the building of this dam which will cost a total of \$32,000,000 when finally completed and it can be completed within 2 years.

It is highly essential that the dam be completed as quickly as possible. We have on the lower Columbia River a large number of plants engaged in the production of aluminum, which is, as you know, a highly essential war material. This aluminum must be produced abundantly if we are going to win a war. It can be produced most efficiently if it is produced by cheap electricity.

The Albeni Falls Dam, therefore, will contribute to increased aluminum production by providing a more abundant supply of electricity. It can provide this additional electricity at a very small cost per kilowatt. Albeni Falls can produce electricity cheaper than any dam proposed for the river.

I have talked to Dr. Paul Raver who is in charge of the Bonneville power operation. He says Albeni Falls Dam is highly essential as a defense installation. He says the Albeni Falls Dam should be started. He says it can be completed quickly and at small cost. Dr. Raver says this dam is needed now to provide electricity for defense industries.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. There has been a statement made about flooding out northern Idaho. The Army engineers state it will flood approximately 6,000 acres and that only 1,800 of those are tillable land.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. The committee went over this very carefully and made a report. I am sorry the committee did not report out the Ice Harbor budget recommendation, but in turn they did report Albeni Falls. That was gone into thoroughly in committee.

Mr. MACK of Washington. This matter was debated for more than an hour at the time the authorization bill

was considered, and at that time the committee was almost unanimous in favor of the Albeni Falls Dam. They voted to authorize the Albeni Falls Dam after the gentleman from Idaho had advanced then the very same arguments he made against this dam during today's debate.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACK of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I talked to Colonel Peak yesterday, and he said it would take 4 years to build this dam. He said that you will have the flood and with those now under construction you will have 14,000,000,000 kilowatts. You will have more power than you will know what to do with.

Mr. MACK of Washington. There is no dam on the Columbia River that is scheduled for completion before 1953. If the Albeni Falls Dam is started now, it can be completed by 1952, according to Dr. Raver, or a year ahead of any dam that is now under construction.

Mr. HORAN. It is stated in the committee report:

The benefits at the downstream dams will be effective in 1952.

That is in the committee report.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

First, it should be said that the reason why this item is contained in the supplemental appropriation bill is that this particular project was not authorized until just recently in connection with the regular rivers and harbors and flood-control act.

The second thing is that I think our good friend from Idaho has taken a very narrow view of this project. He seems concerned because it is going to flood some land in Idaho. The truth is that, if you build any project of this kind, you are bound to flood some land. We are concerned with the over-all development of our great power resources in the entire Pacific Northwest. The power that goes into that pool is available not just to the State of Washington; it is available to Oregon, Idaho, to Montana, to the entire region.

So that the Members of the House will understand the urgent need for this project, I might point out that we have in the Pacific Northwest 33,000,000 potential kilowatts of hydroelectric power and we have only developed 10 percent of that great potential. The importance of the development of the hydroelectric resources at this time certainly should be obvious to everyone. It is rather amazing to me that the gentleman from Idaho should oppose this project when, in the southern part of Idaho, we are building a great atomic energy plant at Arco. This project is going to need power. And we have at Hanford, in eastern Washington, the greatest atomic energy plant, we hope, in the world.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. On that point may I say to the gentleman from Washington that the Hanford Engineering Works during the last 12 months has consumed 100,000,000 kilowatts of electricity.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. That is right, and the power shortage in the Northwest has been so acute that not more than a month ago the Hanford Engineering Works was temporarily interrupted because of the strain on the power facilities in that area. The State of Washington and the Northwestern States together are producing half of the aluminum in the United States. We are in the process of expanding our aircraft program. We need every bit of aluminum we can get, and if you are going to get aluminum, you are going to have to have an abundance of power. We are expanding the project at Arco, and it is just getting under way. A lot of power is needed there, and more power will be needed at Hanford. More power will be needed for the aluminum plants in the Northwest. I say in all sincerity the Albeni Dam project now under consideration is vital to the national defense program. We will be making a serious mistake if we cut this item out of the bill.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Is Washington going to do all the talking here?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I think the gentleman from Idaho did not even use all his time. But go ahead.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I want to ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that the 14,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours now being produced by Grand Coulee and Bonneville are not supplying the Northwest and the atomic plant, and you are going to have another 14,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours if you do not build this at all. This will only add 1 percent to the 28,000,000,000.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. The gentleman from Idaho amazes me. Living in the Pacific Northwest, he should know better than to come in here and argue that we have enough hydroelectric power. We are short of power.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. What are you going to do with McNary, Hungry Horse, and Chief Joseph Dams when they are completed, with another 14,000,000,000 kilowatts?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I think the best answer to that is that the people of the Pacific Northwest do not agree with the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Is it not true that the authorization for the Albeni Falls Dam was contained in the last authorization bill which was not signed by the President until May 27? There was no opportunity for getting this matter in a bill except this last bill presented to the Congress.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. That is right. And I will say that I believe

every Representative from the Pacific Northwest is in agreement on this particular item except the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. On page 146 of the hearings there is a schedule of the deficit in power in the Pacific Northwest, which shows that by 1952 we will have a deficit of 842,000 kilowatts.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. That is right. All of these views are concurred in by the National Security Resources Board.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the House will vote down this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on any further amendment be limited to 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JUDD: Page 30, line 16, strike out the figure "\$4,000,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,010,000,000."

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered merely as a means of getting time to speak. It is offered to the section which appropriates funds to the President for the mutual defense assistance program. That is the most workable program that has yet been developed for providing collective defense for a certain group of countries, the 12 countries which have subscribed to the North Atlantic Treaty. It is good, as far as it goes, but, in my judgment, it does not go far enough. The North Atlantic community, this inverted horseshoe, the United States, Canada, Iceland, the Scandinavian countries, England, and western Europe down to the Mediterranean is not enough. We need the manpower of the rest of the free world, too, if we are to have strength enough to resist the Soviet's world aggressions.

Therefore, a group of us yesterday, 18 Members of the House, 9 from each party, joined with 16 Senators from both parties, in introducing a resolution, or rather two resolutions which differ only in nonessential language, to express the sense of the Congress that the President ought to bring before the United Nations now a concrete specific proposal for the establishment of a United Nations police force made up of volunteers from small nations. We believe we should take advantage of the so-called United Nations armed force developing in Korea, to try to get a workable permanent police force that can move at once into any situation where aggression or breaches of the peace occur, instead of the United States having to carry the bulk of the load as we are doing now in Korea.

The United Nations machinery has worked, or appeared to work, against

aggression in the Korean crisis because of two fortuitous circumstances: First, it operated as if the veto did not exist—because of Russia's absence; and second, it was able to operate as if it had a police force—because the United States had four divisions right at hand in Japan which we promptly put at the service of the United Nations. But we cannot depend on that kind of situation existing in the future. Malik is not likely to be absent again; we do not want to provide all the soldiers. So the UN must get a police force of its own and under conditions where it can operate despite Russia's veto. This is one proposal under which the United States can get more than it gives. We cannot go on indefinitely contributing most of the money and providing most of the men. This resolution in essence provides that the United Nations should establish a police authority which should have a professional, volunteer, well-paid, balanced land, sea, and air force operating on a full-time basis and recruited from all nations except the Big Five. The latter would have their own national armed forces, of course, but their citizens would not be permitted to go into the international contingent directly under the United Nations.

Mr. Chairman, there would be many advantages for America. One is that it would save American lives because this international contingent could alone handle all but major breaches of the peace. A second is that it would save American money. It would be possible to support such a force at a fraction of the cost required for a force of American GI's of similar size. A third is that it would increase our own security. With units of this UN force stationed at key places in the world, for example, western Germany, or the Middle East, or Japan, or Singapore, they would be in a position to move immediately on the orders of the UN Police Authority, while other nations were deciding what to do with their own national contingents or mobilizing and transporting them to the trouble spot.

A fourth advantage is that it would help to solve the problem of Germany. The free world needs the strength of Germans but fears an armed Germany. Germans could volunteer for this police force, just as some volunteer for the French Foreign Legion. Thus we could have armed Germans under international control without creating fear in the countries of Western Europe that have suffered from German militarism. It would also permit Japanese and Italians, up to a fixed percentage of the total, to join and thus be usable under international control to help in combating aggression.

A fifth advantage is that it would give the small countries greater protection than they can get by their own strength. They have more at stake in an effective international police force than any one else. Thousands of their citizens would volunteer. Mr. Chairman, I am taking this time now merely to call this resolution to the attention of the Congress and the country. This is a sensible, workable proposal through which the United

States and others can get increased security at reduced cost. There are difficulties of course. There will be complications. But surely it presents no difficulties comparable to those we are already struggling with in situations where Americans have to go in and carry almost the whole burden of fighting aggression, as in Korea, now, with the possibility of a good many more such aggressions throughout the world.

Mr. Chairman, the other Members from the minority side who have joined in introducing identical resolutions are the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH], the gentleman from New York [Mr. GWINN], the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HALE], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER], the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. LODGE], the gentleman from California [Mr. NIXON], the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. PATTERSON], the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN].

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to my friend from Arkansas who has joined with me in introducing this resolution, as we have introduced various resolutions designed to strengthen our peace machinery and our bipartisan foreign policy on at least four previous occasions beginning in 1944 in the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I assume that the purpose of the gentleman offering this amendment is to call attention to the resolution.

Mr. JUDD. That is right.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I want to commend the gentleman and want to point out that among the Members on our side, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS], the ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], also a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, have joined in this. The thing that is common to our two resolutions, although there are some differences, is this: That the President is requested by the Congress to take steps to inaugurate a United Nations police force.

Mr. JUDD. That is right.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. The lives of American men are being lost in Korea today because that was not done years ago. Everyone knows it was not the fault of the United States, but the fault of the Soviet Government. Our purpose in this resolution is to make sure that not only money will be saved, to the American taxpayers for the protection of our position in the world, but infinitely more important, that American lives will be saved by having men of other nations fighting with us in Korea or in any similar situation elsewhere under the mandate of the United Nations.

It is an extremely important step. I am glad the gentleman has called it to the attention of the House. Other Members from the majority side introducing identical resolutions are the gentleman from New York [Mr. BYRNE], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST], the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], the gentleman from

Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER], and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WALSH].

Mr. JUDD. I thank the gentleman. May I say that we are not wedded to the particular language of this concurrent resolution—either his version or mine—or to the details proposed for the organization of the police authority and its international contingent. We are merely saying that a United Nations police force which was contemplated and authorized in the United Nations Charter, but which Russia has sabotaged and blocked, is a necessity in today's world and that the free world has to devise means by which this necessary agency can be created and made effective in spite of or in circumvention, somehow or other, of Russia's opposition—either through recommendation of the General Assembly or under article 51, or both.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the bill and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE of Idaho: Page 20, line 24, after the word "expended", strike out the period and insert: "No part of the \$2,900,000 appropriated in this section for flood control shall be expended for the construction of the Albeni Falls Dam until the removal of the narrows in the Pend Oreille River 5 miles upstream from Albeni Falls at Priest River is included in the Albeni Falls construction plan."

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, this is a "safety first" measure. This is the amendment I have been waiting to offer all afternoon.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] offered an amendment striking out the item which I think should have prevailed.

Here is the situation: Lake Pend Oreille has an area of 40,000 acres. It is proposed to back up the water and use Lake Pend Oreille as a storage reservoir, which will back the water all over the low-lying land around Pend Oreille Lake and Pend Oreille River clear up to the Clarks Fork River to the Idaho line, and flood out the farmlands of the Clarks Fork Valley. The Army engineers contend that they can go down 10 feet lower than the narrows of Priest River and control the level of the lake by opening the gates. That will be installed in the Albeni Dam. We know better. Years ago we organized a drainage district at Clarks Fork to lower the flood level of Lake Pend Oreille and protect the farmlands of the Clarks Fork Valley and around Lake Pend Oreille, and we employed engineers. These engineers

made their investigation and told us long ago that it did not make any difference what you did at Albeni Falls; our trouble was at the narrows above the falls at the mouth of Priest River, which is 10 miles above the site of the power dam. Now when the construction of Albeni Dam was proposed the Army engineers gave us assurance that that narrows would be widened above the low water level so that in the high-water period the river could spread out and the floodwater could escape and could actually be controlled by opening the gates at the dam. But there is no provision in the present plan to do anything at the narrows at Priest River. If that is not taken care of in the plan, then we will be at the mercy of the floods when they store the water in the lake, and when there is a late spring and extra high water in the river the whole country will be drowned out.

So we are asking that this amendment be adopted, so that as part of the Albeni Falls Dam construction program they will also excavate the soft earth banks on both sides of the river at the narrows so that we can be sure that there will be actual flood control by operating the gates at the Albeni Falls Dam.

For that reason I ask you to support this amendment to provide that widening the narrows at Priest River be made a part of the Albeni Falls program, that they widen the narrows to insure that we will not have disastrous floods in the Clarks Fork Valley, and also around the lake and down the Pend Oreille River. It is of vital importance to the people of Idaho. We are entitled to that protection.

This item in the bill is carried as a flood-control item, but what they propose to do will leave that whole country menaced by periodic floods which come down the Clarks Fork River. For that reason, I hope you will support the amendment and see to it that we have flood-control protection. The whole program is premised on flood control, but the way it is handled it will be a flood menace and not flood control, unless this provision is put in the bill that they widen the narrows in Priest River and that that is made a part of the program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

(Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

THEY PLANNED IT THIS WAY—NOW IT'S HARVEST TIME

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, every member of the Appropriation Committee on both sides of the aisle knows that even though the Republican members of that committee, joined by the economy-minded Democrats on the committee, were successful in cutting out or reducing a little over \$2,000,000,000 of fat pork barrel and needless items in the President's budget request for nondefense items, that there is much more fat and waste that should have been cut out.

Mr. Chairman, as a Member of Congress I am not at all proud of the action

taken by the general over-all conference committee of appropriations by shifting the constitutional duty of Congress by directing the Budget Director to make additional cuts in nondefense items in the amount of \$550,000,000. To me that act is a tragedy and pure political cowardice on the part of the party in power which planned it that way. How well we remember the New Deal brag of the thirties, "We planned it this way," but now that our American boys are again shedding their blood on foreign soil for the third time under the socialist-controlled war party's planned program for America, they are today desperately in search of a scapegoat they can blame for the Korean war and for our bankrupt United States Treasury and this whole terrible mess.

They say now, "Oh my, we didn't plan it this way at all," but say what they will every thinking American knows that their program and performances, such as spending and giving aid and comfort to the Communists, and fellow travelers right here in high Government positions and all over our Nation, to say nothing about how effectively they have in the past collaborated with the Communists all over the world has brought us to the terrible economic financial condition and world war III in which we find ourselves this very minute. Remember the great New Deal slogan, "Spend and spend elect and elect," which the New Deal, then the Fair Deal, and now the socialists in power have followed to the last ditch, which is a very dark and dismal ditch you, Mr. America, find yourself at the bottom, right now.

This \$60,000,000,000 appropriation bill may not in itself destroy our free Republic, even though we know that the quickest road to national suicide is through the bankruptcy route, but surely Mr. Speaker, a combination of this kind of spending of the taxpayers' dollars along with the socialization of farming, business and industry as recommended by the Socialist-controlled party in power, added to the burden of continuous wars will in due time destroy our American freedom and everything we hold dear in America.

My friends, we must quit kidding ourselves longer. We must support our men at the front with everything they need to win but while they are facing the bullets at the battlefield, we must face our responsibilities, on the home front, which is to see to it that the way of life for which they fight and die is preserved against the evil forces of socialism and communism right here within our own shores. That, my colleagues, will be the test of every loyal American in this hour. We must not fail.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITE of Idaho) there were—ayes 36, noes 93.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, the House has just completed action on appropriations against the Federal Treasury amounting to \$60,000,000,000. This is the

biggest appropriation of money of any Congress. Tremendous expenditures are necessary because of the critical and dangerous situation in which we find our country today. Like other Members of this great body, I support the expenditure of every dollar that is required for the defense of this country and for the prosecution of the war effort. I voted for reductions in items that I believed to be nonessential when the House bill was considered.

In view of that extraordinary demand, we ought to reexamine all expenditures and authorizations in the light of the present crisis. Every nondefense item and every nondefense activity ought to be determined by the test as to whether it is absolutely needed in the light of the present emergency.

A few weeks ago, and before the Korean incident, the House passed an appropriation bill that in my judgment was more than liberal with nondefense expenditures. Among other things, it contained plenty of "pork barrel" items. I was disappointed to find that the body at the other end of the Capitol had seen fit to increase those items by millions of dollars, including some items not even authorized. I am informed those increases amounted to more than \$132,000,000. How you can expect your Government to meet obligations by following that procedure is difficult to understand. The Conference reduced this amount but, in my opinion, should have reduced it more. I do not doubt the value of the projects affected. It is my feeling we should wait until the present crisis is subsided. So, I hope those in charge of expenditures for projects not essential to the war effort will withhold the spending of these funds until the situation with respect to our country is brighter than it is now.

Mr. Chairman, let me suggest that in view of international commitments, and more commitments to be made at home and abroad, all unnecessary projects at least be deferred. As I have said some of them might be worth while, but a good many harbors and inlets are more important for yachting and pleasure boating, and in some cases boondoggling than for the interests of our country.

Let me suggest, Mr. Chairman, that demand be made of each and every nondefense agency requiring that they proceed to economize in the use of manpower and money. Take credit for caving and not spending. Do it in a realistic manner. Where employees are not absolutely needed, let them be transferred to jobs that are required for the emergency. Let it be understood that just because an agency has funds, that it not be the reason why it should be spent. I have just read where the Government has just awarded \$286,000 for visitors' facilities and exhibit building at Shasta Dam, Calif. It is said the structure will contain an auditorium, observation decks, and exhibit rooms. I am informed good accommodations exist for those who wish to see the power dam. That is just one example of disregard to taxpayers' funds. There are many

other items that have nothing to do with the war effort.

The public would be astounded to know of the thousands of automobiles owned by the agencies, and the chauffeurs that go with them, not required for the defense of the country.

The thing that concerns the people of this country is that nonessential spending has not abated one bit.

The world is in the greatest peril it has known. We need desperately to build our defenses in all ways—and one of these ways is rigorous State and Federal economy. Government waste is always bad. At a time like this it is criminal.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Teague amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them engrossed.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 1, strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$29,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANFIELD), there were—ayes 73, noes 141.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CANNON and Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

[Roll No. 255]

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 311, nay 1, not voting 118, as follows:

YEAS—311

Abbitt	Fugate	Madden
Abernethy	Fulton	Mahon
Addonizio	Gamble	Mansfield
Albert	Garmatz	Marsalis
Allen, Calif.	Gary	Marshall
Allen, Ill.	Gathings	Martin, Mass.
Allen, La.	Gavin	Morrow
Andersen,	Gilmer	Meyer
H. Carl	Golden	Michener
Anderson, Calif.	Goodwin	Miller, Md.
Andresen,	Gordon	Mills
August H.	Gossett	Mitchell
Andrews-	Graham	Monroney
Aspinall	Grant	Morris
Baring	Gross	Morton
Bates, Ky.	Guill	Moulder
Bates, Mass.	Gwinn	Murdock
Battle	Hale	Murphy
Beckworth	Halleck	Murray, Tenn.
Bennett, Fla.	Harden	Nelson
Bennett, Mich.	Hardy	Nicholson
Bentsen	Hare	Noland
Bishop	Harris	Norblad
Blatnik	Harrison	Norrell
Boggs, Del.	Hart	O'Brien, Ill.
Bolton, Md.	Harvey	O'Brien, Mich.
Bolton, Ohio	Havenner	O'Hara, Ill.
Bonner	Hays, Ark.	O'Hara, Minn.
Bramblett	Hedrick	O'Konski
Breen	Herlong	O'Sullivan
Brehm	Herter	O'Toole
Brooks	Heselton	Pace
Brown, Ga.	Hill	Passman
Bryson	Hobbs	Patman
Buckley, Ill.	Hoeven	Patten
Burdick	Hoffman, Ill.	Patterson
Burke	Hoffman, Mich.	Perkins
Burleson	Holmes	Peterson
Burton	Hope	Philbin
Byrne, N. Y.	Horan	Phillips, Calif.
Byrnes, Wis.	Howell	Phillips, Tenn.
Camp	Huber	Pickett
Canfield	Hull	Plumley
Cannon	Irving	Poage
Carlyle	Jackson, Calif.	Polk
Carnahan	Jackson, Wash.	Price
Carroll	James	Priest
Case, N. J.	Javits	Rabaut
Case, S. Dak.	Jenison	Rains
Chatham	Jenkins	Rankin
Chelf	Jennings	Reed, Ill.
Chesney	Jensen	Reed, N. Y.
Chlperfield	Jonas	Rees
Christopher	Jones, Ala.	Ribicoff
Clevenger	Jones, Mo.	Richards
Cole, Kans.	Jones, N. C.	Riehlman
Colmer	Judd	Robeson
Combs	Karst	Rodino
Cooley	Karsten	Rogers, Fla.
Cooper	Kearns	Rogers, Mass.
Corbett	Keating	Rooney
Coudert	Kee	St. George
Cox	Kelley, Pa.	Sanborn
Crosser	Kelly, N. Y.	Saylor
Cunningham	Kennedy	Scott, Hardie
Curtis	Kerr	Scrivner
Dague	Kilburn	Scudder
Davenport	Kilday	Secrest
Davis, Ga.	King	Shafer
Davis, Tenn.	Kruse	Shelley
Deane	Lane	Sheppard
DeGraffenried	Lanham	Short
Delaney	LeCompte	Sikes
Denton	McFevre	Simpson, Ill.
D'Ewart	Lind	Sims
Dolliver	Linehan	Smathers
Dondero	Lodge	Smith, Va.
Donohue	Lovre	Smith, Wis.
Doughton	Lyle	Spence
Doyle	Lynch	Staggers
Eberharter	McCarthy	Stanley
Ellsworth	McConnell	Steed
Elston	McCormack	Stefan
Evins	McCulloch	Stigler
Fallon	McDonough	Stockman
Feighan	McGrath	Sullivan
Fenton	McGregor	Taber
Fernandez	McGuire	Tackett
Fisher	McKinnon	Taile
Flood	McMillan, S. C.	Taylor
Fogarty	McSweeney	Teague
Forand	Mack, Ill.	Thomas
Ford	Mack, Wash.	Thompson
Frazier	Macy	Thornberry

Tollefson
Tcwe
Trimble
Underwood
Van Zandt
Velde
Vinson
Vorys
Vursell
Walter
Weichel

Welch
Wheeler
White, Calif.
White, Idaho
Whitten
Whittington
Wickersham
Widnall
Wier
Wigglesworth
Willis

Wilson, Ind.
Wilson, Okla.
Wolcott
Wood
Woodhouse
Woodruff
Yates
Young
Zablocki

Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Kunkel.
Mr. Bailey with Mr. Poulson.
Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Werdel.
Mr. Holifield with Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Nixon.
Mr. Elliott with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.
Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hagen.

Mr. Crook with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
Mr. Wagner with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Magee with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Sasser with Mr. Lichtenwalter.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING INVESTIGATION OF PROPOSED TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION THROUGH LAGUNA MOUNTAINS

Mr. McKINNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6339) to authorize a preliminary examination and investigation to determine the feasibility and advisability of constructing a multipurpose tunnel through the Laguna Mountains in San Diego County, Calif., with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "way, railway, and aqueduct" and insert "way and railway."

Page 2, line 2, strike out all after "Mountains" down to and including "supply" in line 7.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand this is agreeable to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], the ranking minority member of the committee?

Mr. McKINNON. That is correct. It has been agreed upon with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], chairman of the committee.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FILING OF SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H. R. 5506

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file a supplemental report on the bill H. R. 5506, from the Committee on Public Lands.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on Tuesday next, following the

legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made today in Committee of the Whole and include certain reports and other extraneous matter.

Mr. GILMER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the Journal of the Bar Association of the State of Oklahoma.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include some extraneous matter.

Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho asked and was given permission to include a communication from the county commissioners of his county in his remarks on the Rees amendment.

Mr. COTTON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an excerpt at that point in the Record pertaining to the eulogy of Mr. PLUMLEY.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include newspaper articles in each.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances, and include extraneous matter in each.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the repair of reserve fleet vessels provided for in the bill just passed.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole and include a House resolution and other matter.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole and also to extend his remarks at the close of the debate on the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. ANGELL (at the request of Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and include extraneous matter.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole on the supplemental appropriation bill and include a table.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.

Mrs. HARDEN asked and was given permission to extend her own remarks.

Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Chicago Tribune under date of August 25.

NAY—1

Rich

NOT VOTING—118

Angell	Gore	Multer
Arends	Gorski	Murray, Wis.
Auchincloss	Granahan	Nixon
Bailey	Granger	Norton
Barden	Green	O'Neill
Barrett, Pa.	Gregory	Pfeiffer
Barrett, Wyo.	Hagen	Joseph L.
Beall	Hall	Pfeiffer
Biemiller	Edwin Arthur	William L.
Blackney	Hall	Potter
Boggs, La.	Leonard W.	Poulson
Bolling	Hand	Powell
Bosone	Hays, Ohio	Preston
Boykin	Hébert	Quinn
Brown, Ohio	Heffernan	Ramsay
Buchanan	Heller	Redden
Buckley, N. Y.	Hinshaw	Regan
Bulwinkle	Holifield	Rhodes
Burnside	Jacobs	Rivers
Cavalante	Johnson	Roosevelt
Celler	Kean	Sabath
Chudoff	Kearney	Sadlak
Clemente	Keefe	Sadowski
Cole, N. Y.	Keogh	Sasser
Cotton	Kirwan	Scott
Crawford	Klein	Hugh D., Jr.
Crook	Kunkel	Simpson, Pa.
Davies, N. Y.	Larcade	Smith, Kans.
Davis, Wis.	Latham	Smith, Ohio
Dawson	Lichtenwalter	Sutton
Dingell	Lucas	Tauriello
Dollinger	McMillen, Ill.	Wadsworth
Douglas	Magee	Wagner
Durham	Marcantonio	Walsh
Eaton	Martin, Iowa	Werdel
Elliott	Mason	Whitaker
Engel, Mich.	Miles	Williams
Engle, Calif.	Miller, Calif.	Wilson, Tex.
Fellows	Miller, Nebr.	Winstead
Furcolo	Morgan	Withrow
Gillette	Morrison	Wolverton

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Whitaker with Mr. Angell.
Mr. Green with Mr. Wolverton.
Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Granahan with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Heller with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Dollinger with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Cotton.
Mr. Joseph L. Pfeiffer with Mr. Beall.
Mr. Clemente with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Quinn with Mr. Auchincloss.
Mr. Multer with Mr. Latham.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Miller of Nebraska.
Mr. Gorski with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Tauriello with Mr. Sadlak.
Mr. Biemiller with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Wilson of Texas with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Kean.
Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Kearney.
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Williams with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Winstead with Mr. Potter.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Smith of Kansas.
Mr. Sabath with Mr. Withrow.
Mr. Sadowski, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Martin of Iowa.

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9526

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 28 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1951, and for other purposes, namely:

7 CHAPTER I

8 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

9 (Out of revenues of the District of Columbia)

10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

11 EXECUTIVE OFFICE

12 For an additional amount for "Executive Office", \$5,500.

1 OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

2 For all expenses necessary for civil defense planning,
3 pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 11, 1950
4 (Public Law 686), including personal services and print-
5 ing and binding, \$30,000.

6 REGULATORY AGENCIES

7 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

8 For necessary expenses for "Office of Administrator of
9 Rent Control", \$75,000.

10 DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MARKETS

11 Not to exceed \$5,500 of the appropriation for "Depart-
12 ment of Weights, Measures and Markets, 1950", is con-
13 tinued available in the fiscal year 1951.

14 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

15 CAPITAL OUTLAY—CONSTRUCTION

16 For beginning construction of an addition to the Browne
17 Junior High School, including ten classrooms, one gym-
18 nasium, improvements and alterations of the existing build-
19 ing, and treatment of grounds, \$460,000, and the Commis-
20 sioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter
21 into contract or contracts for said construction at a total
22 cost not to exceed \$717,600: *Provided*, That not to exceed
23 \$22,500 of the amount herein appropriated may be trans-
24 ferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of
25 Municipal Architect, construction services", and be available

1 for the preparation of plans and specifications for said
2 construction.

3 EDUCATIONAL AGENCY FOR SURPLUS PROPERTY

4 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

5 To provide for a working capital fund for the operation
6 of the Educational Agency for Surplus Property pursuant to
7 the provisions of the Act of August 16, 1950 (Public Law
8 698), \$15,000.

9 METROPOLITAN POLICE

10 For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
11 \$600,000.

12 COURTS

13 UNITED STATES COURTS

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "United
15 States courts", \$148,729.

16 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

17 OPERATING EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
19 \$60,000.

20 PUBLIC WELFARE

21 DAY-CARE CENTERS

22 For all expenses necessary to liquidate the system of
23 nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age
24 and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia
25 by October 1, 1950, including personal services, \$30,000.

1 PUBLIC WORKS

2 OPERATING EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF
3 DISTRICT BUILDINGS

4 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Office
5 of Superintendent of District Buildings", including razing of
6 abandoned structures, \$10,000.

7 DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS

8 For an additional amount for "Department of Inspec-
9 tions", \$9,000.

10 PAY INCREASES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

11 For pay increases for wage-scale employees granted by
12 administrative action pursuant to law, to be allocated by the
13 Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropria-
14 tions of said District for the fiscal year 1951 to which such
15 increases are properly chargeable, \$320,000, of which \$47,-
16 300 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$46,900
17 shall be payable from the water fund.

18 NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

19 For an additional amount for "National Zoological
20 Park", \$63,000.

21 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

22 For an additional amount for the payment of claims in
23 excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance
24 with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as
25 amended (46 Stat. 500), \$7,480.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1945, as set forth in House Document Numbered 640, (81st Congress), \$60,636.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 667, (81st Congress), together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$1,171.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

For an additional amount for the "Office of the Clerk", including compensation for the employment of an additional

1 Administrative Assistant at the basic rate of \$4,100 per
2 annum, \$5,910.

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

4 Special and Select Committees

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Special
6 and select committees", \$30,000.

7 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Miscel-
9 laneous items", \$10,000.

10 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
11 \$215,000.

12 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

13 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Sub-
15 way transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building",
16 \$200, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
17 "Capitol Buildings", fiscal year 1950.

18 For an additional amount for "House Office Buildings",
19 \$2,000.

20 CHAPTER III

21 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
24 Department of State", \$800,000.

1 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

2 SERVICE

3 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the
4 Diplomatic and Consular Service", \$675,000.

5 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL

6 ACTIVITIES

7 For an additional amount for "International Information
8 and Educational Activities", \$62,655,850; and the limita-
9 tion under this head in the Department of State Appropria-
10 tion Act, 1951, on the amount available for employment,
11 without regard to the civil service and classification laws,
12 of persons on a temporary basis, is increased by \$60,000;
13 the limitation under said head on the amount available for
14 transfer to other appropriations of the Department of State
15 is increased by \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of
16 the Treasury is hereby authorized to make available, without
17 dollar reimbursement, for the purposes of this appropriation,
18 such amounts of currencies on hand or hereafter obtained
19 pursuant to section 115 (h) of the Economic Cooperation
20 Act of 1948, as amended, and transferred to the Treasury
21 of the United States as excess to the local currency require-
22 ments of the Economic Cooperation Administration (not to
23 exceed \$15,212,000) as may be requested by the Secretary
24 of State and approved by the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided*

1 *further*, That funds appropriated under this head shall be
2 available for employment of aliens outside the United States,
3 without regard to the civil service and classification laws, for
4 services in the United States relating to the translation or
5 narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages and for
6 travel expenses of such aliens and their dependents to and
7 from the United States, and such aliens shall be investigated
8 in accordance with procedure established by the Secretary
9 of State and the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That
10 not to exceed \$41,288,000 of this appropriation shall be
11 available until expended for the purchase, rent, construc-
12 tion, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission
13 and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equip-
14 ment for radio transmission and reception without regard
15 to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended
16 (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interest
17 in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise: *Provided*
18 *further*, That funds appropriated under this head may be
19 used for acquisition of land outside the continental United
20 States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes,
21 and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the
22 Secretary of State.

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

3 Proceedings under law relating to the exclusion or
4 expulsion of aliens shall hereafter be without regard to the
5 provisions of sections 5, 7, and 8 of the Administrative
6 Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1004, 1006, 1007).

7 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

8 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

9 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

10 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport
11 Act", \$158,502, to remain available until June 30, 1953,
12 as follows: Delta Municipal Airport, Delta, Utah, \$1,272;
13 Knollwood Airport, County of Moore, North Carolina,
14 \$21,515; Helena Municipal Airport, Helena, Montana,
15 \$2,485; Stockton Field, Stockton, California, \$42,149;
16 Santa Barbara Airport, Santa Barbara, California, \$8,873;
17 Lander County Airport, Lander County, Nevada, \$1,181;
18 Sacramento Municipal Airport, Sacramento, California,
19 \$18,798; Birmingham Municipal Airport, Birmingham, Ala-
20 bama, \$15,849; and Great Falls Municipal Airport, Great
21 Falls, Montana, \$46,380.

1 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

2 REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS

3 For expenses necessary for the repair, activation, and
 4 deactivation of vessels of the reserve fleet, \$18,000,000;
 5 of which not to exceed \$310,000 may be transferred to the
 6 appropriation "Salaries and expenses" for necessary admin-
 7 istrative and warehouse costs without regard to limitations
 8 thereon in said appropriation: *Provided*, That this appro-
 9 priation shall be available for deactivation only of those
 10 vessels activated under this appropriation.

11 CHAPTER IV

12 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

13 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

14 DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES CURRENCY AND
 15 SECURITIES

16 For an additional amount for "Distinctive paper for
 17 United States currency and securities", \$575,000.

18 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 21 \$2,000,000.

22 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 25 White House police", \$55,000.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the postal revenues)

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

4 For an additional amount for "General administration",
5 \$100,000.

6 POSTAL OPERATIONS

7 For an additional amount for "Postal operations",
8 \$7,000,000.

9 TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL

10 For an additional amount for "Transportation of mail",
11 \$38,000,000.

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 Hereafter, none of the funds appropriated to the Post
14 Office Department from the general fund of the Treasury shall
15 be withdrawn from the Treasury until the Postmaster Gen-
16 eral shall certify in writing that he has requested the consent
17 of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the establishment
18 of such rate increases or other reformatations (in addition to
19 any specific increases or other reformatations heretofore or
20 hereafter authorized or prescribed by law), pursuant to
21 the provisions of section 207 of the Act of February 28,
22 1925, as amended (39 U. S. C. 247), as may be necessary
23 to insure the receipt of revenue from fourth-class mail service
24 sufficient to pay the cost of such service: *Provided*, That
25 the foregoing shall not be construed to require any increase

1 in the postage rate, established by the Act of April 15,
2 1937, (39 U. S. C. 293c), for publications or records
3 furnished to a blind person.

4 CHAPTER V

5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

6 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL 7 ENGINEERING

8 SOILS, FERTILIZERS, AND IRRIGATION

9 For an additional amount for "Soils, fertilizers, and
10 irrigation", \$100,000, for payment of obligations incurred
11 pursuant to authority granted under this head in the Depart-
12 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950, to enter into
13 contracts for construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities,
14 and equipment for the station at Brawley, California, includ-
15 ing architectural and other costs previously incurred in con-
16 nection therewith.

17 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

18 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

19 For an additional amount for "Loan Authorization" for
20 loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
21 as amended, \$18,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary
22 of the Treasury in the manner authorized under this head in
23 the General Appropriation Act, 1951: *Provided*, That none
24 of the funds hereby authorized shall be used for loans other
25 than to farmers and stockmen who suffered production dis-

1 asters in areas designated pursuant to Public Law 38 (81st
2 Congress).

3 CHAPTER VI

4 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

5 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 CONSTRUCTION

7 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$205,000,
8 to remain available until expended.

9 PAYMENT TO THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES OF FORT

10 BERTHOLD RESERVATION, N. DAK.

11 For payment to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort
12 Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., fiscal year 1950, as au-
13 thorized by the Act of October 29, 1949 (Public Law 437),
14 \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
15 That funds credited to the tribes in the Treasury of the
16 United States pursuant to sections 2 and 12 of the Act
17 of October 29, 1949 (Public Law 437), shall be available
18 for expenditure or for advance to the tribes for such pur-
19 poses, in addition to those specified in said Act, as may
20 be designated by the governing body of the tribes and
21 approved by the Secretary.

22 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

23 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

24 For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabil-
25 itation", \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.

1 BUREAU OF MINES

2 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

3 For an additional amount for "Conservation and de-
4 velopment of mineral resources", \$250,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$600,000,
7 to remain available until expended.

8 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$110,000,
11 to remain available until expended.

12 TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

13 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

14 For an additional amount for "Administration of Ter-
15 ritories and Possessions", \$36,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

17 For an additional amount for "Construction, Alaska
18 Railroad", \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

19 CHAPTER VII

20 EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

21 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

22 EMERGENCIES (NATIONAL DEFENSE)

23 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
24 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may desig-
25 nate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding

1 the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation
2 and employment of persons in the Government service as
3 he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies
4 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which
5 may arise at home or abroad during the fiscal year 1951,
6 \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
7 shall be available for allocation to finance a function or
8 project for which function or project a budget estimate of
9 appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law and such ap-
10 propriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate
11 or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appro-
12 priations of either body.

13 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

14 For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Commis-
15 sion", \$260,000,000.

16 COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

17 MANSION

18 Funds appropriated for expenses of the Commission on
19 Renovation of the Executive Mansion, and funds received
20 by the Commission from any source in connection with
21 the disposition of materials removed from the Executive
22 Mansion, may be credited to a special deposit account with
23 the Treasurer of the United States which shall be avail-
24 able without fiscal year limitation for use by the Chief
25 Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, for payment of

1 expenses of care, handling, shipment, and disposal of such
2 materials pursuant to law. Any surplus remaining in such
3 account upon disposition of such materials shall be applied
4 first to repay amounts credited to such account from the
5 Commission's appropriations, and any remaining balance
6 shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscel-
7 laneous receipts.

8 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Com-
9 mission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion may
10 authorize and direct the negotiation, award and execution
11 of, and prescribe the general types and forms to be em-
12 ployed for, such subcontracts as shall hereafter be made by
13 the general contractor for the renovation and modernization
14 of the Executive Mansion: *Provided*, That all such subcon-
15 tracts shall be arranged upon either a fixed price or cost
16 plus a fixed fee basis: *Provided further*, That with re-
17 spect to each subcontract to be awarded in pursuance of
18 this authorization the Commission on Renovation of the
19 Executive Mansion shall find that utilization of the procedure
20 herein authorized is in the best interests of the United States.

21 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

22 PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

23 Acquisition of Land, District of Columbia

24 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
25 the acquisition of a portion of the land, including improve-

1 ments thereon, described in Public Law 647, 81st Congress,
2 \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

3 Department of State Building, New York, N. Y.

4 For all expenses necessary for the acquisition of a build-
5 ing including land or interests in land, either unencumbered
6 or subject to existing leases, and for the remodeling of such
7 building, \$3,000,000.

8 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

9 For an additional amount for carrying out the Strategic
10 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
11 (50 U. S. C. 98), \$598,637,370, of which not to exceed
12 \$6,000,000 shall be available for transfer to the appropria-
13 tion "Operating expenses", for the reactivation of industrial
14 plants under the provisions of the National Industrial Re-
15 serve Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451-462).

16 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

17 To increase the General Supply Fund established by
18 section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative
19 Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, approved June 30,
20 1949), \$30,000,000.

21 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

22 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION LIQUIDATION

23 Appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, Office of
24 Defense Transportation", for the fiscal year 1949, are hereby

1 made available for payment of tort claims pursuant to law
2 (28 U. S. C. 2672).

3 OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
6 Office of the Housing Expediter, including personal services
7 in the District of Columbia; attendance at meetings of organ-
8 izations concerned with rent control; hire of passenger motor
9 vehicles; printing and binding; purchase of newspapers (not
10 to exceed \$250); services as authorized by section 15 of
11 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed
12 \$1,000 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the
13 Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672); and health
14 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
15 \$10,615,500, together with not exceeding \$1,600,000 of
16 the unobligated balances of funds appropriated for such pur-
17 pose for the fiscal year 1950, of which not less than \$2,000,-
18 000 shall be available only for payment of terminal leave:
19 *Provided*, That as to cases involving the functions transferred
20 to the Office of the Housing Expediter by Executive Order
21 9841, section 204 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act
22 of 1942, as amended, shall be considered as remaining in full
23 force and effect during fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*,

1 That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay com-
2 pensation of any employee in a grade higher than the grade
3 of such employee on May 22, 1950.

4 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for the operation and main-
7 tenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by
8 title I of the Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 604),
9 as amended, including personal services in the District of
10 Columbia; printing and binding; services as authorized by
11 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
12 payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672);
13 not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and
14 periodicals; not to exceed \$50,000 for travel expenses of
15 employees attached to National Headquarters; not to exceed
16 \$400,000 for travel expenses of employees attached to State
17 Headquarters; and a health service program as authorized by
18 law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$19,360,030: *Provided*, That, in
19 addition, the amount appropriated for the "Office of Selective
20 Service Records" for the fiscal year 1951 is hereby trans-
21 ferred to and consolidated with this appropriation: *Provided*
22 *further*, That all obligations incurred for the foregoing pur-
23 poses between July 1, 1950, and the date of enactment of

1 this Act in anticipation of this appropriation are hereby
 2 ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the provisions of
 3 this Act.

4 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

5 Veterans' Administration: For an additional amount for
 6 "Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans",
 7 \$300,000.

8 ADMINISTRATION, MEDICAL, HOSPITAL, AND DOMICILIARY
 9 SERVICES

10 For an additional amount for "Administration, medical,
 11 hospital, and domiciliary services", \$8,614,800.

12 CHAPTER VIII

13 CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

14 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

15 FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

16 For an additional amount for "Flood control, general",
 17 \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended.

18 FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL (EMERGENCY FUND)

19 For rescue work and for repair, restoration, or main-
 20 tenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed
 21 by flood in accordance with section 210 of the Flood Control
 22 Act of 1950 (Public Law 516, approved May 17, 1950),
 23 \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*

1 That funds appropriated under this head in the General
2 Appropriation Act, 1951, and the sum of \$1,000,000 from
3 funds appropriated under the head "Flood control, general"
4 in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be transferred
5 to and merged with the funds appropriated herein, the total
6 to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall
7 be available for all of the purposes herein specified.

8 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

9 For an additional amount for "United States Soldiers'
10 Home", to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent
11 fund, \$12,750,000, to remain available until expended, for
12 the construction of an 842-bed domiciliary barracks and a
13 210-bed hospital building including necessary site improve-
14 ments and provision for outside utilities at the United States
15 Soldiers' Home, to make improvements and renovate certain
16 buildings in the present hospital group, to provide for the
17 elimination of fire hazards and to replace outside steam lines
18 at existing facilities.

19 THE PANAMA CANAL

20 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL

21 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
22 tion of the Panama Canal", \$2,500,000, to remain available
23 until expended.

1 CHAPTER IX
2 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
3 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4 CONTINGENCIES

5 For emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising
6 in the Department of Defense, to be expended on the ap-
7 proval or authority of the Secretary of Defense and such
8 expenses may be accounted for solely on his certificate that
9 the expenditures were necessary for confidential military
10 purposes, \$85,000,000: *Provided*, That a report of disburse-
11 ments under this item of appropriation shall be made quar-
12 terly to the Appropriation Committees of the Congress.

13 EMERGENCY FUND

14 For transfer by the Secretary of Defense, with the ap-
15 proval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any appropriation
16 for military functions under the Department of Defense
17 available for research and development or industrial mobili-
18 zation, to be merged with and to be available for the same
19 purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation
20 to which transferred, \$190,000,000.

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

22 For additional amounts for appropriations under the
23 Department of the Army, as follows:

24 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

25 "Contingencies of the Army", \$10,000,000;

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Finance Service, Army:

“Pay of the Army”, \$193,090,000;

“Travel of the Army”, \$50,800,000;

“Finance service”, \$4,030,000;

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Quartermaster Service, Army:

“Welfare of enlisted men”, \$2,564,000;

“Subsistence of the Army”, \$176,743,000;

“Regular supplies of the Army”, \$42,930,000;

“Clothing and equipage”, \$152,817,000;

“Incidental expenses of the Army”, \$33,026,000;

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

“Transportation service, Army”, \$258,823,000;

SIGNAL CORPS

“Signal service of the Army”, \$148,752,000;

Alaska Communication System:

“Operation, maintenance, improvement, and so forth”, \$3,717,000;

“Construction, etc.”, \$676,000.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

“Medical and Hospital Department”, \$11,446,000:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to transfer to this item from any other item herein for the Department of the Army where surplus funds may be available

1 not to exceed \$15,700,000 to be used for the same purposes,
 2 and for the same time period, as in the regular appropria-
 3 tion for this item;

4 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

5 "Engineer service, Army", \$329,115,000;

6 "Military construction, Army, including construction
 7 authorized by law", \$84,952,000, to remain available until
 8 expended;

9 ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

10 "Ordnance service and supplies, Army", \$1,438,-
 11 221,000;

12 CHEMICAL CORPS

13 "Chemical service, Army", \$31,853,000;

14 ARMY TRAINING

15 "Army training", \$2,667,000;

16 CIVILIAN COMPONENTS

17 "Army National Guard", \$17,648,000;

18 "Organized reserves", \$6,506,000;

19 "Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps", \$9,000,000;

20 DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 Salaries, Department of the Army:

22 "Office of the Secretary of the Army: Secretary
 23 of the Army, Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant
 24 Secretaries of the Army and other personal services",
 25 \$163,137;

1 "Office of the Chief of Staff", \$1,022,160;
 2 "Adjutant General's Office", \$2,384,894;
 3 "Office of the Inspector General", \$16,100;
 4 "Office of the Judge Advocate General", \$55,307;
 5 "Office of the Chief of Finance", \$53,670;
 6 "Office of the Quartermaster General", \$1,412,202;
 7 "Office of the Chief of Transportation", \$340,648;
 8 "Office of the Chief Signal Officer", \$212,680;
 9 "Office of the Provost Marshal General", \$16,926;
 10 "Office of the Surgeon General", \$57,424;
 11 "Office of the Chief of Engineers", \$349,280;
 12 "Office of the Chief of Ordnance", \$909,244;
 13 "Office of Chief, Chemical Corps", \$106,808;
 14 "Office of Chief of Chaplains", \$11,520;
 15 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Army",
 16 \$7,011,000.

17 EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

18 To enable the Secretary of the Army, without reference
 19 to Revised Statutes 1136, 355, and 3734, as amended, to ex-
 20 pedite the production of equipment and supplies for the Army
 21 for emergency national defense purposes, including all of the
 22 objects and purposes specified under each of the appropria-
 23 tions available to the Department of the Army during the
 24 fiscal year 1951, for procurement or production of equipment
 25 or supplies, for erection of structures, or for acquisition of

1 land; the furnishing of Government-owned facilities at pri-
 2 vately owned plants; the procurement and training of civilian
 3 personnel in connection with the production of equipment and
 4 material and the use and operation thereof; and for any
 5 other purposes which in the discretion of the Secretary of
 6 the Army are desirable in expediting production for military
 7 purposes, \$125,000,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

9 For additional amounts for appropriations under the
 10 Department of the Navy, as follows:

11 "Military personnel, Navy", \$425,489,000;

12 "Navy personnel, general expenses", \$19,016,000;

13 "Military personnel, Marine Corps", \$128,395,000;

14 "Marine Corps troops and facilities", \$149,766,000;

15 "Aircraft and facilities", \$149,078,000;

16 "Construction of aircraft and related procurement",
 17 \$1,596,269,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 18 *vided*, That the aircraft procurement program established
 19 under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951,
 20 is increased by \$1,596,269,000;

21 "Ships and facilities", \$483,748,000;

22 "Construction of ships", \$163,450,000, to remain avail-
 23 able until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under
 24 this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, on the

1 total obligations to be incurred for construction, conversion,
2 or replacement approved during the current fiscal year is
3 further increased by \$160,000,000;

4 "Ordnance and facilities", \$216,077,000;

5 "Ordnance for new construction", \$21,550,000, to re-
6 main available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation
7 under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951,
8 on the total obligations incurred for armor, armament, and
9 ammunition, for construction, conversion, or replacement
10 approved during the current fiscal year is further increased
11 by \$25,000,000;

12 "Medical care", \$16,431,000: *Provided*, That the Sec-
13 retary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to this item from
14 any other item herein for the Department of the Navy where
15 surplus funds may be available not to exceed \$15,189,000
16 to be used for the same purposes, and for the same time
17 period, as in the regular appropriation for this item.

18 "Civil engineering", \$35,404,000;

19 "Public works, including construction as authorized for
20 the Army and the Air Force by the Act of July 2, 1940
21 (54 Stat. 712; 50 U. S. C. App. 1171)", \$85,978,000, to
22 remain available until expended;

23 "Service-wide supply and finance", \$163,562,000;

24 "Service-wide operations", \$29,794,000; and the limita-

1 tion under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951,
2 on emergencies and extraordinary expenses, is hereby in-
3 creased by \$1,143,000.

4 BUREAU OF SHIPS

5 Maintenance

6 Not to exceed \$12,000,000 of the unexpended balance
7 of the appropriation for "Maintenance of Bureau of Ships",
8 in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, and not to exceed
9 \$20,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropria-
10 tion for "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", in the Navy
11 Department Appropriation Act, 1948, shall remain avail-
12 able during the fiscal year 1951 for the liquidation of ob-
13 ligations incurred thereunder during the fiscal years 1947
14 and 1948, respectively.

15 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

16 Aviation, Navy

17 The unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Avia-
18 tion, Navy", in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1946, shall
19 remain available during the fiscal year 1951 in such amount
20 as may be necessary for the liquidation of contractual obli-
21 gations incurred thereunder during the fiscal year 1946 for
22 continuing experiments and development work on aircraft.

23 PUBLIC WORKS (NEW)

24 The appropriation granted under the head "Public
25 Works (new)" in the fiscal year 1951 shall be available

1 for construction of a hospital as authorized by the Act of
2 October 25, 1949 (Public Law 389), in recognition of the
3 heroic services of the people of St. Lawrence and Lawn,
4 Newfoundland; and for this purpose the sum of \$375,000
5 is hereby transferred to said appropriation, from the appro-
6 priation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks".

7 FACILITIES

8 For expenses necessary for acquisition, construction, and
9 installation of production facilities and equipment, and test
10 facilities and equipment (other than those for research and
11 development), including the land necessary therefor, with-
12 out regard to sections 355 and 3734, Revised Statutes, such
13 amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy,
14 and approved by the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau
15 of the Budget, and said amounts shall be derived by transfer
16 from any appropriations available to the Department of the
17 Navy, during the fiscal year 1951, for procurement of equip-
18 ment for installation or use in private plants; *Provided*,
19 That the total amount so transferred shall not exceed
20 \$100,000,000.

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

22 For additional amounts for appropriations under the
23 Department of the Air Force, as follows:

24 "Construction of aircraft and related procurement",
25 \$2,777,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That the aircraft procurement program established
 2 under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, is
 3 increased by \$2,777,300,000;

4 "Special procurement", \$460,700,000;

5 "Acquisition and construction of real property, including
 6 construction authorized by law", \$169,700,000, to remain
 7 available until expended;

8 "Maintenance and operations", \$799,100,000;

9 "Military personnel requirements", \$307,000,000;

10 "Salaries and expenses, administration", \$21,600,000.

11 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

12 MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

13 For expenses necessary to enable the President to
 14 carry out an additional program of military assistance to
 15 friendly nations in the manner authorized in the Mu-
 16 tual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended,
 17 \$4,000,000,000, of which (a) \$3,504,000,000 shall be
 18 available for the purposes specified in Title I, including
 19 expenses, as authorized by section 408 (b), of administer-
 20 ing the provisions of said Act and Act of May 22, 1947
 21 (61 Stat. 103), as amended; (b) \$193,000,000 shall be
 22 available for the purposes specified in Title II; and (c)
 23 \$303,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified
 24 in Title III, including section 303 (a).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SEC. 101. That section of Title VI of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions, which relates to limits of cost of certain construction projects, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to expend out of the Army (military), Air Force, or Navy appropriations available for construction or maintenance such amounts as may be required for minor construction (except family quarters), extensions to existing structures, and improvements, at facilities of the Department concerned, but the cost of any project authorized under this section which is not otherwise authorized shall not exceed \$50,000, except that the limitation on the cost of any such project which is determined by the Secretary of Defense to be urgently required in the interests of national defense, shall not exceed \$200,000: *Provided*, That the cost limitations of this section shall not apply to the appropriations for 'Contingencies of the Army', 'Army National Guard', 'Organized Reserves', 'Military Construction, Army', 'Public Works', 'Contingencies of the Air Force', 'Acquisition and Construction of Real Property' and 'Alaska Communication System'."

SEC. 102. That section of Title VI of the Defense Ap-

1 appropriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions,
2 which relates to the use of proceeds from the sale of scrap
3 and salvage material, is hereby amended to read as follows:
4 “Not more than \$25,000,000 of the amounts received during
5 the current fiscal year by each of the Departments of the
6 Army, Navy, and Air Force as proceeds from the sale of
7 scrap or salvage materials, shall be available during the
8 current fiscal year for expenses of transportation, demilitari-
9 zation, and other preparation for sale or salvage of military
10 supplies, equipment, and matériel: *Provided*, That a report
11 of receipts and disbursements under this limitation shall be
12 made quarterly to the Committees on Appropriations of the
13 Congress.”

14 SEC. 103. Appropriations in this chapter shall be avail-
15 able for examination of estimates of appropriations in the
16 field; and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no
17 part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain
18 available until expended unless so provided in the appro-
19 priation concerned.

20 SEC. 104. The provisions of section 607 of the Federal
21 Employees' Pay Act of 1945, as amended and supplemented
22 (5 U. S. C. 947), shall not apply to the Department of
23 Defense.

24 SEC. 105. No funds appropriated in this or in any other
25 Act shall be available for the current fiscal year to pay for

1 the services or support of personnel enlisted under the pro-
2 visions of section 4 (g) of the Selective Service Act of 1948,
3 as amended.

4 CHAPTER X

5 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND 6 JUDGMENTS

7 For payment of claims for damages as settled and
8 determined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
9 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
10 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
11 by United States district courts and the United States Court
12 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 647,
13 81st Congress, \$34,339,115, together with such amounts
14 as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified
15 in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the
16 General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such
17 additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may
18 be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*,
19 That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until
20 it shall have become final and conclusive against the United
21 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by
23 law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever ap-
24 propriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty
25 days after the date of approval of this Act.

1 Current appropriations of the agency concerned shall be
2 available for payment of claims certified by the Comptroller
3 General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below,
4 from the following appropriations:

5 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

6 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

7 "Salaries and expenses, emergency", fiscal year 1942,
8 \$13.

9 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

11 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval person-
12 nel", fiscal year 1940, \$75.

13 "Fuel and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1944,
14 \$28,314.

15 CHAPTER XI

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 1101. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
19 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
20 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
21 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
22 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
23 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
24 who advocates, or is a member of an organization that
25 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United

1 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
2 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
3 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
4 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
5 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
6 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
7 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
8 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
9 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
10 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*
11 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the
12 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
13 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
14 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
15 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
16 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
17 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
18 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
19 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
20 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
21 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
22 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
23 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
24 *vided further*, That, as applicable to the Departments of
25 Agriculture and Interior, nothing in this section shall be

1 construed to require an affidavit from any person employed
2 for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving
3 the loss of human life or destruction of property, and the
4 payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons
5 from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such
6 emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated
7 by this section.

8 SEC. 1102. After September 1, 1950, and during the
9 fiscal year 1951:

10 (a) In making appointments in the government
11 service the Civil Service Commission shall make full
12 use of its authority to make temporary appointments in
13 order to prevent increases in the number of permanent
14 personnel and no employee in the classified civil service
15 promoted, transferred or appointed to a position of higher
16 grade shall be eligible, in the event of separation from
17 the service through reduction in force, to reinstatement
18 at a grade above the grade held by such employee on
19 September 1, 1950; and all reinstatements, transfers or
20 promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act
21 of 1949 shall be temporary and shall be made with the
22 condition and notice to the individual reinstated, trans-

1 ferred or promoted that the classification grade of the
2 position is subject to post-audit and correction by the
3 appropriate departmental or agency personnel office
4 or the Civil Service Commission;

5 (b) The names of all persons to be terminated
6 under reductions in force in the departments and agen-
7 cies of the Government shall be certified as eligible for
8 appointment to positions in agency programs deter-
9 mined by the President to be related directly to national
10 defense, if qualified, at not to exceed the grade and
11 salary last held in the terminating agency or depart-
12 ment; and

13 (c) The Department of Defense is authorized to
14 call on other departments or agencies for such addi-
15 tional personnel as it may require within the limits of
16 its funds.

17 This Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appro-
18 piation Act, 1951".

Passed the House of Representatives August 26, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 9526

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for
other purposes.

AUGUST 28 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

H. R. 9526

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 29 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, viz: Strike out section 1102 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

1 SEC. 1102. After September 1, 1950, and during the
2 fiscal year 1951:

3 (a) The names of all persons to be terminated under
4 reductions in force in the departments and agencies of the
5 Government shall be certified as eligible for appointment to
6 positions in agency programs determined by the Presi-
7 dent to be related directly to national defense, if qualified,
8 at not to exceed the grade and salary last held in the termi-
9 nating agency or department.

10 (b) The Department of Defense is authorized to call
11 on other departments or agencies for such additional person-
12 nel as it may require within the limits of its funds.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Johnston of South Carolina to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

August 29 (legislative day, July 20), 1950
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9526

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 30 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. STENNIS (for himself, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. NEELY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. KERR, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, and Mr. PEPPER) to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

1 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

2 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

3 For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions
4 of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20
5 U. S. C., 15), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20
6 U. S. C., 29), and section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931

1 (20 U. S. C., 30), \$3,457,240: *Provided*, That the appor-
 2 tionment to the States under the Vocational Education Act
 3 of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed
 4 \$23,300,000 for the current fiscal year.

81ST CONGRESS
 2D SESSION

H. R. 9526

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. STENNIS (for himself, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. NEELY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. KERR, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, and Mr. PERPER) to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 30 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
 ordered to be printed

Calendar No. 2571

81ST CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 2567

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

SEPTEMBER 13 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9526]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House..... \$16, 771, 356, 077

Amount added by Senate (net)..... 421, 174, 592

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 17, 192, 530, 669

Total estimates considered by the Senate (contained in H. Docs. Nos. 635, 640, 641, 643, 647, 655, 656, 657, 659, 660, 661, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 677, 686, 688, 689, 690, 692, and 695, and S. Docs. 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 226, 227, and 228)..... 17, 302, 658, 634

SUMMARY BY CHAPTERS

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended by the House and by the Senate committee in the bill

[Figures in parentheses not added in total]

Chapter	Department	Budget estimate	Amount recom- mended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
I	District of Columbia	(\$2,846,952)	(\$1,895,516)	(\$2,461,454)	(-\$385,498)	(+\$565,938)
II	Legislative branch	480,910	82,232,910	107,324,510	-156,400	+61,600
III	State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary	116,694,171	82,289,352	107,401,171	-9,233,000	+25,111,819
IV	Treasury-Post Office	53,647,700	47,730,000	51,948,700	-1,699,000	+4,218,700
V	Labor-Federal Security Agency	185,707,300	100,000	143,575,565	-42,131,735	+143,575,565
VI	Agriculture	26,100,000	100,000	24,600,000	-1,500,000	+24,500,000
VII	Interior	18,845,500	11,301,000	21,902,000	+3,056,500	+10,601,000
VIII	Independent offices	1,201,376,000	941,027,700	1,047,783,670	-153,592,330	+106,755,970
IX	Civil functions	21,900,000	11,400,000	11,400,000	-10,500,000	-----
X	Defense Establishment	11,642,906,000	11,642,906,000	11,736,094,000	+93,188,000	+93,188,000
XI	Foreign aid	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	4,012,500,000	+12,500,000	+12,500,000
XII	Claims and judgments	35,001,053	34,339,115	35,001,053	-----	+661,938
	Total	17,302,638,634	16,771,356,077	17,192,530,669	-110,127,965	+421,174,592

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Chapter I—District of Columbia

District of Columbia (out of revenues of the District of Columbia):

Office of Civil Defense-----\$260, 000

The committee recommends that the amount proposed by the House be increased from \$30,000 to \$290,000, the estimate, in order that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may carry out the provisions of the act of August 11, 1950 (Public Law 686).

The committee also recommends the following language amendment to permit the employment of expert consultants as needed:

and including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a)

Office of Administrator of Rent Control-----38, 100

The committee recommends that \$113,100, the estimate, be appropriated instead of \$75,000, the amount proposed by the House, or an increase of \$38,100. The sum recommended is to provide \$75,000 for salaries, \$34,000 for terminal leave payments only, and the balance, \$4,100 for other obligations, for the 7-month period from July 1, 1950, to January 31, 1951.

Health Department:

Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)-----18, 000

The committee recommends the additional appropriation of \$18,000, as requested in supplemental estimate, H. Doc. 692, to permit the employment of ease workers for 9 months of the current fiscal year and considered vitally needed to screen the eligible as well as the ineligible patients applying for treatment at municipal expense.

Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital--71, 000

The committee recommends the additional appropriation of \$71,000, as requested in supplemental estimate, H. Doc. 692, to permit the employment of an adequate staff and the procurement of supplies, materials, and equipment needed in the expansion of the outpatient clinic at Gallinger Hospital.

Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital-----68, 500

The committee recommends approval of \$68,500, the supplemental estimate contained in H. Doc. 640, which was disapproved by the House. Testimony presented to the committee justifies the emergent need for the sum to provide major repairs, alterations, and improvements, including the replacement of a boiler, and the purchase of other replacing equipment necessary to rehabilitate the Tuberculosis Hospital located at Fourteenth and Upshur Sts., NW.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

District of Columbia—Continued

Public Welfare: Day-care centers	\$70, 000
<p>The committee recommends the additional sum of \$70,000 to provide the full budget estimate of \$100,000, as requested in H. Doc. 667, and authorized by Public Law 588, approved June 30, 1950. Accordingly, the committee recommends the deletion of the language inserted by the House, as follows:</p> <p>For all expenses necessary to liquidate the system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia by October 1, 1950, including personal services, \$30,000.</p> <p>and the insertion of the following in lieu thereof:</p> <p><i>For all expenses necessary to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1951, including personal services, \$100,000.</i></p>	
National Capital Parks	40, 000
<p>The committee has approved the additional sum of \$40,000 requested in supplemental estimate, H. Doc. 692 to cover the costs of additional United States Park Police, and other related obligations resulting from the enactment of the so-called 5-day week bill, Public Law 693, approved August 15, 1950.</p>	
Audited claims	306
Judgments	32
Total, District of Columbia	565, 938

Chapter II—Legislative Branch

Legislative branch:

Senate:

Clerical assistance to Senators:

It is recommended by the Committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1951, is made available for the employment of an additional clerk at the basic rate of \$1,500 per annum by each Senator from the State of Alabama, the population of said State having exceeded three million inhabitants.

Stationery for Senators	\$29, 100
-------------------------------	-----------

House of Representatives:

Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives	12, 500
---	---------

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Legislative branch—Continued

Architect of the Capitol:

Completion of Rotunda Frieze, Capitol Building---	\$20, 000
---	-----------

To carry out the provisions of Public Law 703, 81st Cong., the committee recommends the inclusion of the following paragraph:

Completion of Rotunda Frieze, Capitol Building: For carrying into effect the provisions of Public Law 703, Eighty-first Congress, approved August 17, 1950, entitled "Joint resolution to provide for the utilization of the unfinished portion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol to portray (1) the Civil War, (2) the Spanish-American War, and (3) the birth of aviation in the United States", \$20,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol, as contracting and executive officer, under the direction, advice, and approval of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Total legislative branch-----	61, 600
-------------------------------	---------

Chapter III—Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary

Department of State:

American sections, international commissions-----	\$105, 669
---	------------

The committee has approved and recommends to the Senate an appropriation of \$105,669 for United States participation in the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. The language recommended in the bill is as follows:

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions", \$105,669, and this appropriation shall also be available for expenses of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:

The committee considered the request of the Department of State and the Economic Cooperation Administration for an appropriation of \$3,500,000 for personal property losses resulting from emergency evacuations. The House approved an appropriation of \$675,000 for "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services" for use in making advance payments to State Department citizen employees. The House report stated it was the judgment of the House committee that advances on claims of ECA personnel should be handled out of ECA appropriations.

The committee is in agreement with the recommendation of the House of an appropriation of \$675,000 for use by the Department of State in making advances to its employees. With respect to ECA employees, the committee is of the opinion that ECA has authority to make advances to its employees out of the funds heretofore appropriated

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Department of State—Continued

for ECA. Advances made by ECA are to be made in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Department of State for its use in making advances in order to assure equity and uniformity.

International Information and Educational Activities---

\$14, 956, 150

The budget estimate for the supplemental International Information and Educational program is in the amount of \$97,212,000 consisting of \$82,000,000 in appropriated funds and authority to use \$15,212,000 of counterpart funds. The House approved an appropriation of \$62,655,850, together with authority to use counterpart funds amounting to \$15,212,000 or a total of \$77,867,850. The committee recommends to the Senate approval of the full amount of the budget estimate of \$97,212,000 or an increase of \$19,344,150 over the House bill. The committee was advised that the Department may be able to use \$19,600,000 in counterpart funds instead of the amount of \$15,212,000 originally estimated. In view of this information, the committee is recommending an appropriation of \$77,612,000 and authority to use \$19,600,000 in counterpart funds.

The committee recommends to the Senate the deletion of the following language which was included in the budget estimate and agreed to by the House:

without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State

Section 355 of the Revised Statutes provides that funds cannot be expended for land until a written opinion of the Attorney General has been given in favor of validity of title. The committee can see no valid reason for waiving this section of law. The Department of Justice has a division which handles matters of this kind, which division is in a position to render opinions promptly.

Total increase, Department of State-----

15, 061, 819

Department of Justice:

Federal Bureau of Investigation-----

6, 000, 000

The committee considered a supplemental budget estimate in the amount of \$6,000,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and recommends its approval in full. The language recommended by the committee is as follows:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$6,000,000, including the purchase of two hundred additional passenger motor vehicles.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Department of Commerce:

Land Acquisition, Additional Washington Airport----- \$2, 150, 000

The committee considered a supplemental budget estimate in the amount of \$2,150,000 for the construction of an additional airport within or in the vicinity of the District of Columbia. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,150,000, the full amount of the budget estimate. The language recommended by the committee is as follows:

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL
WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For expenses for the acquisition of land, interests therein and appurtenances thereto, for the site and appurtenant facilities, for an additional public airport within or in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by Public Law 762 of the Eighty-first Congress, approved September 7, 1950, to remain available until expended, \$2,150,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in connection therewith, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

National Bureau of Standards:

Construction of laboratories----- 1, 900, 000

The General Appropriation Act, 1951, provided in cash appropriations and contract authority a total of \$1,900,000 for the construction of a guided missile laboratory. The committee has been advised that the hospital at Corona, California, is to be declared surplus by the Department of the Navy and the hospital building is not desired by the Veterans' Administration. The committee was also advised that the Bureau of Standards desired to use the hospital at Corona for its guided missile laboratory. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,900,000 for modification and improvements to existing buildings and facilities at Corona, Calif. The appropriation recommended by the committee is in lieu of the appropriation for the construction of a laboratory contained in the General Appropriation Act for 1951. The hospital building at Corona is not to be used as a guided missile laboratory building nor is the building to be transferred to the Bureau of Standards unless the Administrator of the General Services Administration feels the best interests of the Government would be served by such use and transfer. The language recommended by the committee is as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Department of Commerce—Continued

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES

For an additional amount to carry out the purpose of the appropriation "Construction of Laboratories" provided in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, \$1,900,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this additional appropriation shall be in lieu of the amount appropriated and of the contract authorization for construction of a guided missile laboratory contained in the afore-mentioned Act: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for modification and improvements to existing buildings and facilities at Corona, California, and such other expenses as may be necessary in relocating the National Bureau of Standards guided missile laboratory: Provided further, That upon this property being declared surplus by the Department of the Navy and its transfer and use being approved by the General Services Administrator, the Department of Commerce shall take full legal title thereto without reimbursement therefor.

Maritime Activities:

The committee recommends that the following language be inserted in the bill:

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

The appropriation and contract authority made available for "Ship construction" by the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be available for the purchase or requisition of vessels under authority now or hereafter vested in the Secretary of Commerce.

Total increase, Department of Commerce---	\$4, 050, 000
---	---------------

The Judiciary:

Other courts and services:

The committee recommends the following language be included in the bill:

THE JUDICIARY

OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

The appropriation under this head in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be available for payment of the salary of the judge of the district court of Guam as authorized by the Act approved August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630).

Total increase, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary-----	25, 111, 819
--	--------------

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter IV—Treasury and Post Office Departments

Treasury Department:

Bureau of Accounts: Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement-----	\$355, 000
Office of the Treasurer: Salaries and expenses-----	27, 000
Bureau of Internal Revenue: Salaries and expenses-----	3, 760, 000

The committee recommends approval of these added sums which were requested in supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 216, to permit the employment of additional personnel and to cover the costs of other obligations all essential in the discharge of the Department's responsibilities under the Social Security Act amendments of 1950, Public Law 734, approved Aug. 28, 1950. Sec. 201 (f) (1) of such act also provides for payment into the Treasury of trust fund moneys necessary to reimburse the Treasury costs for administration of titles II and VIII of this act and subch. E of ch. 1 and subch. A of ch. 9 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Secret Service Division: Salaries and expenses-----	76, 700
---	---------

The committee has approved the additional sum requested in supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 216, to cover costs for additional personnel and travel obligations relating to the protection of the President and his immediate family. The recommended amendment is as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1951, for "Salaries and expenses", Secret Service Division, \$76,700; and the limitation under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1951, on the purchase of passenger motor vehicles, is increased from "fifteen" to "twenty-one".

Total, Treasury Department-----	4, 218, 700
---------------------------------	-------------

Post Office Department:

The committee recommends deletion of the following general provision relating to the withdrawal of general funds of the Treasury:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Hereafter, none of the funds appropriated to the Post Office Department from the general fund of the Treasury shall be withdrawn from the Treasury until the Postmaster General shall certify in writing that he has requested the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the establishment of such rate increases or other reformatations (in addition to any specific increases or other reformatations heretofore or hereafter authorized or prescribed by law), pursuant to the provisions of section 207 of the Act of February 28, 1925, as amended (39 U. S. C. 247), as may be necessary to insure the receipt of revenue from fourth class mail service sufficient to pay the cost of such service: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not be construed to require any increase in the postage rate, established by the Act of April 15,

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Post Office Department—Continued

1937 (39 U. S. C. 293c), for publications or records furnished to a blind person.

The committee agrees with the House in the objectives to be reached by the language contained in the general provision affecting postal rates of fourth-class mail. It feels however that the Postmaster General should not file the petition with the Interstate Commission until such time as the Department's arguments have been heard and the decision rendered by the Commission in the petition of the railroads for a 95-percent increase in mail-pay rates, rather than to approve the procedure required by the House provision which would compel the Postmaster General to immediately file the postal-rate petition and later file an amendment after decision had been handed down in the Railroad Rate case.

Chapter V—Labor Department and Federal Security Agency

Federal Security Agency:

Office of Education:

Promotion and further development of vocational education-----

\$3, 457, 240

The committee recommends an additional amount for the so-called George-Barden funds, which if allowed would provide for fiscal year 1951 the full budget estimate. Provision is inserted in the language of this amendment to make available funds for the Virgin Islands, as authorized in Public Law 462, 81st Cong.

Salaries and expenses-----

1, 012, 000

This increase for salaries and expenses, Office of Education, is provided for in two amendments, one granting \$347,000 to be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7940, 81st Cong.; and the other granting \$665,000 to be available only upon enactment into law of S. 2317, 81st Cong. H. R. 7940 would authorize payments to local educational agencies which are overburdened by reason of Federal activities which result in a loss of tax revenue to those agencies. S. 2317 would authorize grants for the purpose of surveying school needs and for emergency school construction.

Payments to school districts-----

23, 000, 000

The committee recommends this amount, to be available only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 7940.

Grants for surveys and school construction-----

24, 500, 000

The committee recommends this amount, to be available only upon the enactment into law of S. 2317.

Public Health Service:

National Institutes of Health, operating expenses--

3, 000, 000

The committee recommends funds for the organization of the two institutes created by Public Law 692, 81st Cong., approved Aug. 15, 1950, the National Institute of Arthritis, Rheumatism, and Metabolic Diseases and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Federal Security Agency—Continued

Social Security Administration:

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance----- (\$14, 500, 000)

The budget estimate for these funds, to be derived by transfer from the OASI trust fund, was in the amount of \$17,750,000. The committee has disallowed the funds sought for converting establishment data records to revised industrial classification of nonmanufacturing industries for the reason that a similar request had been denied by the Congress in consideration of the general bill. The limitation on the amount available for dues or fees for library membership was increased to \$594 to permit payment of 10 additional library memberships.

Grants to States for public assistance----- 80, 000, 000

In approving recommendation for this amount the committee disallowed \$25,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 sought for grants under title XIV of the Social Security Act amendments of 1950, and felt that the additional reduction from the estimate could be borne by the expected savings in this program to result from the liberalized benefits under the OASI program.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance----- 250, 000

The committee recommends for this item \$40,000 under the budget estimate. The record of the Bureau of Public Assistance in maintaining its administrative costs at such a small proportion of its grant program is an enviable one and the committee is fully cognizant of this record. It is felt that the Bureau can assume its additional duties with the amount recommended.

Grants to States for maternal and child welfare, Children's Bureau----- 8, 250, 000

The committee recommends \$3,000,000 less than the budget estimate, which was based on additional authorization for fiscal year 1951 of \$15,000,000. It was not believed that the States could immediately avail themselves of the additional funds but that extensive plans and preparation would be required. The estimate by the Children's Bureau for additional funds for salaries and expenses is disallowed in its entirety.

Social Security Administration:

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner:

Appropriation----- 20, 000

Transfer from OASI trust fund----- (10, 000)

The committee recommendation will provide funds for the additional responsibility budgeted for the activity, direction, and coordination of the social-security program. The request for this activity was in the amount of \$30,922, and the committee has rounded off the request to the even thousand figure. The committee has not approved the additional 9 positions sought for the appraisal and development of the social security program, ad-

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Federal Security Agency—Continued

monishing the Commissioner to assume the additional work incumbent upon his office by reason of the Social Security Act amendments of 1950 through a more judicious use of present personnel.

Office of the Administrator:

Salaries, Office of the Administrator:

Appropriation-----	\$32, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund-----	(24, 000)

The committee recommendation will provide \$46,000 for field services and States relations, excluding the merit system services, and \$10,000 for administrative services for which unit provision is made for an employment officer and assistant budget officer.

The Administrator had plead the urgent need of a security officer, for which the committee has provided no additional funds, but directs the Administrator to utilize from the large number of assistants to the Administrator, or from the public relations or congressional liaison personnel an employee for this purpose to be paid out of funds already appropriated. The same admonition is directed at program coordination for which 8 new employees were requested, and for which no funds are approved.

Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations-----

Appropriation-----	8, 500
Transfer from OASI trust fund-----	(26, 000)

The committee recommendation is \$16,900 less than the appropriation estimate and \$52,600 less than the transfer estimate. The committee has disallowed a substantial portion of the new positions sought and it is believed that the amount recommended will enable the Agency to provide the necessary equipment and other objects for the personnel which can be added.

Salaries, Office of the General Counsel:

Appropriation-----	\$45, 825
Transfer from OASI trust fund-----	(61, 845)

The appropriation recommendation is contained in 2 items, one of which for \$25,000 is to be available only upon the enactment of S. 2317, 81st Cong.

The other, for \$20,825 direct appropriation, and for the transfer of \$61,845 from OASI trust fund, will provide 13 attorneys and 8 clerks for the OASI; 2 attorneys and 1 clerk for the work of Bureau of Public Assistance; and 2 attorneys and 1 clerk for the work of the Office of Education.

Total appropriations-----	143, 575, 565
Total transfer from OASI trust fund-----	14, 621, 845

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter VI—Department of Agriculture

Department of Agriculture:

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Research facilities-----

\$24, 500, 000

The committee recommends \$24,500,000 to provide the full amount of the estimate in H. Doc. 640 for the construction of a laboratory for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases in order to meet the situation which the committee is advised confronts American livestock interests by providing assurance of the intensive research effort necessary to deal with such diseases.

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

*BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY**RESEARCH FACILITIES*

For acquisition of sites, completion of plans and specifications, construction of laboratory buildings and related buildings and facilities, and purchase of necessary equipment for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U. S. C. 113a), and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$24,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1954.

Chapter VII—Department of the Interior

Department of the Interior:

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, Oklahoma-----

\$10, 500

The committee has approved and recommends to the Senate the adoption of the following language:

For an additional amount for "Payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, Oklahoma", \$10,500, for defraying the expenses, including printing and binding, of making per capita payments authorized by the Acts of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483), and June 24, 1948 (Public Law 754, Eightieth Congress).

Bureau of Reclamation:

General investigations-----

50, 000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$50,000 for general investigations to be used in connection with the Weber Basin project, Utah.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Department of the Interior—Continued

National Park Service:

Management and protection-----	\$40, 000
--------------------------------	-----------

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$40,000 to put into effect on Oct. 16, 1950, the 5-day week for U. S. Park Police, provided for in Public Law 693, approved Aug. 15, 1950.

Construction-----	3, 000, 000
-------------------	-------------

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the liquidation of contracts which will be entered into for construction of the Washington-Baltimore Parkway.

Construction-----	500
-------------------	-----

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$500 to the Department of the Interior for the purpose of installing a bronze and stone monument at the grave site of Constantino Brumidi in Glenwood Cemetery, District of Columbia.

Territories and island possessions:

Construction of roads, Alaska-----	7, 500, 000
------------------------------------	-------------

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,500,000 to cover the cost of reconstruction of the forest road from Seward to mile 58, Territory of Alaska.

Total increase, Department of the Interior---	10, 601, 000
---	--------------

Chapter VIII—Executive and Independent Offices

Funds appropriated to the President:

Expenses of defense production-----	\$60, 000, 000
-------------------------------------	----------------

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full budget estimate in S. Doc. No. 214 for funds to carry out the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE
PRESIDENT

EXPENSES OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774, approved September 8, 1950), including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); rents in the District of Columbia; payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; employment of aliens; exchange and advance of funds without regard to sections 3648 and 3651 of the Revised Statutes; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$60,000,000: Provided, That the authorizations, limitations, or restrictions, governing the availability of funds for administrative expenses of Government

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Funds appropriated to the President—Continued

corporations and other agencies, for the current fiscal year, are hereby waived to such extent as may be determined by the President to be necessary in order for such corporations or agencies to carry out their assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

Civil Service Commission, salaries and expenses----

\$1, 000, 000

The committee recommends an additional amount of \$1,000,000 for loyalty checks and related work required by taking additional civilian employees into the service, instead of \$1,860,000 as requested for this purpose in S. Doc. No. 212. The committee is of the opinion that a large number of the personnel to be employed will be transferred or reinstated from the personnel reductions required by sec. 1214 of the General Appropriations Act, 1951, or acquired from other agencies, thus requiring no additional investigations for loyalty and other record purposes.

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," Civil Service Commission, \$1,000,000; and the limitation imposed by section 103 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, on the amount available for travel expenses under this head, is increased from "\$438,013" to "\$466,000".

Displaced Persons Commission.

In order to save Government money, avoid waste of resources and speed up the work of the Commission, as well as to make specific the authority to use funds for authorized loans, the committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

Funds appropriated for the expenses of the Displaced Persons Commission shall be available for use in connection with agreements with international agencies for the use of their transportation and other facilities for the transfer of persons as provided for in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, and the Commission may make payment in advance or by reimbursement for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering assistance to the Commission in carrying out the provisions of such Act.

Funds appropriated for the expenses of the Commission shall be available for loans as provided in section 14 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended.

General Services Administration:

Acquisition of land, District of Columbia-----

25, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the estimate of \$525,000 requested in H. Doc. No. 640 as required for the acquisition of land adjacent to the Blair and Blair-Lee Houses.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

General Services Administration—Continued

Strategic and critical materials:

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available for the reactivation of industrial plants be increased from \$6,000,000 to \$14,000,000.

Emergency operating expenses-----

\$15,740,000

The committee recommends the amount of \$12,740,000 to provide for meeting emergency needs and for accommodating additional employees required in connection with expanded activities of defense and immediately related agencies in the field, instead of \$13,740,000 as requested in S. Doc. No. 213. In addition, the committee recommends \$3,000,000 to provide space for additional employees required in the District of Columbia in connection with expanded activities of defense and immediately related agencies.

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary emergency expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection, and repair of public buildings and grounds to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; including printing and binding; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; furnishings and equipment; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed, \$15,740,000.

National Science Foundation, salaries and expenses--

225,000

The committee recommends \$225,000 for the establishment of the National Science Foundation authorized by the act of May 10, 1950, instead of \$475,000 as requested by the supplemental estimate in H. Doc. No. 640.

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, including personal services in the District of Columbia; pur-

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

National Science Foundation, salaries and expenses—
Continued

chase of one passenger motor vehicle; printing and binding; payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); and a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), \$475,000.

Selective Service System, salaries and expenses----- \$1, 115, 970

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the estimate of \$20,476,000 for the continuation of the Selective Service System provided by Public Law 599. With the \$4,954,000 provided in the General Appropriation Act, the total amount provided for 1951 is \$25,430,000.

The committee recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

not to exceed \$50,000 for travel expenses of employees attached to National Headquarters not to exceed \$400,000 for travel expenses of employees attached to State Headquarters;

The committee further recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply with respect to appropriations for funds available to the Selective Service System for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951

Tennessee Valley Authority----- 28, 500, 000

The additional amount recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the estimate as requested in S. Doc. 208, in order to add to the capacity of certain power projects now under way and to accelerate construction schedules for essential facilities to meet increasing power requirements, as well as to expedite construction of transmission facilities required for revised load schedules at Oak Ridge.

The committee recommends that the administrative expense limitation be increased from \$4,026,000 to \$4,250,000.

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the bill:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For an additional amount for "Tennessee Valley Authority," \$28,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount of the funds made available by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, for administrative and general expenses of the corporation for the fiscal year 1951, is increased from "\$4,026,000" to "\$4,250,000."

Veterans' Administration:

Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans. 150, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total amount of \$450,000 for making payments for the procurement of automobiles for disabled veterans.

Total, Independent Offices----- 106, 755, 970

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter IX—Civil Functions, Department of the Army

Department of the Army—Civil functions:

Corps of Engineers:

Flood control, general:

The House allowed an appropriation of \$2,900,000 for initiating construction of Albeni Falls Reservoir, Idaho. The committee was advised that construction of this reservoir will result in the flooding of a large number of acres of productive land. The committee approves the appropriation recommended by the House but desires to call to the attention of the engineers the problem involved in this construction and to instruct the engineers to make every effort to reduce the flooding of land to a minimum.

Chapter X—Defense

Department of the Army:

Quartermaster Service, Army:

Clothing and equipage:

The committee recommends that after the amount the following language be inserted:

, and in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts may be made for the purchase of 100,000,000 pounds of raw wool for use of all the armed services

The committee has taken this action in view of the drastic need for an adequate supply of wool. At the present time there is no stockpile of wool, no reserve of wool, and no reserve of woolen fabrics, despite the fact that wool is a strategic and critical material. By its action the committee hopes to provide a reserve supply of material to clothe properly the men who may be called into our Armed Forces during the present emergency.

Medical and Hospital Department-----

\$17, 904, 000

The committee recommends that the following be deleted:

\$11,446,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to transfer to this item from any other item herein for the Department of the Army where surplus funds may be available not to exceed \$15,700,000 to be used for the same purpose, and for the same time period, as in the regular appropriation for this item and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

\$29,350,000

Expediting production:

The paragraph appropriating funds to the Department of the Army for expediting production as agreed to by the House includes language authorizing the Secretary to waive secs. 1136 and 355 of the Revised Statutes. Secs. 355 and 1136 provide that funds cannot be expended for land until a written opinion of the Attorney General has been given in favor of validity of title. The committee recommends deletion of the following:

Revised Statutes 1136, 355, and 3734, as amended,

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Department of the Army—Continued

and insertion of the following language in lieu thereof:

Section 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and to section 1136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (except provisions thereof relating to title approval),

so that the paragraph would read:

To enable the Secretary of the Army, without reference to section 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and to section 1136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (except provisions thereof relating to title approval), to expedite the production of equipment and supplies * * *

The committee also approves the insertion of the following section under general provisions of the Department of Defense:

SEC. 106. Property acquired by purchase, donation, or other means of transfer may be occupied, used, and improved for the purposes of this chapter prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

Department of the Navy:

Construction of ships:

The committee recommends that the limitation under this head be increased to \$163,450,000 to agree with the appropriation recommended. This is an increase in the limitation of \$3,450,000.

Increase and replacement of naval vessels:

Construction and machinery-----

\$40, 000, 000

The committee recommends this amount be appropriated for the liquidation of obligations incurred under authority heretofore granted.

Medical care-----

10, 284, 000

The committee recommends that the following be deleted:

\$16,431,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to this item from any other item herein for the Department of the Navy where surplus funds may be available not to exceed \$15,189,000 to be used for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as in the regular appropriation for this item

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:
\$26,715,000

Ordnance for new construction:

The committee recommends that the limitation under this head be decreased to \$21,550,000 to agree with the appropriation recommended. This is a decrease in the limitation of \$3,450,000.

Service-wide operations:

The committee recommends the following language be included in the bill:

Section 201 of the Act of August 25, 1941 (55 Stat. 681), is hereby amended by adding a proviso at the end thereof as follows: "Provided, That a commissioned officer on the active list of the Navy, not below the rank or grade of rear admiral, appointed as Deputy Comptroller of the Navy, pursuant to section 402 (b) of the National Security Act Amendments of 1949, shall, while so serving,

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Department of the Navy—Continued

if not otherwise entitled to a higher rank, pay and allowances, be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of rear admiral, upper half: Provided further, That a commissioned officer on the active list of the Army not below the grade of colonel, assigned as special assistant to the Comptroller, Department of Defense, shall, while so serving, if not otherwise entitled to a higher grade, pay and allowances, be considered to hold the grade of brigadier general for all purposes and shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of that grade."

Facilities:

The language recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and agreed to by the House for "Facilities, Department of the Navy" included a provision waiving sec. 355 of the Revised Statutes for the purpose of this appropriation. Sec. 355 provides that funds cannot be expended for land until a written opinion of the Attorney General has been given in favor of validity of title. The committee recommends that the language waiving sec. 355 of the Revised Statutes be deleted from the bill.

Department of the Air Force:

Acquisition and construction of real property-----

\$25, 000, 000

The committee recommends this amount, contingent upon the enactment into law of either H. R. 9612 or S. 4118, 81st Cong., with the following language:

For an additional amount, subject to the enactment into law of H. R. 9612, or S. 4118, Eighty-first Congress, for "Acquisition and construction of real property", to enable the Secretary of the Air Force, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to carry out the purposes of the Air Engineering Development Center Act of 1949, Public Law 415, Eighty-first Congress, as amended, \$25,000,000, to be available until expended, and in addition thereto, the Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of H. R. 9612, or S. 4118, in an amount not to exceed \$32,500,000.

General provisions:

Sec. 107.

The committee recommends that the following new section be added to the general provisions:

SEC. 107. Appropriations available during the fiscal years 1950 and 1951 for the pay and allowances of midshipmen appointed under paragraph (b) of section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1058), as amended (34 U. S. C. 1020b), shall be available for a 50 per centum increase of the pay of such midshipmen while in flight training or on other flight duty.

Sec. 108.

The committee recommends that the following section be added to the general provisions:

SEC. 108. Funds appropriated under the head "Civil engineering" in this, or any other Act, for the fiscal year 1951 shall be available in an amount

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

General provisions—Continued

not to exceed \$3,000,000, for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for additional, as well as for replacement, requirements.

Total increase, Department of Defense-----	\$93, 188, 000
--	----------------

Chapter XI—Foreign Aid

International children's welfare work-----	\$12, 500, 000
--	----------------

The committee recommends the following paragraph be added to the bill:

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S WELFARE WORK

To enable the President during the fiscal year 1951 to carry out the provisions of title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (Public Law 535, approved June 5, 1950), relating to international children's welfare work, \$12,500,000.

International development:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 414 of the Act for International Development (title IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1950, Public Law 535, Eighty-first Congress, approved June 5, 1950), present employees of the Government may be assigned to duties under that Act and the funds appropriated for the purposes of that Act by Public Law 759, shall be available to pay the salaries and expenses of such employees pending investigations of such employees by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and reports thereon to the Secretary of State for the period of not to exceed three months from the date of the enactment of this Act.

Sec. 414 of title IV (the Point Four title) of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950, requires persons working in the Point IV program to be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation but permits present employees of the Government to be assigned to the program for a period of 3 months from the date of enactment of the law. This leeway was intended to permit the program to get under way, while FBI investigations were being made.

The 3-month period provided by sec. 414 expired on Sept. 5 and funds to carry out the program did not become available until Sept. 6. Delays in getting the program under way necessitate the extension of the time in which the FBI investigations are to be made.

Chapter XII—Claims for Damages, Audited Claims, and Judgments

Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments-----	\$661, 938
--	------------

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Chapter XIII—General Provisions

SECTION 1112

It is recommended by the committee that the following sec. 1102 (a) be stricken from the bill:

(a) In making appointments in the government service the Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to make temporary appointments in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel and no employee in the classified civil service promoted, transferred or appointed to a position of higher grade shall be eligible, in the event of separation from the service through reduction in force, to reinstatement at a grade above the grade held by such employee on September 1, 1950; and all reinstatements, transfers or promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be temporary and shall be made with the condition and notice to the individual reinstated, transferred or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission;

The committee has recommended the deletion of this paragraph because it feels that the objectives of the section insofar as temporary appointments are concerned can be met under authority now vested in the Civil Service Commission. As to reinstatements, transfers or promotions it is the belief of the committee that the paragraph as now written is too rigid and inflexible.

SECTION 1303

It is recommended by the committee that the following new section be added to the bill:

Sec. 1303. When determined by the President to be necessary, the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply, during the current fiscal year, to any appropriations, funds, or contract authorizations, available to the executive departments for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 9, 1950 (Public Law 679); and for the purposes of said Act of August 9, 1950, the Secretary of the Treasury may, during the current fiscal year, transfer such amounts as may be necessary from appropriations to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses", fiscal year 1951, to appropriations to the Coast Guard for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", and the limitation on number of aircraft on hand at one time, provided in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply with respect to said Act of August 9, 1950.

This section is necessary to carry out the President's recommendation with respect to the provision of funds necessary for carrying out the port security program under the act of Aug. 9, 1950, the so-called Magnuson Act (Public Law 679, 81st Cong.).

Total increase	-----	\$421, 174, 592
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	-----	17, 192, 530, 669

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND OF THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THIS BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (OUT OF DISTRICT REVENUES NOT INCLUDED IN TABULATION OF BILL TOTAL)					
640	General administration: Executive office.....	\$6,000	\$5,500	\$5,500	—\$500	-----
640	Office of Civil Defense.....	290,000	30,000	290,000	-----	+\$260,000
640	Regulatory agencies: Office of Administrator of Rent Control.....	113,100	75,000	113,100	-----	+38,100
640	Public schools: Capital outlay, construction.....	1,500,000	2,460,000	2,460,000	—40,000	-----
640	Educational Agency for Surplus Property: Working capital fund.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	-----	-----
667	Metropolitan Police.....	646,000	600,000	600,000	—46,000	-----
640	Recreation Department: Working capital fund.....	3,275,000	-----	-----	—275,000	-----
640	Courts: United States Courts (1949).....	149,727	148,729	148,729	—998	-----
640, 692	Health Department:					
	Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals).....	18,000	-----	18,000	-----	+18,000
	Operating expenses, Gallinger Hospital.....	71,000	-----	71,000	-----	+71,000
	Capital outlay, Gallinger Hospital.....	68,500	-----	68,500	-----	+68,500
640	Department of Corrections: Operating expenses.....	64,500	60,000	60,000	—4,500	-----
667	Public Welfare.....	100,000	30,000	100,000	-----	+70,000

¹ And \$780,000 contract authority.

² And \$717,600 contract authority.

³ Estimate withdrawn by Commissioners.

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (OUT OF DISTRICT REVENUES NOT INCLUDED IN TABULATION OF BILL TOTAL)—Continued					
640	Public works:					
	Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings.....	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	—\$5,000	
640	Department of Inspections.....	9,000	9,000	9,000		
692	Pay increases, wage-scale employees.....	325,000	320,000	320,000	—5,000	
	National Capital Parks.....	40,000		40,000		+\$40,000
667	National Zoological Park.....	71,500	63,000	63,000	—8,500	
640	Settlement of claims and suits.....	7,480	7,480	7,480		
640, 692	Audited Claims.....	60,942	60,636	60,942		+306
667, 692	Judgments.....	1,203	1,171	1,203		+32
	Total, District of Columbia (chapter I).....	2,846,952	1,895,516	2,461,454	—385,498	+565,958

H. Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SENATE					
	Contingent expenses of the Senate: Stationery.....			\$29, 100	+\$29, 100	+\$29, 100
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
686	Salaries officers and employees, Office of the Clerk.....	\$5, 910	\$5, 910	5, 910		
	Contingent expenses of the House:					
640	Special and select committees (1950).....	50, 000	30, 000	30, 000	-20, 000	
643	Miscellaneous items (1950).....	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000		
695	Miscellaneous items (1951).....	215, 000	215, 000	215, 000		
	Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives.....			12, 500	+12, 500	+12, 500
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
640	Capitol Buildings and Grounds:					
	Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building (1950).....	(1)	(1)	(1)		
695	House Office Buildings.....	2, 000	2, 000	2, 000		
S. 223	Completion of Rotunda Frieze, Capitol Building.....	20, 000		20, 000		+20, 000
640	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
	Salaries, Library proper.....	78, 000			-78, 000	
	General increase of the Library.....	100, 000			-100, 000	
	Total, legislative branch (ch. II).....	480, 910	262, 910	324, 510	-156, 400	+61, 600

1 \$200 to be derived by transfer from Capitol Buildings, 1950.

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
640	Salaries and expenses.....	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000		
688	American sections, international commissions.....	105,669		105,669		+\$105,669
641	International information and educational activities.....	\$2,000,000	62,655,850	177,612,000	-\$4,388,000	+14,956,150
688	Personal property losses resulting from emergency evacuations.....	3,500,000			-3,500,000	
	Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....		675,000	675,000	+675,000	
	Total, Department of State.....	86,405,669	64,130,850	79,192,689	-7,213,000	+15,061,819
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
S. 222	Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses.....	6,000,000		6,000,000		+6,000,000
640	Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses.....	3,980,000			-3,980,000	
	Total Department of Justice.....	9,980,000		6,000,000	-3,980,000	+6,000,000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
640	Civil Aeronautics Administration:					
	Claims, Federal Airport Act.....	158,502	158,502	158,502		
	Land acquisition, additional Washington airport.....	2,150,000		2,150,000		+2,150,000
S. 206	National Bureau of Standards: Construction.....			1,900,000	+1,900,000	+1,900,000
668	Maritime Activities: Repair of reserve fleet vessels.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000		
640	Vessel operating functions.....	(2)	(3)			
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	20,308,502	18,158,502	22,203,502	+1,900,000	+4,050,000
	Total, State, Justice, Commerce (ch. III).....	116,694,171	82,289,352	107,401,171	-9,293,000	+25,111,819

TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
S. 216	Bureau of Accounts: Division of Disbursement.....	355,000	355,000	+355,000
S. 216	Office of Treasurer: Salaries and expenses.....	27,000	27,000	+27,000
672	Bureau of Public Debt: Distinctive paper.....	575,000	575,000	
S. 216	Bureau of Internal Revenue: Salaries and expenses.....	4 3,760,000	4 3,760,000	+3,760,000
672	Bureau of Engraving and Printing: Salaries and expenses.....	2,800,000	2,000,000	-800,000
	Secret Service Division:			
S. 216	Salaries and expenses.....	76,700	76,700	+76,700
689	White House Police.....	55,000	55,000	
	Total, Treasury Department.....	7,648,700	2,630,000	-800,000
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (Out of the postal revenues)				
659	General administration.....	148,000	100,000	-48,000
659	Postal operations.....	7,172,000	7,000,000	-172,000
659	Transportation of mail.....	38,679,000	38,000,000	-679,000
	Total, Post Office Department.....	45,999,000	45,100,000	-899,000
	Total, Treasury, Post Office (ch. IV).....	53,647,700	47,730,000	-1,699,000
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY				
	Office of Education:			
	Vocational education, promotion and further development of.....		3,457,240	+3,457,240
S. 221	Salaries and expenses (H. R. 7940).....	347,000	347,000	+347,000
S. 228	Salaries and expenses (S. 2317).....	665,000	665,000	+665,000
S. 221	Payments to school districts.....	23,000,000	23,000,000	+23,000,000
S. 228	Grants for surveys and school construction.....	24,500,000	24,500,000	+24,500,000

¹ Also transfer limitation increased from \$5,000,000 to \$7,760,000, and counterpart limitation increased from \$15,212,000 to \$19,600,000.

² Reappropriation of \$1,570,000 in Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949.

³ Reappropriation denied by committee. S. S. General Mérits turned over to Navy.

⁴ Also increases stationery limitation from \$1,500,000 to \$1,573,080.

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
S. 226	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued					
	Public Health Service:					
	National Institutes of Health: Operating expenses.....	\$3,000,000	-----	\$3,000,000	-----	+\$3,000,000
S. 207	Social Security Administration:					
	Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:					
	Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation).....	(17,750,000)	-----	(14,500,000)	(-\$3,250,000)	+(14,500,000)
	Reimbursement to OASI trust fund.....	250,000	-----	-----	-250,000	-----
	Bureau of Public Assistance:					
	Grants to States.....	122,000,000	-----	80,000,000	-42,000,000	+80,000,000
	Salaries and expenses.....	290,000	-----	250,000	-40,000	+250,000
	Children's Bureau:					
	Salaries and expenses.....	179,000	-----	-----	-179,000	-----
	Grants to States, maternal and child welfare.....	11,250,000	-----	8,250,000	-3,000,000	+8,250,000
	Office of the Commissioner, salaries and expenses:					
	Appropriation.....	43,000	-----	20,000	-23,000	+20,000
	Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(22,500)	-----	(10,000)	(-12,500)	(+10,000)
	Office of the Administrator:					
	Salaries, Office of Administrator:					
	Appropriation.....	91,900	-----	32,000	-59,900	+82,000
	Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(72,500)	-----	(24,000)	(-48,500)	(+24,000)

[illegible]

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate bill	Budget estimates	House bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued							
690	Bureau of Mines:						
	Conservation and development of mineral resources	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000			
	Construction	600,000	600,000	600,000			
S. 220	National Park Service:						
	Management and protection	40,000		40,000			+\$40,000
	Construction			3,000,000	+\$3,000,000		+3,000,000
	Do			500	+500		+500
	Fish and Wildlife Service: Construction	110,000	110,000	110,000			
TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS							
661	Administration of Territories and possessions	36,000	36,000	36,000			
S. 217	Construction of roads, Alaska	7,500,000		7,500,000			
690	Construction, Alaska Railroad	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000			+7,500,000
	Total, Department of Interior (ch. VII)	18,845,500	11,301,000	21,902,000	+\$3,056,500		+10,601,000
INDEPENDENT OFFICES							
S. 214	Funds appropriated to the President: Expenses of defense production	60,000,000		60,000,000			+60,000,000
655	Executive Office of the President: Emergencies (national defense)	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000			
635	Atomic Energy Commission	260,000,000	260,000,000	260,000,000			
S. 212	Civil Service Commission: Salaries and expenses	\$1,760,000		1,000,000	860,000		+1,000,000

General Services Administration:				
Public Buildings Service:				
640	Acquisition of land, District of Columbia.....	525,000	500,000	525,000
641	Department of State Building, New York, N. Y.....	7,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
S. 218	Emergency construction.....	139,800,000	-----	-----
669 } S. 209 }	Strategic and critical materials.....	600,000,000	598,637,370	598,637,370
660	General supply fund.....	36,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
S. 213	Emergency operating expenses.....	13,740,000	-----	-----
640	National Science Foundation.....	475,000	-----	-----
640	Office of the Housing Expediter.....	14,000,000	10,615,500	10,615,500
656	Selective Service System.....	20,476,000	19,360,030	20,476,000
S. 208	Tennessee Valley Authority.....	828,500,000	-----	-----
673	Veterans' Administration:	-----	-----	-----
	Automobiles for disabled veterans.....	-----	300,000	450,000
	Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.....	9,000,000	8,614,800	8,614,800
	Total, Independent Offices (ch. VIII).....	1,201,376,000	941,027,700	1,047,783,670
CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY				
640	Corps of Engineers:	-----	-----	-----
	Rivers and harbors: Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works.....	4,000,000	-----	-----
	Flood control:	-----	-----	-----
	Flood control, general.....	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000
	Flood control, general (emergency fund).....	11,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
640	The Panama Canal: Maintenance and operation.....	4,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
640	United States Soldiers' Home.....	(12,750,000)	(12,750,000)	(12,750,000)
	Total, Civil Functions, Department of the Army (ch. IX).....	21,900,000	11,400,000	11,400,000

⁶ Also travel limitation increased from \$438,013 to \$466,000.

⁷ S. Doc. 209 increases limitation for reactivation of plants from \$6,000,000 to \$14,000,000.

⁸ Includes \$12,740,000 in S. Doc. 213 and \$3,000,000 for providing additional space in District of Columbia under S. Doc. 218.

⁹ Also expense limitation from corporate funds increased from \$4,026,000 to \$4,250,000.

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE					
657, 677	Contingencies.....	\$85,000,000	\$85,000,000	\$85,000,000		
657	Emergency fund.....	190,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000		
	Total, Office of the Secretary of Defense.....	275,000,000	275,000,000	275,000,000		
657	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000		
	FINANCE DEPARTMENT					
657	Finance Service, Army.....	193,090,000	193,090,000	193,090,000		
657	Pay of the Army.....	50,800,000	50,800,000	50,800,000		
657	Travel of the Army.....	4,030,000	4,030,000	4,030,000		
657	Finance Service.....	247,920,000	247,920,000	247,920,000		
	Total Finance Service, Army.....					
	QUARTERMASTER CORPS					
657	Welfare of enlisted men.....	2,564,000	2,564,000	2,564,000		
657	Subsistence of the Army.....	176,743,000	176,743,000	176,743,000		
657	Regular supplies of the Army.....	42,930,000	42,930,000	42,930,000		
657	Clothing and equipage.....	152,817,000	152,817,000	152,817,000		
657	Incidental expenses of the Army.....	33,026,000	33,026,000	33,026,000		
	Total, Quartermaster Service, Army.....	408,080,000	408,080,000	408,080,000		

657	TRANSPORTATION CORPS Transportation Service, Army-----	258,823,000	258,823,000	258,823,000	
	SIGNAL CORPS				
657	Signal Service of the Army-----	148,752,000	148,752,000	148,752,000	
	Alaska Communication System:				
657	Operation, maintenance, improvement, etc-----	3,717,000	3,717,000	3,717,000	
657	Construction, etc-----	676,000	676,000	676,000	
	Total, Signal Corps-----	153,145,000	153,145,000	153,145,000	
	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT				
657	Medical and Hospital Department-----	11,446,000	11,446,000	29,350,000	+\$17,904,000
	CORPS OF ENGINEERS				
657	Engineer Service, Army-----	329,115,000	329,115,000	329,115,000	
677	Military Construction-----	84,952,000	84,952,000	84,952,000	
	Total, Corps of Engineers-----	414,067,000	414,067,000	414,067,000	
	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT				
657	Ordnance Service and Supplies, Army-----	1,438,221,000	1,438,221,000	1,438,221,000	
	CHEMICAL CORPS				
657	Chemical Service, Army-----	31,853,000	31,853,000	31,853,000	
	ARMY TRAINING				
657	Army training-----	2,667,000	2,667,000	2,667,000	
	CIVILIAN COMPONENTS				
657	Army National Guard-----	17,648,000	17,648,000	17,648,000	
657	Organized Reserves-----	6,506,000	6,506,000	6,506,000	
657	Army Reserve Officers Training Corps-----	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	
	Total, civilian components-----	33,154,000	33,154,000	33,154,000	

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—Continued					
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
657	Office of the Secretary of the Army.....	\$163, 137	\$163, 137	\$163, 137		
657	Office of the Chief of Staff.....	1, 022, 160	1, 022, 160	1, 022, 160		
657	Adjutant General's Office.....	2, 384, 894	2, 384, 894	2, 384, 894		
657	Office of the Inspector General.....	16, 100	16, 100	16, 100		
657	Office of the Judge Advocate General.....	55, 307	55, 307	55, 307		
657	Office of the Chief of Finance.....	53, 670	53, 670	53, 670		
657	Office of the Quartermaster General.....	1, 412, 202	1, 412, 202	1, 412, 202		
657	Office of the Chief of Transportation.....	340, 648	340, 648	340, 648		
657	Office of the Chief Signal Officer.....	212, 680	212, 680	212, 680		
657	Office of the Provost Marshal General.....	16, 926	16, 926	16, 926		
657	Office of the Surgeon General.....	57, 424	57, 424	57, 424		
657	Office of the Chief of Engineers.....	349, 280	349, 280	349, 280		
657	Office of the Chief of Ordnance.....	909, 244	909, 244	909, 244		
657	Office of the Chief of Chemical Corps.....	106, 808	106, 808	106, 808		
657	Office of the Chief of Chaplains.....	11, 520	11, 520	11, 520		
657	Contingent expenses, Department of the Army	7, 011, 000	7, 011, 000	7, 011, 000		
	Total, departmental salaries and expenses.....	14, 123, 000	14, 123, 000	14, 123, 000		
657	Expediting production.....	125, 000, 000	125, 000, 000	125, 000, 000		
	Total, Department of the Army.....	3, 148, 499, 000	3, 148, 499, 000	3, 166, 403, 000	+ \$17, 904, 000	+ \$17, 904, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY					
657	Military personnel, Navy.....	\$425, 489, 000	\$425, 489, 000		
657	Navy personnel, general expenses.....	19, 016, 000	19, 016, 000		
657	Military personnel, Marine Corps.....	128, 395, 000	128, 395, 000		
657	Marine Corps troops and facilities.....	149, 766, 000	149, 766, 000		
657	Aircraft and facilities.....	149, 078, 000	149, 078, 000		
657, 677	Construction of aircraft and related procurement.....	1, 596, 269, 000	1, 596, 269, 000		
657	Ships and facilities.....	483, 748, 000	483, 748, 000		
657	Construction of ships.....	163, 450, 000	163, 450, 000	+3, 450, 000	
	Increase and replacement of naval vessels (construction and machinery).....		40, 000, 000	+40, 000, 000	+40, 000, 000
657	Ordnance and facilities.....	216, 077, 000	216, 077, 000		
657	Ordnance for new construction.....	25, 000, 000	21, 550, 000	-3, 450, 000	
657	Medical Care.....	16, 431, 000	16, 431, 000	26, 715, 000	+10, 284, 000
657	Civil Engineering.....	35, 404, 000	35, 404, 000		
677	Public Works.....	85, 978, 000	85, 978, 000		
657	Service-wide Supply and Finance.....	163, 562, 000	163, 562, 000		
657	Service-wide Operations.....	29, 794, 000	29, 794, 000		
	Total, Department of the Navy.....	3, 684, 007, 000	3, 734, 291, 000	+50, 284, 000	+50, 284, 000
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE					
657	Construction of Aircraft and Related Procurement.....	2, 777, 300, 000	2, 777, 300, 000		
657	Special Procurement.....	460, 700, 000	460, 700, 000		
657	Acquisition and Construction of Real Property.....	169, 700, 000	194, 700, 000	+25, 000, 000	+25, 000, 000
657	Maintenance and Operation.....	799, 100, 000	799, 100, 000		
657	Military Personnel Requirements.....	307, 000, 000	307, 000, 000		
657	Salaries and Expenses, Administrations.....	21, 600, 000	21, 600, 000		
	Total, Department of the Air Force.....	4, 535, 400, 000	4, 560, 400, 000	+25, 000, 000	+25, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Defense (ch. X).....	11, 642, 906, 000	11, 736, 094, 000	+93, 188, 000	+93, 188, 000

Comparative statement of amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by this bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
670	FOREIGN AID					
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
	Additional mutual defense assistance.....	\$4,000,000,000	\$4,000,000,000	\$4,000,000,000		
	International children's welfare work.....			12,500,000	+\$12,500,000	+\$12,500,000
	Total, foreign aid (ch. XI).....	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	4,012,500,000	+\$12,500,000	+\$12,500,000
647 S. Docs. 215, 227	CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS					
	Claims for damages and judgments.....	35,001,053	34,339,115	35,001,053		+661,938
	Total, chs. I to XII.....	17,302,658,634	16,771,356,077	17,192,530,669	-110,127,965	+421,174,592

C

Calendar No. 2571

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9526

[Report No. 2567]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 28 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

SEPTEMBER 13 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1951, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of revenues of the District of Columbia)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

For an additional amount for "Executive Office", \$5,500.

1 OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

2 For all expenses necessary for civil defense planning,
 3 pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 11, 1950
 4 (Public Law 686), including personal services and print-
 5 ing and binding, ~~\$30,000~~ *and including services as author-*
 6 *ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.*
 7 *55a), \$290,000.*

8 REGULATORY AGENCIES

9 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

10 For necessary expenses for "Office of Administrator of
 11 Rent Control", ~~\$75,000~~ *\$113,100, of which \$34,000 shall*
 12 *be available for payment of terminal leave only.*

13 DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MARKETS

14 Not to exceed \$5,500 of the appropriation for "Depart-
 15 ment of Weights, Measures and Markets, 1950", is con-
 16 tinued available in the fiscal year 1951.

17 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

18 CAPITAL OUTLAY—CONSTRUCTION

19 For beginning construction of an addition to the Browne
 20 Junior High School, including ~~ten~~ *eighteen* classrooms, one
 21 gymnasium, improvements and alterations of the existing
 22 building, and treatment of grounds, \$460,000, and the
 23 Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to
 24 enter into contract or contracts for said construction at a total

1 cost not to exceed \$717,600: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 2 \$22,500 of the amount herein appropriated may be trans-
 3 ferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of
 4 Municipal Architect, construction services", and be available
 5 for the preparation of plans and specifications for said
 6 construction.

7 EDUCATIONAL AGENCY FOR SURPLUS PROPERTY

8 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

9 To provide for a working capital fund for the operation
 10 of the Educational Agency for Surplus Property pursuant to
 11 the provisions of the Act of August 16, 1950 (Public Law
 12 698), \$15,000.

13 METROPOLITAN POLICE

14 For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
 15 \$600,000.

16 COURTS

17 UNITED STATES COURTS

18 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "United
 19 States courts", \$148,729.

20 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

21 OPERATING EXPENSES, HEALTH DEPARTMENT (EXCLUDING
 22 HOSPITALS)

23 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,
 24 Health Department (excluding hospitals)", \$18,000.

1 OPERATING EXPENSES, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

2 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Gal-
3 linger Municipal Hospital", \$71,000.

4 CAPITAL OUTLAY, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

5 For necessary repairs, alterations, and improvements
6 to rehabilitate the Tuberculosis Hospital at Fourteenth and
7 Upshur Streets Northwest, to continue its use as an adjunct
8 of Gallinger Hospital, \$68,500.

9 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

10 OPERATING EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses",
12 \$60,000.

13 PUBLIC WELFARE

14 DAY-CARE CENTERS

15 For all expenses necessary to liquidate the system of
16 nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age
17 and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia
18 by October 1, 1950, including personal services, \$30,000.

19 For all expenses necessary to continue a system of nurs-
20 eries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and
21 under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through
22 June 30, 1951, including personal services, \$100,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

OPERATING EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF
DISTRICT BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings", including razing of abandoned structures, \$10,000.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS

For an additional amount for "Department of Inspections", \$9,000.

PAY INCREASES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees granted by administrative action pursuant to law, to be allocated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations of said District for the fiscal year 1951 to which such increases are properly chargeable, \$320,000, of which \$47,300 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$46,900 shall be payable from the water fund.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount for "National Capital Parks", \$40,000.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For an additional amount for "National Zoological Park", \$63,000.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For an additional amount for the payment of claims in
3 excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance
4 with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as
5 amended (46 Stat. 500), \$7,480.

6 AUDITED CLAIMS

7 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
8 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District
9 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
10 have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the
11 District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title
12 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1945,
13 as set forth in House Document Numbered 640, (81st Con-
14 gress), ~~\$60,636~~ \$60,942.

15 JUDGMENTS

16 For the payment of final judgments rendered against
17 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
18 Numbered 667, (81st Congress), together with such further
19 sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not
20 exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as
21 provided by law, from the date the same became due until
22 the date of payment, ~~\$1,171~~ \$1,203.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

The appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1951, is made available for the employment of an additional clerk at the basic rate of \$1,500 per annum by each Senator from the State of Alabama, the population of said State having exceeded three million inhabitants.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$300 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, \$29,100, to remain available for obligation until January 2, 1951.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Bessie L. Bulwinkle, widow of A. L. Bulwinkle, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina, \$12,500.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

For an additional amount for the "Office of the Clerk", including compensation for the employment of an additional

1 Administrative Assistant at the basic rate of \$4,100 per
2 annum, \$5,910.

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

4 Special and Select Committees

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Special
6 and select committees", \$30,000.

7 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Miscel-
9 laneous items", \$10,000.

10 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
11 \$215,000.

12 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

13 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Sub-
15 way transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building",
16 \$200, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
17 "Capitol Buildings", fiscal year 1950.

18 *Completion of Rotunda Frieze, Capitol Building: For*
19 *carrying into effect the provisions of Public Law 703,*
20 *Eighty-first Congress, approved August 17, 1950, entitled*
21 *"Joint resolution to provide for the utilization of the un-*
22 *finished portion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the*
23 *Capitol to portray (1) the Civil War, (2) the Spanish-*
24 *American War, and (3) the birth of aviation in the United*
25 *States", \$20,000, to be expended by the Architect of the*

1 *Capitol, as contracting and executive officer, under the direc-*
 2 *tion, advice and approval of the Joint Committee on the*
 3 *Library.*

4 For an additional amount for "House Office Buildings",
 5 \$2,000.

6 CHAPTER III

7 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 10 Department of State", \$800,000.

11 *AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS*

12 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 13 *American sections, international commissions", \$105,669,*
 14 *and this appropriation shall also be available for expenses*
 15 *of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.*

16 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

17 SERVICE

18 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the
 19 Diplomatic and Consular Service", \$675,000.

20 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL

21 ACTIVITIES

22 For an additional amount for "International Information
 23 and Educational Activities", ~~\$62,655,850~~ \$77,612,000; and
 24 the limitation under this head in the Department of State

1 Appropriation Act, 1951, on the amount available for
2 employment, without regard to the civil service and classi-
3 fication laws, of persons on a temporary basis, is increased
4 by \$60,000; the limitation under said head on the amount
5 available for transfer to other appropriations of the De-
6 partment of State is increased by ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$7,760,000:
7 *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby
8 authorized to make available, without dollar reimbursement,
9 for the purposes of this appropriation, such amounts of
10 currencies on hand or hereafter obtained pursuant to section
11 115 (h) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as
12 amended, and transferred to the Treasury of the United States
13 as excess to the local currency requirements of the Eco-
14 nomic Cooperation Administration (not to exceed ~~\$15,212,-~~
15 ~~000~~ \$19,600,000) as may be requested by the Secretary of
16 State and approved by the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided*
17 *further*, That funds appropriated under this head shall be
18 available for employment of aliens outside the United States,
19 without regard to the civil service and classification laws, for
20 services in the United States relating to the translation or
21 narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages and for
22 travel expenses of such aliens and their dependents to and
23 from the United States, and such aliens shall be investigated
24 in accordance with procedure established by the Secretary

1 of State and the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That
 2 not to exceed \$41,288,000 of this appropriation shall be
 3 available until expended for the purchase, rent, construc-
 4 tion, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission
 5 and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equip-
 6 ment for radio transmission and reception without regard
 7 to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended
 8 (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interest
 9 in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise: *Provided*
 10 *further*, That funds appropriated under this head may be
 11 used for acquisition of land outside the continental United
 12 States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes;
 13 and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the
 14 Secretary of State.

15 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

17 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 18 *Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$6,000,000, including the*
 19 *purchase of two hundred additional passenger motor vehicles.*

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 Proceedings under law relating to the exclusion or
 22 expulsion of aliens shall hereafter be without regard to the
 23 provisions of sections 5, 7, and 8 of the Administrative
 24 Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1004, 1006, 1007).

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
2 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION
3 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

4 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport
5 Act", \$158,502, to remain available until June 30, 1953,
6 as follows: Delta Municipal Airport, Delta, Utah, \$1,272;
7 Knollwood Airport, County of Moore, North Carolina,
8 \$21,515; Helena Municipal Airport, Helena, Montana,
9 \$2,485; Stockton Field, Stockton, California, \$42,149;
10 Santa Barbara Airport, Santa Barbara, California, \$8,873;
11 Lander County Airport, Lander County, Nevada, \$1,181;
12 Sacramento Municipal Airport, Sacramento, California,
13 \$18,798; Birmingham Municipal Airport, Birmingham, Ala-
14 bama, \$15,849; and Great Falls Municipal Airport, Great
15 Falls, Montana, \$46,380.

16 LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

17 *For expenses for the acquisition of land, interests therein*
18 *and appurtenances thereto, for the site and appurtenant*
19 *facilities, for an additional public airport within or in the*
20 *vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by Public*
21 *Law 762 of the Eighty-first Congress, approved September*
22 *7, 1950, to remain available until expended, \$2,150,000,*
23 *of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for admin-*
24 *istrative expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration*

1 in connection therewith, including personal services in the
2 District of Columbia, printing and binding and services as
3 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
4 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

5 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

6 CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES

7 For an additional amount to carry out the purpose of the
8 appropriation "Construction of laboratories" provided in
9 the General Appropriation Act, 1951, \$1,900,000, to remain
10 available until expended: Provided, That this additional ap-
11 propriation shall be in lieu of the amount appropriated and
12 of the contract authorization for construction of a guided
13 missile laboratory contained in the aforementioned Act:
14 Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available
15 for modification and improvements to existing buildings and
16 facilities at Corona, California, and such other expenses as
17 may be necessary in relocating the National Bureau of Stand-
18 ards guided missile laboratory: Provided further, That upon
19 this property being declared surplus by the Department of
20 the Navy and its transfer and use being approved by the
21 General Services Administrator, the Department of Com-
22 merce shall take full legal title thereto without reimbursement
23 therefor.

1 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

2 REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS

3 For expenses necessary for the repair, activation, and
4 deactivation of vessels of the reserve fleet, \$18,000,000;
5 of which not to exceed \$310,000 may be transferred to the
6 appropriation "Salaries and expenses" for necessary admin-
7 istrative and warehouse costs without regard to limitations
8 thereon in said appropriation: *Provided*, That this appro-
9 priation shall be available for deactivation only of those
10 vessels activated under this appropriation.

11 SHIP CONSTRUCTION

12 *The appropriation and contract authority made available*
13 *for "Ship construction" by the General Appropriation Act,*
14 *1951, shall be available for the purchase or requisition of*
15 *vessels under authority now or hereafter vested in the Sec-*
16 *retary of Commerce.*

17 THE JUDICIARY

18 OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

19 SALARIES OF JUDGES

20 *The appropriation under this head in the General Ap-*
21 *propriation Act, 1951, shall be available for payment of the*
22 *salary of the judge of the district court of Guam as author-*
23 *ized by the Act approved August 1, 1950 (Public Law*
24 *630).*

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

*BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS**SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT*

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement", \$355,000.

*OFFICE OF THE TREASURER**SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Office of the Treasurer, \$27,000.

*BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT**DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES CURRENCY AND SECURITIES*

For an additional amount for "Distinctive paper for United States currency and securities", \$575,000.

*BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE**SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, \$3,760,000; and the limitation under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1951, and the amount available for stationery is increased from "\$1,500,000" to "\$1,573,680".

1 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$2,000,000.

5 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
8 *Secret Service Division, \$76,700; and the limitation under*
9 *this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,*
10 *1951, on the purchase of passenger motor vehicles, is in-*
11 *creased from "fifteen" to "twenty-one".*

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
14 White House police", \$55,000.

15 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

16 (Out of the postal revenues)

17 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

18 For an additional amount for "General administration",
19 \$100,000.

20 POSTAL OPERATIONS

21 For an additional amount for "Postal operations",
22 \$7,000,000.

23 TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL

24 For an additional amount for "Transportation of mail",
25 \$38,000,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Hereafter, none of the funds appropriated to the Post Office Department from the general fund of the Treasury shall be withdrawn from the Treasury until the Postmaster General shall certify in writing that he has requested the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the establishment of such rate increases or other reformatations (in addition to any specific increases or other reformatations heretofore or hereafter authorized or prescribed by law), pursuant to the provisions of section 207 of the Act of February 28, 1925, as amended (39 U. S. C. 247), as may be necessary to insure the receipt of revenue from fourth-class mail service sufficient to pay the cost of such service: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not be construed to require any increase in the postage rate, established by the Act of April 15, 1937 (39 U. S. C. 293c), for publications or records furnished to a blind person.

CHAPTER V—LABOR—FEDERAL SECURITY

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL

EDUCATION

For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946

1 (20 U. S. C. 15), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924
 2 (20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931
 3 (20 U. S. C. 30), and section 1 of the Act of March 18,
 4 1950, Public Law 462, Eighty-first Congress, \$3,457,240:
 5 *Provided, That the apportionment to the States under the*
 6 *Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the*
 7 *basis of not to exceed \$23,267,000 for the current fiscal year.*

8 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

9 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 10 *Office of Education, \$347,000: Provided, That this para-*
 11 *graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R.*
 12 *7940, Eighty-first Congress.*

13 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 14 *Office of Education, \$665,000: Provided, That this para-*
 15 *graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of*
 16 *S. 2317, Eighty-first Congress.*

17 *PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS*

18 *For payments to local educational agencies for the main-*
 19 *tenance and operation of schools as authorized by law,*
 20 *\$23,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effec-*
 21 *tive only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7940, Eighty-first*
 22 *Congress.*

23 *GRANTS FOR SURVEYS AND SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION*

24 *For grants to the States for surveying their needs, and*
 25 *for planning construction programs, for elementary and sec-*

1 *ondary school facilities; and for grants for emergency school*
 2 *construction to school districts in federally affected areas,*
 3 *\$24,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided,*
 4 *That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment*
 5 *into law of S. 2317, Eighty-first Congress.*

6 *PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE*

7 *NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, OPERATING EXPENSES*

8 *For an additional amount for "National Institutes of*
 9 *Health, operating expenses", \$3,000,000.*

10 *SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION*

11 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND*

12 *SURVIVORS INSURANCE*

13 *The amount authorized to be expended from the Federal*
 14 *old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, for "Salaries and*
 15 *expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", by*
 16 *the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1951, is*
 17 *increased from "\$45,988,000" to "\$60,488,000", and the*
 18 *limitation under this head in said Act on the amount avail-*
 19 *able for dues or fees for library membership is increased*
 20 *from "\$404" to "\$594".*

21 *GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE*

22 *For an additional amount for "Grants to States for*
 23 *public assistance", \$80,000,000; and appropriations granted*
 24 *under this head for the current fiscal year shall be available*

1 *for aid to the permanently and totally disabled as authorized*
 2 *by law.*

3 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE*

4 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 5 *Bureau of Public Assistance", \$250,000.*

6 *GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE*

7 *For an additional amount for "Grants to States for*
 8 *maternal and child welfare", \$8,250,000: Provided, That*
 9 *such additional amount shall be allotted on a pro rata basis*
 10 *among the several States in proportion to the amounts to*
 11 *which the respective States are entitled for the fiscal year*
 12 *1951 by reason of section 331 of the Social Security Act*
 13 *Amendments of 1950.*

14 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER*

15 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 16 *Office of the Commissioner", \$20,000, together with an addi-*
 17 *tional amount of not to exceed \$10,000 to be transferred from*
 18 *the Federal old-age and survivors trust fund.*

19 *In the administration of title XIV of the Social Security*
 20 *Act, as amended by the Social Security Act Amendments of*
 21 *1950, payments to a State under such title for any quarter*
 22 *in the current fiscal year after September 30 may be made*
 23 *with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior*
 24 *to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made*

1 *with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter*
 2 *in which such plan was submitted for approval.*

3 *Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-*
 4 *ing after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to*
 5 *States under title XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended*
 6 *by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, for the*
 7 *first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as*
 8 *may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expendi-*
 9 *tures made thereunder for payments under such title to be*
 10 *charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.*

11 *OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR*

12 *SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR*

13 *For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the*
 14 *Administrator", \$32,000, together with an additional amount*
 15 *of not to exceed \$24,000 to be transferred from the Federal*
 16 *old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.*

17 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF SERVICE*

18 *OPERATIONS*

19 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 20 *Division of Service Operations", \$8,500, together with an*
 21 *additional amount of not to exceed \$26,000 to be transferred*
 22 *from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.*

23 *OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL*

24 *For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the*
 25 *General Counsel", \$20,825, together with an additional*

1 amount of not to exceed \$61,845 to be transferred from the
2 Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the
4 General Counsel", \$25,000: Provided, That this paragraph
5 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2317,
6 Eighty-first Congress.

7 CHAPTER V VI

8 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

10 RESEARCH FACILITIES

11 For acquisition of sites, completion of plans and speci-
12 fications, construction of laboratory buildings and related
13 buildings and facilities, and purchase of necessary equipment
14 for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other
15 animal diseases, in accordance with the provisions of the
16 Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U. S. C. 113a), and the Second
17 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, including personal
18 services in the District of Columbia, \$24,500,000, to remain
19 available until June 30, 1954.

20 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

21 ENGINEERING

22 SOILS, FERTILIZERS, AND IRRIGATION

23 For an additional amount for "Soils, fertilizers, and
24 irrigation", \$100,000, for payment of obligations incurred
25 pursuant to authority granted under this head in the Depart-

1 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950, to enter into
 2 contracts for construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities,
 3 and equipment for the station at Brawley, California, includ-
 4 ing architectural and other costs previously incurred in con-
 5 nection therewith.

6 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

7 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

8 For an additional amount for "Loan Authorization" for
 9 loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
 10 as amended, \$18,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary
 11 of the Treasury in the manner authorized under this head in
 12 the General Appropriation Act, 1951: *Provided*, That none
 13 of the funds hereby authorized shall be used for loans other
 14 than to farmers and stockmen who suffered production dis-
 15 asters in areas designated pursuant to Public Law 38 (81st
 16 Congress).

17 CHAPTER VI VII

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$205,000,
 22 to remain available until expended.

23 PAYMENT TO THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES OF FORT

24 BERTHOLD RESERVATION, N. DAK.

25 For payment to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort

1 Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., fiscal year 1950, as au-
 2 thorized by the Act of October 29, 1949 (Public Law 437),
 3 \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 4 That funds credited to the tribes in the Treasury of the
 5 United States pursuant to sections 2 and 12 of the Act
 6 of October 29, 1949 (Public Law 437), shall be available
 7 for expenditure or for advance to the tribes for such pur-
 8 poses, in addition to those specified in said Act, as may
 9 be designated by the governing body of the tribes and
 10 approved by the Secretary.

11 PAYMENT TO CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS OF
 12 INDIANS, OKLAHOMA

13 For an additional amount for "Payment to Choctaw
 14 and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, Oklahoma", \$10,500,
 15 for defraying the expenses, including printing and binding,
 16 of making per capita payments authorized by the Acts of
 17 June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483), and June 24, 1948 (Public
 18 Law 754, Eightieth Congress).

19 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
 20 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

21 For an additional amount for "General investigations",
 22 \$50,000, to be derived from the Reclamation fund and to
 23 remain available until expended.

1 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

2 For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabil-
3 itation", \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.

4 BUREAU OF MINES

5 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

6 For an additional amount for "Conservation and de-
7 velopment of mineral resources", \$250,000.

8 CONSTRUCTION

9 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$600,000,
10 to remain available until expended.

11 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

12 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

13 *For an additional amount for "Management and pro-*
14 *tection", \$40,000.*

15 CONSTRUCTION

16 *For an additional amount for "Construction", to remain*
17 *available until expended, \$3,000,000, for liquidation of obli-*
18 *gations incurred pursuant to the authority granted by section*
19 *4 (b) of the Federal Highway Act of 1950, Public Law*
20 *769, Eighty-first Congress, approved September 7, 1950.*

21 *For an additional amount, for "Construction", \$500.*

1 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

2 CONSTRUCTION

3 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$110,000,
4 to remain available until expended.

5 TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

6 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

7 For an additional amount for "Administration of Ter-
8 ritories and Possessions", \$36,000.

9 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

10 *For an additional amount for "Construction of roads,*
11 *Alaska", \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.*

12 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

13 For an additional amount for "Construction, Alaska
14 Railroad", \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

15 CHAPTER ~~VII~~ VIII

16 EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

17 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

18 EXPENSES OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

19 *For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry*
20 *out the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950*
21 *(Public Law 774, approved September 8, 1950), including*
22 *personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and*
23 *binding; health service programs as authorized by law (5*
24 *U. S. C. 150); rents in the District of Columbia; payment*
25 *of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); purchase*

1 *and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; employ-*
2 *ment of aliens; exchange and advance of funds without re-*
3 *gard to sections 3648 and 3651 of the Revised Statutes; and*
4 *expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the pur-*
5 *poses of this appropriation; \$60,000,000: Provided, That*
6 *the authorizations, limitations, or restrictions, governing the*
7 *availability of funds for administrative expenses of Govern-*
8 *ment corporations and other agencies, for the current fiscal*
9 *year, are hereby waived to such extent as may be determined*
10 *by the President to be necessary in order for such corpora-*
11 *tions or agencies to carry out their assigned functions under*
12 *the Defense Production Act of 1950.*

13 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

14 EMERGENCIES (NATIONAL DEFENSE)

15 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
16 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may desig-
17 nate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding
18 the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation
19 and employment of persons in the Government service as
20 he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies
21 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which
22 may arise at home or abroad during the fiscal year 1951,
23 \$10,000,000: *Provided, That no part of this appropriation*
24 *shall be available for allocation to finance a function or*
25 *project for which function or project a budget estimate of*

1 appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law and such ap-
 2 propriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate
 3 or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appro-
 4 priations of either body.

5 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

6 For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Commis-
 7 sion", \$260,000,000.

8 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 11 *Civil Service Commission, \$1,000,000; and the limitation*
 12 *imposed by section 103 of the Independent Offices Appropria-*
 13 *tion Act, 1951, on the amount available for travel expenses*
 14 *under this head, is increased from "\$438,013" to*
 15 *"\$466,000".*

16 COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE
 17 MANSION

18 Funds appropriated for expenses of the Commission on
 19 Renovation of the Executive Mansion, and funds received
 20 by the Commission from any source in connection with
 21 the disposition of materials removed from the Executive
 22 Mansion, may be credited to a special deposit account with
 23 the Treasurer of the United States which shall be avail-
 24 able without fiscal year limitation for use by the Chief
 25 Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, for payment of

1 expenses of care, handling, shipment, and disposal of such
2 materials pursuant to law. Any surplus remaining in such
3 account upon disposition of such materials shall be applied
4 first to repay amounts credited to such account from the
5 Commission's appropriations, and any remaining balance
6 shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscel-
7 laneous receipts.

8 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Com-
9 mission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion may
10 authorize and direct the negotiation, award and execution
11 of, and prescribe the general types and forms to be em-
12 ployed for, such subcontracts as shall hereafter be made by
13 the general contractor for the renovation and modernization
14 of the Executive Mansion: *Provided*, That all such subcon-
15 tracts shall be arranged upon either a fixed price or cost
16 plus a fixed fee basis: *Provided further*, That with re-
17 spect to each subcontract to be awarded in pursuance of
18 this authorization the Commission on Renovation of the
19 Executive Mansion shall find that utilization of the procedure
20 herein authorized is in the best interests of the United States.

21 *DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION*

22 *Funds appropriated for the expenses of the Displaced*
23 *Persons Commission shall be available for use in connection*
24 *with agreements with international agencies for the use of*
25 *their transportation and other facilities for the transfer of*

1 *persons as provided for in section 12 of the Displaced Per-*
 2 *sons Act, as amended, and the Commission may make pay-*
 3 *ment in advance or by reimbursement for expenses incurred*
 4 *by such agencies in rendering assistance to the Commission*
 5 *in carrying out the provisions of such Act.*

6 *Funds appropriated for the expenses of the Commission*
 7 *shall be available for loans as provided in section 14 of the*
 8 *Displaced Persons Act, as amended.*

9 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

10 PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

11 Acquisition of Land, District of Columbia

12 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
 13 the acquisition of a portion of the land, including improve-
 14 ments thereon, described in Public Law 647, 81st Congress,
 15 ~~\$500,000~~ \$525,000, to remain available until expended.

16 Department of State Building, New York, N. Y.

17 For all expenses necessary for the acquisition of a build-
 18 ing including land or interests in land, either unencumbered
 19 or subject to existing leases, and for the remodeling of such
 20 building, \$3,000,000.

21 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

22 For an additional amount for carrying out the Strategic
 23 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
 24 (50 U. S. C. 98), \$598,637,370, of which not to exceed
 25 ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$14,000,000 shall be available for transfer to

1 the appropriation "Operating expenses", for the reactivation
2 of industrial plants under the provisions of the National
3 Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451-462).

4 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

5 To increase the General Supply Fund established by
6 section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative
7 Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, approved June 30,
8 1949), \$30,000,000.

9 EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

10 *For necessary emergency expenses of the General Serv-*
11 *ices Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation,*
12 *maintenance, protection and repair of public buildings and*
13 *grounds to the extent that such buildings and grounds are*
14 *under the control of the General Services Administration for*
15 *such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152,*
16 *Eighty-first Congress, as amended; including printing and*
17 *binding; personal services in the District of Columbia and*
18 *elsewhere; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District*
19 *of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations,*
20 *and improvements necessary for proper use by the Govern-*
21 *ment without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30,*
22 *1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased*
23 *premises; moving Government agencies in connection with*
24 *the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space;*
25 *furnishings and equipment; and payment of per diem em-*

1 *ployees employed in connection with any of the foregoing*
2 *functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General*
3 *Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for*
4 *similar services in places where such services are employed,*
5 *\$15,740,000.*

6 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

7 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION LIQUIDATION

8 Appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, Office of
9 Defense Transportation", for the fiscal year 1949, are hereby
10 made available for payment of tort claims pursuant to law
11 (28 U. S. C. 2672).

12 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 *For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the*
15 *National Science Foundation Act of 1950, including per-*
16 *sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of one*
17 *passenger motor vehicle; printing and binding; payment of*
18 *tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); and a*
19 *health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.*
20 *150), \$225,000.*

21 OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
24 Office of the Housing Expediter, including personal services
25 in the District of Columbia; attendance at meetings of organ-

1 izations concerned with rent control; hire of passenger motor
 2 vehicles; printing and binding; purchase of newspapers (not
 3 to exceed \$250) ; services as authorized by section 15 of
 4 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed
 5 \$1,000 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the
 6 Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; and health
 7 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ;
 8 \$10,615,500, together with not exceeding \$1,600,000 of
 9 the unobligated balances of funds appropriated for such pur-
 10 pose for the fiscal year 1950, of which not less than \$2,000,-
 11 000 shall be available only for payment of terminal leave:
 12 *Provided*, That as to cases involving the functions transferred
 13 to the Office of the Housing Expediter by Executive Order
 14 9841, section 204 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act
 15 of 1942, as amended, shall be considered as remaining in full
 16 force and effect during fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*,
 17 That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay com-
 18 pensation of any employee in a grade higher than the grade
 19 of such employee on May 22, 1950.

20 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for the operation and main-
 23 tenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by
 24 title I of the Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 604) ,
 25 as amended, including personal services in the District of

1 Columbia; printing and binding; services as authorized by
 2 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
 3 payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ;
 4 not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and
 5 periodicals; ~~not to exceed \$50,000 for travel expenses of em-~~
 6 ~~ployees attached to National Headquarters; not to exceed~~
 7 ~~\$400,000 for travel expenses of employees attached to State~~
 8 ~~Headquarters;~~ and a health service program as authorized by
 9 law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; ~~\$19,360,030~~ \$20,476,000: *Pro-*
 10 *vided*, That, in addition, the amount appropriated for the
 11 "Office of Selective Service Records" for the fiscal year
 12 1951 is hereby transferred to and consolidated with this
 13 appropriation: *Provided further*, That all obligations in-
 14 curred for the foregoing purposes between July 1, 1950,
 15 and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of
 16 this appropriation are hereby ratified and confirmed if in
 17 accordance with the provisions of this Act: *Provided fur-*
 18 *ther*, That the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
 19 Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the General Appro-
 20 priation Act, 1951, shall not apply with respect to appro-
 21 priations for funds available to the Selective Service System
 22 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.

23 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

24 For an additional amount for "Tennessee Valley Au-
 25 thority", \$28,500,000, to remain available until expended:

1 *Provided, That the amount of the funds made available by*
 2 *the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, for ad-*
 3 *ministrative and general expenses of the corporation for the*
 4 *fiscal year 1951, is increased from “\$4,026,000” to*
 5 *“\$4,250,000”.*

6 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

7 Veterans' Administration: For an additional amount for
 8 “Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans”,
 9 ~~\$300,000~~ \$450,000.

10 ADMINISTRATION, MEDICAL, HOSPITAL, AND DOMICILIARY 11 SERVICES

12 For an additional amount for “Administration, medical,
 13 hospital, and domiciliary services”, \$8,614,800.

14 CHAPTER VIII IX

15 CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

16 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

17 FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

18 For an additional amount for “Flood control, general”,
 19 \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended.

20 FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL (EMERGENCY FUND)

21 For rescue work and for repair, restoration, or main-
 22 tenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed
 23 by flood in accordance with section 210 of the Flood Control
 24 Act of 1950 (Public Law 516, approved May 17, 1950),

1 \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
2 That funds appropriated under this head in the General
3 Appropriation Act, 1951, and the sum of \$1,000,000 from
4 funds appropriated under the head "Flood control, general"
5 in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be transferred
6 to and merged with the funds appropriated herein, the total
7 to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall
8 be available for all of the purposes herein specified.

9 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

10 For an additional amount for "United States Soldiers'
11 Home", to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent
12 fund, \$12,750,000, to remain available until expended, for
13 the construction of an 842-bed domiciliary barracks and a
14 210-bed hospital building including necessary site improve-
15 ments and provision for outside utilities at the United States
16 Soldiers' Home, to make improvements and renovate certain
17 buildings in the present hospital group, to provide for the
18 elimination of fire hazards and to replace outside steam lines
19 at existing facilities.

20 THE PANAMA CANAL

21 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL

22 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
23 tion of the Panama Canal", \$2,500,000, to remain available
24 until expended.

CHAPTER ~~IX~~ X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CONTINGENCIES

For emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising in the Department of Defense, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense and such expenses may be accounted for solely on his certificate that the expenditures were necessary for confidential military purposes, \$85,000,000: *Provided*, That a report of disbursements under this item of appropriation shall be made quarterly to the Appropriation Committees of the Congress.

EMERGENCY FUND

For transfer by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any appropriation for military functions under the Department of Defense available for research and development or industrial mobilization, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred, \$190,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

For additional amounts for appropriations under the Department of the Army, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

"Contingencies of the Army", \$10,000,000;

1 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

2 Finance Service, Army:

3 "Pay of the Army", \$193,090,000;

4 "Travel of the Army", \$50,800,000;

5 "Finance service", \$4,030,000;

6 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

7 Quartermaster Service, Army:

8 "Welfare of enlisted men", \$2,564,000;

9 "Subsistence of the Army", \$176,743,000;

10 "Regular supplies of the Army", \$42,930,000;

11 "Clothing and equipage", \$152,817,000, *and in*
 12 *addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts*
 13 *may be made for the purchase of 100,000,000 pounds*
 14 *of raw wool for use of all the armed services;*

15 "Incidental expenses of the Army", \$33,026,000;

16 TRANSPORTATION CORPS

17 "Transportation service, Army", \$258,823,000;

18 SIGNAL CORPS

19 "Signal service of the Army", \$148,752,000;

20 Alaska Communication System:

21 "Operation, maintenance, improvement, and so
 22 forth", \$3,717,000;

23 "Construction, etc.", \$676,000.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

“Medical and Hospital Department”, \$11,446,000
\$29,350,000÷*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army is
authorized to transfer to this item from any other item herein
for the Department of the Army where surplus funds may be
available not to exceed \$15,700,000 to be used for the same
purposes, and for the same time period, as in the regular
appropriation for this item;

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

“Engineer service, Army”, \$329,115,000;
“Military construction, Army, including construction
authorized by law”, \$84,952,000, to remain available until
expended;

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

“Ordnance service and supplies, Army”, \$1,438,-
221,000;

CHEMICAL CORPS

“Chemical service, Army”, \$31,853,000;

ARMY TRAINING

“Army training”, \$2,667,000;

CIVILIAN COMPONENTS

“Army National Guard”, \$17,648,000;

“Organized reserves”, \$6,506,000;

“Army Reserve Officers’ Training Corps”, \$9,000,000;

1 DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2 Salaries, Department of the Army:

3 “Office of the Secretary of the Army: Secretary
4 of the Army, Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant
5 Secretaries of the Army and other personal services”,
6 \$163,137;

7 “Office of the Chief of Staff”, \$1,022,160;

8 “Adjutant General’s Office”, \$2,384,894;

9 “Office of the Inspector General”, \$16,100;

10 “Office of the Judge Advocate General”, \$55,307;

11 “Office of the Chief of Finance”, \$53,670;

12 “Office of the Quartermaster General”, \$1,412,202;

13 “Office of the Chief of Transportation”, \$340,648;

14 “Office of the Chief Signal Officer”, \$212,680;

15 “Office of the Provost Marshal General”, \$16,926;

16 “Office of the Surgeon General”, \$57,424;

17 “Office of the Chief of Engineers”, \$349,280;

18 “Office of the Chief of Ordnance”, \$909,244;

19 “Office of Chief, Chemical Corps”, \$106,808;

20 “Office of Chief of Chaplains”, \$11,520;

21 “Contingent expenses, Department of the Army”,

22 \$7,011,000.

23 EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

24 To enable the Secretary of the Army, without reference

25 to Revised Statutes 1136, 355, and 3734, as amended, section

1 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and to section 1136
 2 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (except provisions thereof
 3 relating to title approval), to expedite the production of
 4 equipment and supplies for the Army for emergency
 5 national defense purposes, including all of the objects
 6 and purposes specified under each of the appropria-
 7 tions available to the Department of the Army during the
 8 fiscal year 1951, for procurement or production of equipment
 9 or supplies, for erection of structures, or for acquisition of
 10 land; the furnishing of Government-owned facilities at pri-
 11 vately owned plants; the procurement and training of civilian
 12 personnel in connection with the production of equipment and
 13 material and the use and operation thereof; and for any
 14 other purposes which in the discretion of the Secretary of
 15 the Army are desirable in expediting production for military
 16 purposes, \$125,000,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

18 For additional amounts for appropriations under the
 19 Department of the Navy, as follows:

20 "Military personnel, Navy", \$425,489,000:

21 "Navy personnel, general expenses", \$19,016,000:

22 "Military personnel, Marine Corps", \$128,395,000:

23 "Marine Corps troops and facilities", \$149,766,000:

24 "Aircraft and facilities", \$149,078,000;

25 "Construction of aircraft and related procurement".

1 \$1,596,269,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 2 *vided*, That the aircraft procurement program established
 3 under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951,
 4 is increased by \$1,596,269,000;

5 "Ships and facilities", \$483,748,000;

6 "Construction of ships", \$163,450,000, to remain avail-
 7 able until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under
 8 this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, on the
 9 total obligations to be incurred for construction, conversion,
 10 or replacement approved during the current fiscal year is
 11 further increased by ~~\$160,000,000~~ \$163,450,000;

12 "Increase and replacement of naval vessels (construction
 13 and machinery)", \$40,000,000.

14 "Ordnance and facilities", \$216,077,000;

15 "Ordnance for new construction", \$21,550,000, to re-
 16 main available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation
 17 under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951,
 18 on the total obligations incurred for armor, armament, and
 19 ammunition, for construction, conversion, or replacement
 20 approved during the current fiscal year is further increased
 21 by ~~\$25,000,000~~ \$21,550,000;

22 "Medical care", ~~\$16,431,000~~ \$26,715,000: *Provided*,
 23 That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to
 24 this item from any other item herein for the Department
 25 of the Navy where surplus funds may be available not to

1 exceed \$15,189,000 to be used for the same purposes, and
2 for the same time period, as in the regular appropriation for
3 this item.

4 “Civil engineering”, \$35,404,000;

5 “Public works, including construction as authorized for
6 the Army and the Air Force by the Act of July 2, 1940
7 (54 Stat. 712; 50 U. S. C. App. 1171)”, \$85,978,000, to
8 remain available until expended;

9 “Service-wide supply and finance”, \$163,562,000;

10 “Service-wide operations”, \$29,794,000; and the limita-
11 tion under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951,
12 on emergencies and extraordinary expenses, is hereby in-
13 creased by \$1,143,000.

14 *Section 201 of the Act of August 25, 1941 (55 Stat.*
15 *681) is hereby amended by adding a proviso at the end*
16 *thereof as follows: “Provided, That a commissioned officer*
17 *on the active list of the Navy, not below the rank or grade*
18 *of rear admiral, appointed as Deputy Comptroller of the*
19 *Navy, pursuant to section 402 (b) of the National Security*
20 *Act Amendments of 1949, shall, while so serving, if not*
21 *otherwise entitled to a higher rank, pay, and allowances, be*
22 *entitled to receive the pay and allowances of rear admiral,*
23 *upper half: Provided further, That a commissioned officer*
24 *on the active list of the Army not below the grade of colonel,*
25 *assigned as special assistant to the Comptroller, Department*

1 of Defense, shall, while so serving, if not otherwise entitled
 2 to a higher grade, pay, and allowances, be considered to hold
 3 the grade of brigadier general for all purposes and shall
 4 receive the pay and allowances of an officer of that grade".

5 BUREAU OF SHIPS

6 Maintenance

7 Not to exceed \$12,000,000 of the unexpended balance
 8 of the appropriation for "Maintenance of Bureau of Ships",
 9 in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, and not to exceed
 10 \$20,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropria-
 11 tion for "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", in the Navy
 12 Department Appropriation Act, 1948, shall remain avail-
 13 able during the fiscal year 1951 for the liquidation of ob-
 14 ligations incurred thereunder during the fiscal years 1947
 15 and 1948, respectively.

16 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

17 Aviation, Navy

18 The unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Avia-
 19 tion, Navy", in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1946, shall
 20 remain available during the fiscal year 1951 in such amount
 21 as may be necessary for the liquidation of contractual obli-
 22 gations incurred thereunder during the fiscal year 1946 for
 23 continuing experiments and development work on aircraft.

24 PUBLIC WORKS (NEW)

25 The appropriation granted under the head "Public

1 Works (new)" in the fiscal year 1951 shall be available
2 for construction of a hospital as authorized by the Act of
3 October 25, 1949 (Public Law 389), in recognition of the
4 heroic services of the people of St. Lawrence and Lawn,
5 Newfoundland; and for this purpose the sum of \$375,000
6 is hereby transferred to said appropriation, from the appro-
7 priation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks".

8 FACILITIES

9 For expenses necessary for acquisition, construction, and
10 installation of production facilities and equipment, and test
11 facilities and equipment (other than those for research and
12 development), including the land necessary therefor, without
13 regard to ~~sections 355 and~~ *section* 3734, Revised Statutes,
14 such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of the
15 Navy, and approved by the Secretary of Defense and the
16 Bureau of the Budget, and said amounts shall be derived by
17 transfer from any appropriations available to the Depart-
18 ment of the Navy, during the fiscal year 1951, for procure-
19 ment of equipment for installation or use in private plants:
20 *Provided*, That the total amount so transferred shall not
21 exceed \$100,000,000.

22 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

23 For additional amounts for appropriations under the
24 Department of the Air Force, as follows:

25 "Construction of aircraft and related procurement",

1 \$2,777,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 2 *vided*, That the aircraft procurement program established
 3 under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, is
 4 increased by \$2,777,300,000;

5 "Special procurement", \$460,700,000;

6 "Acquisition and construction of real property, including
 7 construction authorized by law", \$169,700,000, to remain
 8 available until expended;

9 *For an additional amount, subject to the enactment*
 10 *into law of H. R. 9612, or S. 4118, Eighty-first Congress,*
 11 *for "Acquisition and construction of real property", to en-*
 12 *able the Secretary of the Air Force, subject to the approval*
 13 *of the Secretary of Defense, to carry out the purposes of*
 14 *the Air Engineering Development Center Act of 1949,*
 15 *Public Law 415, Eighty-first Congress, as amended,*
 16 *\$25,000,000, to be available until expended, and, in addi-*
 17 *tion thereto, the Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to*
 18 *enter into contracts for the purposes of H. R. 9612, or*
 19 *S. 4118, in an amount not to exceed \$32,500,000.*

20 "Maintenance and operations", \$799,100,000;

21 "Military personnel requirements", \$307,000,000;

22 "Salaries and expenses, administration", \$21,600,000.

23 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

24 MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

25 For expenses necessary to enable the President to

1 carry out an additional program of military assistance to
 2 friendly nations in the manner authorized in the Mu-
 3 tual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended,
 4 \$4,000,000,000, of which (a) \$3,504,000,000 shall be
 5 available for the purposes specified in Title I, including
 6 expenses, as authorized by section 408 (b), of administer-
 7 ing the provisions of said Act and Act of May 22, 1947,
 8 (61 Stat. 103), as amended; (b) \$193,000,000 shall be
 9 available for the purposes specified in Title II; and (c)
 10 \$303,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified
 11 in Title III, including section 303 (a).

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

13 SEC. 101. That section of Title VI of the Defense Ap-
 14 propriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions,
 15 which relates to limits of cost of certain construction proj-
 16 ects, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The Secretary
 17 of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secre-
 18 tary of the Navy are authorized to expend out of the Army
 19 (military), Air Force, or Navy appropriations available for
 20 construction or maintenance such amounts as may be required
 21 for minor construction (except family quarters), extensions
 22 to existing structures, and improvements, at facilities of the
 23 Department concerned, but the cost of any project authorized
 24 under this section which is not otherwise authorized shall not
 25 exceed \$50,000, except that the limitation on the cost of any

1 such project which is determined by the Secretary of Defense
2 to be urgently required in the interests of national defense,
3 shall not exceed \$200,000: *Provided*, That the cost limita-
4 tions of this section shall not apply to the appropriations for
5 'Contingencies of the Army', 'Army National Guard', 'Or-
6 ganized Reserves', 'Military Construction, Army', 'Public
7 Works', 'Contingencies of the Air Force', 'Acquisition and
8 Construction of Real Property' and 'Alaska Communication
9 System'."

10 SEC. 102. That section of Title VI of the Defense Ap-
11 propriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions,
12 which relates to the use of proceeds from the sale of scrap
13 and salvage material, is hereby amended to read as follows:
14 "Not more than \$25,000,000 of the amounts received during
15 the current fiscal year by each of the Departments of the
16 Army, Navy, and Air Force as proceeds from the sale of
17 scrap or salvage materials, shall be available during the
18 current fiscal year for expenses of transportation, demilitari-
19 zation, and other preparation for sale or salvage of military
20 supplies, equipment, and matériel: *Provided*, That a report
21 of receipts and disbursements under this limitation shall be
22 made quarterly to the Committees on Appropriations of the
23 Congress."

24 SEC. 103. Appropriations in this chapter shall be avail-
25 able for examination of estimates of appropriations in the

1 field; and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no
2 part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain
3 available until expended unless so provided in the appro-
4 priation concerned.

5 SEC. 104. The provisions of section 607 of the Federal
6 Employees' Pay Act of 1945, as amended and supplemented
7 (5 U. S. C. 947), shall not apply to the Department of
8 Defense.

9 SEC. 105. No funds appropriated in this or in any other
10 Act shall be available for the current fiscal year to pay for
11 the services or support of personnel enlisted under the pro-
12 visions of section 4. (g) of the Selective Service Act of 1948,
13 as amended.

14 SEC. 106. *Property acquired by purchase, donation, or*
15 *other means of transfer may be occupied, used, and improved*
16 *for the purposes of this chapter prior to the approval of title*
17 *by the Attorney General as required by section 355 of the*
18 *Revised Statutes, as amended.*

19 SEC. 107. *Appropriations available during the fiscal*
20 *years 1950 and 1951 for the pay and allowances of mid-*
21 *shipmen appointed under paragraph (b) of section 3 of the*
22 *Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1058), as amended (34*
23 *U. S. C. 1020b), shall be available for a 50 per centum*
24 *increase of the pay of such midshipmen while in flight train-*
25 *ing or on other flight duty.*

1 *SEC. 108. Funds appropriated under the head "Civil*
2 *engineering" in this, or any other Act, for the fiscal year*
3 *1951 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000*
4 *for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for additional,*
5 *as well as for replacement, requirements.*

6 *CHAPTER XI—FOREIGN AID*

7 *FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT*

8 *MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE*

9 *For expenses necessary to enable the President to*
10 *carry out an additional program of military assistance to*
11 *friendly nations in the manner authorized in the Mutual De-*
12 *fense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, \$4,000,000,000,*
13 *of which (a) \$3,504,000,000 shall be available for the pur-*
14 *poses specified in title I, including expenses, as authorized*
15 *by section 408 (b), of administering the provisions of said*
16 *Act and Act of May 22, 1947 (61 Stat. 103), as amended;*
17 *(b) \$193,000,000 shall be available for the purposes speci-*
18 *fied in title II; and (c) \$303,000,000 shall be available for*
19 *the purposes specified in title III, including section 303 (a).*

20 *INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S WELFARE WORK*

21 *To enable the President during the fiscal year 1951 to*
22 *carry out the provisions of title V of the Foreign Eco-*
23 *nomie Assistance Act of 1950 (Public Law 535, approved*
24 *June 5, 1950), relating to international children's welfare*
25 *work, \$12,500,000.*

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1
2 *Notwithstanding the provisions of section 414 of the Act*
3 *for International Development (title IV of the Foreign Eco-*
4 *nomie Assistance Act of 1950, Public Law 535, Eighty-first*
5 *Congress, approved June 5, 1950), present employees of*
6 *the Government may be assigned to duties under that Act*
7 *and the funds appropriated for the purposes of that Act by*
8 *Public Law 759, shall be available to pay the salaries and*
9 *expenses of such employees pending investigations of such*
10 *employees by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and re-*
11 *ports thereon to the Secretary of State for the period of not*
12 *to exceed three months from the date of the enactment of this*
13 *Act.*

CHAPTER X XII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND
JUDGMENTS

17 For payment of claims for damages as settled and
18 determined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
19 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
20 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
21 by United States district courts and the United States Court
22 of Claims, as set forth in *Senate Documents Numbered 215*
23 *and 227 and House Document Numbered 647, 81st Con-*
24 *gress, ~~\$34,339,115~~ \$35,001,053, together with such amounts*
25 *as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified*

1 in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the
 2 General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such
 3 additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may
 4 be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*,
 5 That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until
 6 it shall have become final and conclusive against the United
 7 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Pro-*
 8 *vided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by
 9 law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever ap-
 10 propriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty
 11 days after the date of approval of this Act.

12 Current appropriations of the agency concerned shall be
 13 available for payment of claims certified by the Comptroller
 14 General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below,
 15 from the following appropriations:

16 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

17 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

18 "Salaries and expenses, emergency", fiscal year 1942,
 19 \$13.

20 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

22 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval person-
 23 nel", fiscal year 1940, \$75.

24 "Fuel and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1944,
 25 \$28,314.

CHAPTER ~~XI~~ XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. ~~4404~~ 1301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or

1 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
2 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
3 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
4 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
5 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
6 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
8 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
9 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That, as applicable to the Departments of
11 Agriculture and Interior, nothing in this section shall be
12 construed to require an affidavit from any person employed
13 for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving
14 the loss of human life or destruction of property, and the
15 payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons
16 from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such
17 emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated
18 by this section.

19 SEC. ~~1102~~ 1302. After September 1, 1950, and during
20 the fiscal year 1951:

21 ~~(a)~~ In making appointments in the government
22 service the Civil Service Commission shall make full
23 use of its authority to make temporary appointments in
24 order to prevent increases in the number of permanent
25 personnel and no employee in the classified civil service

1 promoted, transferred or appointed to a position of higher
2 grade shall be eligible, in the event of separation from
3 the service through reduction in force, to reinstatement
4 at a grade above the grade held by such employee on
5 September 1, 1950; and all reinstatements, transfers or
6 promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act
7 of 1949 shall be temporary and shall be made with the
8 condition and notice to the individual reinstated, trans-
9 ferred or promoted that the classification grade of the
10 position is subject to post-audit and correction by the
11 appropriate departmental or agency personnel office
12 or the Civil Service Commission;

13 ~~(b)~~ (a) The names of all persons to be terminated
14 under reductions in force in the departments and agen-
15 cies of the Government shall be certified as eligible for
16 appointment to positions in agency programs deter-
17 mined by the President to be related directly to national
18 defense, if qualified, at not to exceed the grade and
19 salary last held in the terminating agency or depart-
20 ment; and

21 ~~(e)~~ (b) The Department of Defense is authorized to
22 call on other departments or agencies for such addi-
23 tional personnel as it may require within the limits of
24 its funds.

1 *SEC. 1303. When determined by the President to be*
2 *necessary, the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679*
3 *of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the*
4 *General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply, during*
5 *the current fiscal year, to any appropriations, funds, or con-*
6 *tract authorizations, available to the executive departments*
7 *for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 9, 1950*
8 *(Public Law 679); and for the purposes of said Act of*
9 *August 9, 1950, the Secretary of the Treasury may, during*
10 *the current fiscal year, transfer such amounts as may be*
11 *necessary from appropriations to the Coast Guard for "Op-*
12 *erating expenses", fiscal year 1951, to appropriations to the*
13 *Coast Guard for "Acquisition, construction, and improve-*
14 *ments", and the limitation on number of aircraft on hand at*
15 *one time, provided in the General Appropriation Act, 1951,*
16 *shall not apply with respect to said Act of August 9, 1950.*

17 This Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Approp-
18 priation Act, 1951".

Passed the House of Representatives August 26, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 2571

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9526

[Report No. 2567]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for
other purposes.

AUGUST 28 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

SEPTEMBER 13 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Reported with amendments

Calendar No. 2571

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9526

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 13 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHERRY to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, viz: After section 1102 insert a new section as follows:

1 SEC. 1103. During any period in which the Armed
2 Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hos-
3 tilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Coun-
4 cil of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance
5 shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out
6 the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as
7 amended, or any other Act to provide economic or financial
8 assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign coun-
9 tries, to any country which exports or knowingly permits
10 the exportation of, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1 or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China
2 and Communist North Korea), any article or commodity
3 which the Secretary of Defense shall have certified to the
4 Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration
5 may be usable by, or may be used in the manufacture of any
6 article or commodity which may be useful to, the armed forces
7 of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or such satellite
8 countries for military purposes; and the Secretary of Defense
9 is hereby authorized and directed to so certify to the Adminis-
10 trator of the Economic Cooperation Administration any arti-
11 cle or commodity having possible strategic value to the
12 armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or
13 such satellite countries which he finds to be of the nature
14 or class described.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9526

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WENK to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

SEPTEMBER 13 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 9526

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 13 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCLELLAN to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, viz: On page 9, after line 9, insert the following:

1 Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or any order,
2 regulation, or agreement made or issued thereunder, any
3 alien employed in the United States in 1949 pursuant to an
4 agricultural labor contract made under the authority of the
5 ninth proviso of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917,
6 as amended, shall for purposes of such contract or any bond
7 or agreement made by the employer of such alien in con-
8 nection therewith be presumed, in the absence of evidence
9 to the contrary, to have left the United States in accordance
10 with the terms of such contract on or prior to March 31, 1950.

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9526

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McClellan to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

SEPTEMBER 13 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 9526

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 13 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 30, line 23, insert the following: “: *Provided,*
- 2 That in carrying out the purposes of the Mutual Defense
- 3 Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, the President shall en-
- 4 courage the cooperating nations to forgive indebtedness in-
- 5 curred with one another during World War II, or to delay
- 6 payments on such indebtedness for so long a period as United
- 7 States assistance shall be required for the debtor nation”.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9526

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Bridges to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

SEPTEMBER 13 (legislative day, July 20), 1950

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9526

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 14, 1950

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1951, and for other purposes, namely:

7 CHAPTER I

8 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

9 (Out of revenues of the District of Columbia)

10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

11 EXECUTIVE OFFICE

12 For an additional amount for "Executive Office", \$5,500.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

For all expenses necessary for civil defense planning, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 11, 1950 (Public Law 686), including personal services and printing and binding, ~~(1)\$30,000~~ *and including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$290,000.*

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

For necessary expenses for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control", ~~(2)\$75,000~~ *\$113,100 (3), of which \$34,000 shall be available for payment of terminal leave only.*

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MARKETS

Not to exceed \$5,500 of the appropriation for "Department of Weights, Measures and Markets, 1950", is continued available in the fiscal year 1951.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CAPITAL OUTLAY—CONSTRUCTION

For beginning construction of an addition to the Browne Junior High School, including ~~(4)ten~~ *eighteen* classrooms, one gymnasium, improvements and alterations of the existing building, and treatment of grounds, \$460,000, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for said construction at a total

1 cost not to exceed \$717,600: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 2 \$22,500 of the amount herein appropriated may be trans-
 3 ferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of
 4 Municipal Architect, construction services", and be available
 5 for the preparation of plans and specifications for said
 6 construction.

7 EDUCATIONAL AGENCY FOR SURPLUS PROPERTY

8 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

9 To provide for a working capital fund for the operation
 10 of the Educational Agency for Surplus Property pursuant to
 11 the provisions of the Act of August 16, 1950 (Public Law
 12 698), \$15,000.

13 METROPOLITAN POLICE

14 For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police",
 15 \$600,000.

16 COURTS

17 UNITED STATES COURTS

18 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "United
 19 States courts", \$148,729.

20 (5) HEALTH DEPARTMENT

21 (6) OPERATING EXPENSES, HEALTH DEPARTMENT

22 (EXCLUDING HOSPITALS)

23 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,
 24 Health Department (excluding hospitals)", \$18,000.

(7) OPERATING EXPENSES, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL

HOSPITAL

For an additional amount for “Operating expenses, Gal-
 linger Municipal Hospital”, \$71,000.

(8)CAPITAL OUTLAY, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For necessary repairs, alterations, and improvements to rehabilitate the Tuberculosis Hospital at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets Northwest, to continue its use as an adjunct of Gallinger Hospital, \$68,500.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Operating expenses”,
\$60,000.

PUBLIC WELFARE

DAY-CARE CENTERS

(9) For all expenses necessary to liquidate the system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia by October 1, 1950, including personal services, \$30,000.

For all expenses necessary to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1951, including personal services, \$100,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

OPERATING EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF
DISTRICT BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings", including razing of abandoned structures, \$10,000.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS

For an additional amount for "Department of Inspections", \$9,000.

PAY INCREASES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees granted by administrative action pursuant to law, to be allocated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations of said District for the fiscal year 1951 to which such increases are properly chargeable, \$320,000, of which \$47,300 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$46,900 shall be payable from the water fund.

(10) NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount for "National Capital Parks", \$40,000.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For an additional amount for "National Zoological Park", \$63,000.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For an additional amount for the payment of claims in
3 excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance
4 with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929. as
5 amended (46 Stat. 500), \$7,480.

6 AUDITED CLAIMS

7 For an additional amount for the payment of claims,
8 certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District
9 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
10 have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the
11 District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title
12 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1945,
13 as set forth in House Document Numbered 640, (81st Con-
14 gress), ~~(11)\$60,636~~ \$60,942.

15 JUDGMENTS

16 For the payment of final judgments rendered against
17 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
18 Numbered 667, (81st Congress), together with such further
19 sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not
20 exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as
21 provided by law, from the date the same became due until
22 the date of payment, ~~(12)\$1,171~~ \$1,203.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(14) SENATE

The appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1951, is made available for the employment of an additional clerk at the basic rate of \$1,500 per annum by each Senator from the State of Alabama, the population of said State having exceeded three million inhabitants.

(15) CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$300 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, \$29,100, to remain available for obligation until January 2, 1951.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(16) *For payment to Bessie L. Bulwinkle, widow of A. L. Bulwinkle, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina, \$12,500.*

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

For an additional amount for the "Office of the Clerk", including compensation for the employment of an additional

1 Administrative Assistant at the basic rate of \$4,100 per
2 annum, \$5,910.

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

4 Special and Select Committees

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Special
6 and select committees", \$30,000.

7 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Miscel-
9 laneous items", \$10,000.

10 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
11 \$215,000.

12 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

13 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Sub-
15 way transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building",
16 \$200, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for
17 "Capitol Buildings", fiscal year 1950.

18 (17) *Completion of Rotunda Frieze, Capitol Building: For*
19 *carrying into effect the provisions of Public Law 703,*
20 *Eighty-first Congress, approved August 17, 1950, entitled*
21 *"Joint resolution to provide for the utilization of the un-*
22 *finished portion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the*
23 *Capitol to portray (1) the Civil War, (2) the Spanish-*
24 *American War, and (3) the birth of aviation in the United*
25 *States", \$20,000, to be expended by the Architect of the*

1 *Capitol, as contracting and executive officer, under the direc-*
 2 *tion, advice and approval of the Joint Committee on the*
 3 *Library.*

4 For an additional amount for "House Office Buildings",
 5 \$2,000.

6 CHAPTER III

7 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 10 Department of State", \$800,000.

11 (18) AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL

12 COMMISSIONS

13 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 14 *American sections, international commissions", \$105,669,*
 15 *and this appropriation shall also be available for expenses*
 16 *of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.*

17 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

18 SERVICE

19 For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the
 20 Diplomatic and Consular Service", \$675,000.

21 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL

22 ACTIVITIES

23 For an additional amount for "International In-
 24 formation and Educational Activities", (19)\$62,655,850

1 \$77,612,000; and the limitation under this head in the De-
2 partment of State Appropriation Act, 1951, on the amount
3 available for employment, without regard to the civil service
4 and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis, is
5 increased by \$60,000; the limitation under said head on the
6 amount available for transfer to other appropriations of the
7 Department of State is increased by ~~(20)\$5,000,000~~
8 ~~\$7,760,000~~: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is
9 hereby authorized to make available, without dollar reim-
10 bursement, for the purposes of this appropriation, such
11 amounts of currencies on hand or hereafter obtained
12 pursuant to section 115 (h) of the Economic Cooperation
13 Act of 1948, as amended, and transferred to the Treasury
14 of the United States as excess to the local currency re-
15 quirements of the Economic Cooperation Administration
16 (not to exceed ~~(21)\$15,212,000~~ \$19,600,000) as may be
17 requested by the Secretary of State and approved by
18 the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided further*, That
19 funds appropriated under this head shall be available
20 for employment of aliens outside the United States,
21 without regard to the civil service and classification laws, for
22 services in the United States relating to the translation or
23 narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages and for
24 travel expenses of such aliens and their dependents to and
25 from the United States, and such aliens shall be investigated

1 in accordance with procedure established by the Secretary
2 of State and the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That
3 not to exceed \$41,288,000 of this appropriation shall be
4 available until expended for the purchase, rent, construc-
5 tion, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission
6 and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equip-
7 ment for radio transmission and reception without regard
8 to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended
9 (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interest
10 in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise: *Provided*
11 *further*, That funds appropriated under this head may be
12 used for acquisition of land outside the continental United
13 States **(22)** without regard to section 355 of the Revised
14 Statutes, and title to any land so acquired shall be approved
15 by the Secretary of State.

16 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 **(23)**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

18 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
19 *Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$6,000,000, including the*
20 *purchase of two hundred additional passenger motor vehicles.*

21 **(24)**IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

22 *Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or any order,*
23 *regulation, or agreement made or issued thereunder, any*
24 *alien employed in the United States in 1949 pursuant to an*
25 *agricultural labor contract made under the authority of the*

1 *ninth proviso of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917,*
2 *as amended, shall for purposes of such contract or any bond*
3 *or agreement made by the employer of such alien in con-*
4 *nection therewith be presumed, in the absence of evidence*
5 *to the contrary, to have left the United States in accordance*
6 *with the terms of such contract on or prior to March 31, 1950.*

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 Proceedings under law relating to the exclusion or
9 expulsion of aliens shall hereafter be without regard to the
10 provisions of sections 5, 7, and 8 of the Administrative
11 Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1004, 1006, 1007).

12 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

13 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

14 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

15 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport
16 Act", \$158,502, to remain available until June 30, 1953,
17 as follows: Delta Municipal Airport, Delta, Utah, \$1,272;
18 Knollwood Airport, County of Moore, North Carolina,
19 \$21,515; Helena Municipal Airport, Helena, Montana,
20 \$2,485; Stockton Field, Stockton, California, \$42,149;
21 Santa Barbara Airport, Santa Barbara, California, \$8,873;
22 Lander County Airport, Lander County, Nevada, \$1,181;
23 Sacramento Municipal Airport, Sacramento, California,
24 \$18,798; Birmingham Municipal Airport, Birmingham, Ala-

1 bama, \$15,849; and Great Falls Municipal Airport, Great
2 Falls, Montana, \$46,380.

3 **(25)**LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON

4 AIRPORT

5 *For expenses for the acquisition of land, interests therein*
6 *and appurtenances thereto, for the site and appurtenant*
7 *facilities, for an additional public airport within or in the*
8 *vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by Public*
9 *Law 762 of the Eighty-first Congress, approved September*
10 *7, 1950, to remain available until expended, \$2,150,000,*
11 *of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for admin-*
12 *istrative expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration*
13 *in connection therewith, including personal services in the*
14 *District of Columbia, printing and binding and services as*
15 *authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946*
16 *(5 U. S. C. 55a).*

17 **(26)**NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

18 CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES

19 *For an additional amount to carry out the purpose of the*
20 *appropriation "Construction of laboratories" provided in*
21 *the General Appropriation Act, 1951, \$1,900,000, to remain*
22 *available until expended: Provided, That this additional ap-*
23 *propriation shall be in lieu of the amount appropriated and*
24 *of the contract authorization for construction of a guided*

1 *missile laboratory contained in the aforementioned Act:*
 2 *Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available*
 3 *for modification and improvements to existing buildings and*
 4 *facilities at Corona, California, and such other expenses as*
 5 *may be necessary in relocating the National Bureau of Stand-*
 6 *ards guided missile laboratory: Provided further, That upon*
 7 *this property being declared surplus by the Department of*
 8 *the Navy and its transfer and use being approved by the*
 9 *General Services Administrator, the Department of Com-*
 10 *merce shall take full legal title thereto without reimbursement*
 11 *therefor.*

12 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

13 REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS

14 For expenses necessary for the repair, activation, and
 15 deactivation of vessels of the reserve fleet, \$18,000,000;
 16 of which not to exceed \$310,000 may be transferred to the
 17 appropriation "Salaries and expenses" for necessary admin-
 18 istrative and warehouse costs without regard to limitations
 19 thereon in said appropriation: *Provided, That this appro-*
 20 *priation shall be available for deactivation only of those*
 21 *vessels activated under this appropriation.*

22 (27)SHIP CONSTRUCTION

23 *The appropriation and contract authority made available*
 24 *for "Ship construction" by the General Appropriation Act,*
 25 *1951, shall be available for the purchase or requisition of*

1 *vessels under authority now or hereafter vested in the Sec-*
 2 *retary of Commerce.*

3 (28) THE JUDICIARY

4 OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

5 SALARIES OF JUDGES

6 *The appropriation under this head in the General Ap-*
 7 *propriation Act, 1951, shall be available for payment of the*
 8 *salary of the judge of the district court of Guam as author-*
 9 *ized by the Act approved August 1, 1950 (Public Law*
 10 *630).*

11 CHAPTER IV

12 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

13 (29) BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

15 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 16 *Division of Disbursement", \$355,000.*

17 (30) OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 20 *Office of the Treasurer, \$27,000.*

21 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

22 DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES CURRENCY AND

23 SECURITIES

24 *For an additional amount for "Distinctive paper for*
 25 *United States currency and securities", \$575,000.*

1 (31)BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 4 *Bureau of Internal Revenue, \$3,760,000; and the limitation*
 5 *under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation*
 6 *Act, 1951, and the amount available for stationery is in-*
 7 *creased from "\$1,500,000" to "\$1,573,680".*

8 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 11 \$2,000,000.

12 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

13 (32)SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 15 *Secret Service Division, \$76,700; and the limitation under*
 16 *this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,*
 17 *1951, on the purchase of passenger motor vehicles, is in-*
 18 *creased from "fifteen" to "twenty-one".*

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 21 White House police", \$55,000.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the postal revenues)

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

4 For an additional amount for "General administration",
5 \$100,000.

6 POSTAL OPERATIONS

7 For an additional amount for "Postal operations",
8 \$7,000,000.

9 TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL

10 For an additional amount for "Transportation of mail",
11 \$38,000,000.12 (33) ~~GENERAL~~ PROVISIONS13 Hereafter, none of the funds appropriated to the Post
14 Office Department from the general fund of the Treasury shall
15 be withdrawn from the Treasury until the Postmaster Gen-
16 eral shall certify in writing that he has requested the consent
17 of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the establishment
18 of such rate increases or other reformatations (in addition to
19 any specific increases or other reformatations heretofore or
20 hereafter authorized or prescribed by law); pursuant to
21 the provisions of section 207 of the Act of February 28,
22 1925, as amended (39 U. S. C. 247), as may be necessary

1 to insure the receipt of revenue from fourth-class mail service
 2 sufficient to pay the cost of such service: *Provided, That*
 3 the foregoing shall not be construed to require any increase
 4 in the postage rate, established by the Act of April 15,
 5 1937 (39 U. S. C. 293e), for publications or records
 6 furnished to a blind person.

7 (34)CHAPTER V—LABOR—FEDERAL SECURITY
 8 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

9 (35)OFFICE OF EDUCATION

10 (36)PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF
 11 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

12 *For an additional amount for carrying out the provi-*
 13 *sions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946*
 14 *(20 U. S. C. 15), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924*
 15 *(20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931*
 16 *(20 U. S. C. 30), and section 1 of the Act of March 18,*
 17 *1950, Public Law 462, Eighty-first Congress, \$3,457,240:*
 18 *Provided, That the apportionment to the States under the*
 19 *Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the*
 20 *basis of not to exceed \$23,267,000 for the current fiscal year.*

21 (37)SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 (38)*For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 23 *Office of Education, \$347,000: Provided, That this para-*
 24 *graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R.*
 25 *7940, Eighty-first Congress.*

1 (39) *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 2 *Office of Education, \$665,000: Provided, That this para-*
 3 *graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of*
 4 *S. 2317, Eighty-first Congress.*

5 (40) *PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS*

6 *For payments to local educational agencies for the main-*
 7 *tenance and operation of schools as authorized by law,*
 8 *\$23,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effec-*
 9 *tive only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7940, Eighty-first*
 10 *Congress.*

11 (41) *GRANTS FOR SURVEYS AND SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION*

12 *For grants to the States for surveying their needs, and*
 13 *for planning construction programs, for elementary and sec-*
 14 *ondary school facilities; and for grants for emergency school*
 15 *construction to school districts in federally affected areas,*
 16 *\$24,500,000, to remain available until expended, and in*
 17 *addition contracts may be entered into in an amount not to*
 18 *exceed \$25,000,000 for the purposes of this paragraph:*
 19 *Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon*
 20 *enactment into law of S. 2317, Eighty-first Congress.*

21 (42) *PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE*

22 *NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, OPERATING EXPENSES*

23 *For an additional amount for "National Institutes of*
 24 *Health, operating expenses", \$3,000,000.*

1 (43)SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 (44)SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
3 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 *The amount authorized to be expended from the Federal*
5 *old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, for "Salaries and*
6 *expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", by*
7 *the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1951, is*
8 *increased from "\$45,988,000" to "\$60,488,000", and the*
9 *limitation under this head in said Act on the amount avail-*
10 *able for dues or fees for library membership is increased*
11 *from "\$404" to "\$594".*

12 (45)GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

13 *For an additional amount for "Grants to States for*
14 *public assistance", \$80,000,000; and appropriations granted*
15 *under this head for the current fiscal year shall be available*
16 *for aid to the permanently and totally disabled as authorized*
17 *by law.*

18 (46)SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC
19 ASSISTANCE

20 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
21 *Bureau of Public Assistance", \$250,000.*

22 (47)SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

23 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
24 *Children's Bureau", \$125,000.*

1 **(48)**GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD

2 WELFARE

3 *For an additional amount for "Grants to States for*
4 *maternal and child welfare", \$8,250,000: Provided, That*
5 *such additional amount shall be allotted on a pro rata basis*
6 *among the several States in proportion to the amounts to*
7 *which the respective States are entitled for the fiscal year*
8 *1951 by reason of section 331 of the Social Security Act*
9 *Amendments of 1950.*

10 **(49)**SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE

11 COMMISSIONER

12 **(50)***For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
13 *Office of the Commissioner", \$20,000, together with an addi-*
14 *tional amount of not to exceed \$10,000 to be transferred from*
15 *the Federal old-age and survivors trust fund.*

16 **(51)***In the administration of title XIV of the Social Security*
17 *Act, as amended by the Social Security Act Amendments of*
18 *1950, payments to a State under such title for any quarter*
19 *in the current fiscal year after September 30 may be made*
20 *with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior*
21 *to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made*
22 *with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter*
23 *in which such plan was submitted for approval.*

1 (52) *Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-*
 2 *ing after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to*
 3 *States under title XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended*
 4 *by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, for the*
 5 *first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as*
 6 *may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expendi-*
 7 *tures made thereunder for payments under such title to be*
 8 *charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.*

9 (53) *OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR*

10 (54) *SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR*

11 *For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the*
 12 *Administrator", \$32,000, together with an additional amount*
 13 *of not to exceed \$24,000 to be transferred from the Federal*
 14 *old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.*

15 (55) *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF SERVICE*
 16 *OPERATIONS*

17 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 18 *Division of Service Operations", \$8,500, together with an*
 19 *additional amount of not to exceed \$26,000 to be transferred*
 20 *from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.*

21 (56) *OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL*

22 (57) *For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the*
 23 *General Counsel", \$20,825, together with an additional*
 24 *amount of not to exceed \$61,845 to be transferred from the*
 25 *Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.*

1 (58) *For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the*
 2 *General Counsel", \$25,000: Provided, That this paragraph*
 3 *shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2317,*
 4 *Eighty-first Congress.*

5 CHAPTER (59) ∓ VI

6 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 (60) BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

8 RESEARCH FACILITIES

9 *For acquisition of sites, completion of plans and speci-*
 10 *fications, construction of laboratory buildings and related*
 11 *buildings and facilities, and purchase of necessary equipment*
 12 *for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other*
 13 *animal diseases, in accordance with the provisions of the*
 14 *Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U. S. C. 113a), and the Second*
 15 *Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, including personal*
 16 *services in the District of Columbia, \$24,500,000, to remain*
 17 *available until June 30, 1954.*

18 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

19 ENGINEERING

20 SOILS, FERTILIZERS, AND IRRIGATION

21 *For an additional amount for "Soils, fertilizers, and*
 22 *irrigation", \$100,000, for payment of obligations incurred*
 23 *pursuant to authority granted under this head in the Depart-*
 24 *ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950, to enter into*

1 contracts for construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities,
 2 and equipment for the station at Brawley, California, includ-
 3 ing architectural and other costs previously incurred in con-
 4 nection therewith.

5 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

6 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

7 For an additional amount for "Loan Authorization" for
 8 loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
 9 as amended, \$18,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary
 10 of the Treasury in the manner authorized under this head in
 11 the General Appropriation Act, 1951: *Provided*, That none
 12 of the funds hereby authorized shall be used for loans other
 13 than to farmers and stockmen who suffered production dis-
 14 asters in areas designated pursuant to Public Law 38 (81st
 15 Congress).

16 CHAPTER (61)~~VI~~ VII

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

18 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19 (62)HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

20 *For an additional amount for "Health, Education, and*
 21 *Welfare Services" for the purpose of cooperating with Inde-*
 22 *pendent School District Numbered 5, Cass County, Minne-*
 23 *sota, at Walker, Minnesota, for the construction, extension,*
 24 *equipment, and improvement of public school facilities at*
 25 *Walker, Minnesota, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940*

1 (*54 Stat. 707, 708*), the Act of July 24, 1947 (*61 Stat.*
 2 *414*), and the Act of August 17, 1950 (*Public Law 709,*
 3 *Eighty-first Congress*), \$80,000, to remain available until
 4 expended.

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$205,000,
 7 to remain available until expended.

8 PAYMENT TO THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES OF FORT

9 BERTHOLD RESERVATION, N. DAK.

10 For payment to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort
 11 Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., fiscal year 1950, as au-
 12 thorized by the Act of October 29, 1949 (*Public Law 437*),
 13 \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 14 That funds credited to the tribes in the Treasury of the
 15 United States pursuant to sections 2 and 12 of the Act
 16 of October 29, 1949 (*Public Law 437*), shall be available
 17 for expenditure or for advance to the tribes for such pur-
 18 poses, in addition to those specified in said Act, as may
 19 be designated by the governing body of the tribes and
 20 approved by the Secretary.

21 (63) PAYMENT TO CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS OF

22 INDIANS, OKLAHOMA

23 For an additional amount for "Payment to Choctaw
 24 and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, Oklahoma", \$10,500,

1 *for defraying the expenses, including printing and binding,*
 2 *of making per capita payments authorized by the Acts of*
 3 *June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483), and June 24, 1948 (Public*
 4 *Law 754, Eightieth Congress).*

5 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

6 (64)GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

7 *For an additional amount for "General investigations",*
 8 *\$50,000, to be derived from the Reclamation fund and to*
 9 *remain available until expended.*

10 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

11 *For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabil-*
 12 *itation", \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.*

13 BUREAU OF MINES

14 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

15 *For an additional amount for "Conservation and de-*
 16 *velopment of mineral resources", \$250,000.*

17 CONSTRUCTION

18 *For an additional amount for "Construction", \$600,000,*
 19 *to remain available until expended.*

20 (65)NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

21 (66)MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

22 *For an additional amount for "Management and pro-*
 23 *tection", \$40,000.*

(67)CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", to remain available until expended, \$3,000,000, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to the authority granted by section 4 (b) of the Federal Highway Act of 1950, Public Law 769, Eighty-first Congress, approved September 7, 1950.

(68)*For an additional amount, for "Construction", \$500.*

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**CONSTRUCTION**

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$110,000, to remain available until expended.

TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS**ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS**

For an additional amount for "Administration of Territories and Possessions", \$36,000.

(69)CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

For an additional amount for "Construction of roads, Alaska", \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

For an additional amount for "Construction, Alaska Railroad", \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER (70)~~VII~~ VIII

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

(71) FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EXPENSES OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774, approved September 8, 1950), including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); rents in the District of Columbia; payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; employment of aliens; exchange and advance of funds without regard to sections 3648 and 3651 of the Revised Statutes; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$60,000,000: Provided, That the authorizations, limitations, or restrictions, governing the availability of funds for administrative expenses of Government corporations and other agencies, for the current fiscal year, are hereby waived to such extent as may be determined by the President to be necessary in order for such corporations or agencies to carry out their assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCIES (NATIONAL DEFENSE)

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the fiscal year 1951, \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Commission", \$260,000,000.

(72) CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Civil Service Commission, \$1,000,000; and the limitation

1 imposed by section 103 of the Independent Offices Appropria-
2 tion Act, 1951, on the amount available for travel expenses
3 under this head, is increased from “\$438,013” to
4 “\$466,000”.

5 COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE
6 MANSION

Funds appropriated for expenses of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion, and funds received by the Commission from any source in connection with the disposition of materials removed from the Executive Mansion, may be credited to a special deposit account with the Treasurer of the United States which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for use by the Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, for payment of expenses of care, handling, shipment, and disposal of such materials pursuant to law. Any surplus remaining in such account upon disposition of such materials shall be applied first to repay amounts credited to such account from the Commission's appropriations, and any remaining balance shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

22 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Com-
23 mission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion may
24 authorize and direct the negotiation, award and execution

1 of, and prescribe the general types and forms to be em-
2 ployed for, such subcontracts as shall hereafter be made by
3 the general contractor for the renovation and modernization
4 of the Executive Mansion: *Provided*, That all such subcon-
5 tracts shall be arranged upon either a fixed price or cost
6 plus a fixed fee basis: *Provided further*, That with re-
7 spect to each subcontract to be awarded in pursuance of
8 this authorization the Commission on Renovation of the
9 Executive Mansion shall find that utilization of the procedure
10 herein authorized is in the best interests of the United States.

11 (73) *DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION*

12 (74) *Funds appropriated for the expenses of the Displaced*
13 *Persons Commission shall be available for use in connection*
14 *with agreements with international agencies for the use of*
15 *their transportation and other facilities for the transfer of*
16 *persons as provided for in section 12 of the Displaced Per-*
17 *sons Act, as amended, and the Commission may make pay-*
18 *ment in advance or by reimbursement for expenses incurred*
19 *by such agencies in rendering assistance to the Commission*
20 *in carrying out the provisions of such Act.*

21 (75) *Funds appropriated for the expenses of the Commission*
22 *shall be available for loans as provided in section 14 of the*
23 *Displaced Persons Act, as amended.*

1 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2 PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

3 Acquisition of Land, District of Columbia

4 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
5 the acquisition of a portion of the land, including improve-
6 ments thereon, described in Public Law 647, 81st Congress,
7 **(76)**~~\$500,000~~ \$525,000, to remain available until expended.

8 Department of State Building, New York, N. Y.

9 For all expenses necessary for the acquisition of a build-
10 ing including land or interests in land, either unencumbered
11 or subject to existing leases, and for the remodeling of such
12 building, \$3,000,000.

13 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

14 For an additional amount for carrying out the Strategic
15 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
16 (50 U. S. C. 98), \$598,637,370, of which not to exceed
17 **(77)**~~\$6,000,000~~ \$14,000,000 shall be available for transfer
18 to the appropriation "Operating expenses", for the reactiva-
19 tion of industrial plants under the provisions of the National
20 Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451-462).

21 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

22 To increase the General Supply Fund established by
23 section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative

1 Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, approved June 30,
2 1949), \$30,000,000.

3 (78)EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

4 *For necessary emergency expenses of the General Serv-*
5 *ices Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation,*
6 *maintenance, protection and repair of public buildings and*
7 *grounds to the extent that such buildings and grounds are*
8 *under the control of the General Services Administration for*
9 *such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152,*
10 *Eighty-first Congress, as amended; including printing and*
11 *binding; personal services in the District of Columbia and*
12 *elsewhere; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District*
13 *of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations,*
14 *and improvements necessary for proper use by the Govern-*
15 *ment without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30,*
16 *1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased*
17 *premises; moving Government agencies in connection with*
18 *the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space;*
19 *furnishings and equipment; and payment of per diem em-*
20 *ployees employed in connection with any of the foregoing*
21 *functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General*
22 *Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for*
23 *similar services in places where such services are employed,*
24 \$15,740,000.

1 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

2 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION LIQUIDATION

3 Appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, Office of
4 Defense Transportation", for the fiscal year 1949, are hereby
5 made available for payment of tort claims pursuant to law
6 (28 U. S. C. 2672).

7 (79) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 *For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the*
10 *National Science Foundation Act of 1950, including per-*
11 *sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of one*
12 *passenger motor vehicle; printing and binding; payment of*
13 *tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); and a*
14 *health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.*
15 *150), \$225,000.*

16 OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the
19 Office of the Housing Expediter, including personal services
20 in the District of Columbia; attendance at meetings of organ-
21 izations concerned with rent control; hire of passenger motor
22 vehicles; printing and binding; purchase of newspapers (not
23 to exceed \$250); services as authorized by section 15 of
24 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed
25 \$1,000 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the

1 Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; and health
 2 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ;
 3 \$10,615,500, together with not exceeding \$1,600,000 of
 4 the unobligated balances of funds appropriated for such pur-
 5 pose for the fiscal year 1950, of which not less than \$2,000,-
 6 000 shall be available only for payment of terminal leave:
 7 *Provided*, That as to cases involving the functions transferred
 8 to the Office of the Housing Expediter by Executive Order
 9 9841, section 204 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act
 10 of 1942, as amended, shall be considered as remaining in full
 11 force and effect during fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*,
 12 That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay com-
 13 pensation of any employee in a grade higher than the grade
 14 of such employee on May 22, 1950.

15 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for the operation and main-
 18 tenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by
 19 title I of the Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 604) ,
 20 as amended, including personal services in the District of
 21 Columbia; printing and binding; services as authorized by
 22 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
 23 payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ;
 24 not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and
 25 periodicals; ~~(80)not to exceed \$50,000 for travel expenses of~~

1 employees attached to National Headquarters; not to exceed
 2 \$400,000 for travel expenses of employees attached to State
 3 Headquarters; and a health service program as authorized by
 4 law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; ~~(81)\$19,360,030~~ \$20,476,000: *Pro-*
 5 *vided*, That, in addition, the amount appropriated for the
 6 "Office of Selective Service Records" for the fiscal year
 7 1951 is hereby transferred to and consolidated with this
 8 appropriation: *Provided further*, That all obligations in-
 9 curred for the foregoing purposes between July 1, 1950,
 10 and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of
 11 this appropriation are hereby ratified and confirmed if in
 12 accordance with the provisions of this Act (82): *Provided*
 13 *further*, That the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
 14 Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the General Appro-
 15 priation Act, 1951, shall not apply with respect to appro-
 16 priations for funds available to the Selective Service System
 17 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.

18 (83) TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

19 For an additional amount for "Tennessee Valley Au-
 20 thority", \$28,500,000, to remain available until expended:
 21 *Provided*, That the amount of the funds made available by
 22 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, for ad-
 23 ministrative and general expenses of the corporation for the
 24 fiscal year 1951, is increased from "\$4,026,000" to
 25 "\$4,250,000".

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Veterans' Administration: For an additional amount for "Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans", (84)\$300,000 \$450,000.

ADMINISTRATION, MEDICAL, HOSPITAL, AND DOMICILIARY SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services", \$8,614,800.

CHAPTER (85) VIII IX

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

(86)RIVERS AND HARBORS

Maintenance and Improvement of Existing River and Harbor Works

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general", \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL (EMERGENCY FUND)

For rescue work and for repair, restoration, or maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by flood in accordance with section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (Public Law 516, approved May 17, 1950),

1 \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 2 That funds appropriated under this head in the General
 3 Appropriation Act, 1951, and the sum of \$1,000,000 from
 4 funds appropriated under the head "Flood control, general"
 5 in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be transferred
 6 to and merged with the funds appropriated herein, the total
 7 to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall
 8 be available for all of the purposes herein specified.

9 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

10 For an additional amount for "United States Soldiers'
 11 Home", to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent
 12 fund, \$12,750,000, to remain available until expended, for
 13 the construction of an 842-bed domiciliary barracks and a
 14 210-bed hospital building including necessary site improve-
 15 ments and provision for outside utilities at the United States
 16 Soldiers' Home, to make improvements and renovate certain
 17 buildings in the present hospital group, to provide for the
 18 elimination of fire hazards and to replace outside steam lines
 19 at existing facilities.

20 THE PANAMA CANAL

21 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL

22 For an additional amount for "Maintenance and opera-
 23 tion of the Panama Canal", \$2,500,000, to remain available
 24 until expended.

CHAPTER (87)~~IX~~ X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CONTINGENCIES

For emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising in the Department of Defense, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense and such expenses may be accounted for solely on his certificate that the expenditures were necessary for confidential military purposes, \$85,000,000: *Provided*, That a report of disbursements under this item of appropriation shall be made quarterly to the Appropriation Committees of the Congress.

EMERGENCY FUND

For transfer by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any appropriation for military functions under the Department of Defense available for research and development or industrial mobilization, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred, \$190,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

For additional amounts for appropriations under the Department of the Army, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

“Contingencies of the Army”, \$10,000,000;

1 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

2 Finance Service, Army:

3 "Pay of the Army", \$193,090,000;

4 "Travel of the Army", \$50,800,000;

5 "Finance service", \$4,030,000;

6 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

7 Quartermaster Service, Army:

8 "Welfare of enlisted men", \$2,564,000;

9 "Subsistence of the Army", \$176,743,000;

10 "Regular supplies of the Army", \$42,930,000;

11 "Clothing and equipage", \$152,817,000 (88), and
12 *in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts*
13 *may be made for the purchase of 100,000,000 pounds of*
14 *raw wool, woollen garments, fabrics, and knitting yarns*
15 *for use of all the armed services;*

16 "Incidental expenses of the Army", \$33,026,000;

17 TRANSPORTATION CORPS

18 "Transportation service, Army", \$258,823,000;

19 SIGNAL CORPS

20 "Signal service of the Army", \$148,752,000;

21 Alaska Communication System:

22 "Operation, maintenance, improvement, and so
23 forth", \$3,717,000;

24 "Construction, etc.", \$676,000.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

“Medical and Hospital Department”, (89)\$11,446,000
 \$29,350,000(90):*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army
 is authorized to transfer to this item from any other item
 herein for the Department of the Army where surplus funds
 may be available not to exceed \$15,700,000 to be used for
 the same purposes, and for the same time period, as in the
 regular appropriation for this item;

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

“Engineer service, Army”, \$329,115,000;
 “Military construction, Army, including construction
 authorized by law”, \$84,952,000, to remain available until
 expended;

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

“Ordnance service and supplies, Army”, \$1,438,-
 221,000;

CHEMICAL CORPS

“Chemical service, Army”, \$31,853,000;

ARMY TRAINING

“Army training”, \$2,667,000;

CIVILIAN COMPONENTS

“Army National Guard”, \$17,648,000;
 “Organized reserves”, \$6,506,000;
 “Army Reserve Officers’ Training Corps”, \$9,000,000;

DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Salaries, Department of the Army:

“Office of the Secretary of the Army: Secretary of the Army, Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant Secretaries of the Army and other personal services”, \$163,137;

“Office of the Chief of Staff”, \$1,022,160;

“Adjutant General’s Office”, \$2,384,894;

“Office of the Inspector General”, \$16,100;

“Office of the Judge Advocate General”, \$55,307;

“Office of the Chief of Finance”, \$53,670;

“Office of the Quartermaster General”, \$1,412,202;

“Office of the Chief of Transportation”, \$340,648;

“Office of the Chief Signal Officer”, \$212,680;

“Office of the Provost Marshal General”, \$16,926;

“Office of the Surgeon General”, \$57,424;

“Office of the Chief of Engineers”, \$349,280;

“Office of the Chief of Ordnance”, \$909,244;

“Office of Chief, Chemical Corps”, \$106,808;

“Office of Chief of Chaplains”, \$11,520;

“Contingent expenses, Department of the Army”,

\$7,011,000.

EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

To enable the Secretary of the Army, without reference to (91) Revised Statutes 1436, 355, and 3734, as amended

1 *section 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and to sec-*
 2 *tion 1136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (except provi-*
 3 *sions thereof relating to title approval), to expedite the*
 4 *production of equipment and supplies for the Army for emer-*
 5 *gency national defense purposes, including all of the objects*
 6 *and purposes specified under each of the appropria-*
 7 *tions available to the Department of the Army during the*
 8 *fiscal year 1951, for procurement or production of equipment*
 9 *or supplies, for erection of structures, or for acquisition of*
 10 *land; the furnishing of Government-owned facilities at pri-*
 11 *vately owned plants; the procurement and training of civilian*
 12 *personnel in connection with the production of equipment and*
 13 *material and the use and operation thereof; and for any*
 14 *other purposes which in the discretion of the Secretary of*
 15 *the Army are desirable in expediting production for military*
 16 *purposes, \$125,000,000.*

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

18 For additional amounts for appropriations under the
 19 Department of the Navy, as follows:

- 20 "Military personnel, Navy", \$425,489,000;
- 21 "Navy personnel, general expenses", \$19,016,000:
- 22 "Military personnel, Marine Corps", \$128,395,000:
- 23 "Marine Corps troops and facilities", \$149,766,000:
- 24 "Aircraft and facilities", \$149,078,000;
- 25 "Construction of aircraft and related procurement".

1 \$1,596,269,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 2 *vided*, That the aircraft procurement program established
 3 under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951,
 4 is increased by \$1,596,269,000;

5 "Ships and facilities", \$483,748,000;

6 "Construction of ships", \$163,450,000, to remain avail-
 7 able until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under
 8 this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, on the
 9 total obligations to be incurred for construction, conversion,
 10 or replacement approved during the current fiscal year is
 11 further increased by ~~(92)\$160,000,000~~ \$163,450,000;

12 ~~(93)~~ "Increase and replacement of naval vessels (construc-
 13 tion and machinery)", \$40,000,000;

14 "Ordnance and facilities", \$216,077,000;

15 "Ordnance for new construction", \$21,550,000, to re-
 16 main available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation
 17 under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951,
 18 on the total obligations incurred for armor, armament, and
 19 ammunition, for construction, conversion, or replacement
 20 approved during the current fiscal year is further increased
 21 by ~~(94)\$25,000,000~~ \$21,550,000;

22 "Medical care", ~~(95)\$16,431,000~~ \$26,715,000

23 ~~(96)~~: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized
 24 to transfer to this item from any other item herein for the
 25 Department of the Navy where surplus funds may be available

1 not to exceed \$15,189,000 to be used for the same purposes,
2 and for the same time period, as in the regular appropriation
3 for this item.

4 "Civil engineering", \$35,404,000;

5 "Public works, including construction as authorized for
6 the Army and the Air Force by the Act of July 2, 1940
7 (54 Stat. 712; 50 U. S. C. App. 1171)", \$85,978,000, to
8 remain available until expended;

9 "Service-wide supply and finance", \$163,562,000;

10 "Service-wide operations", \$29,794,000; and the limita-
11 tion under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951,
12 on emergencies and extraordinary expenses, is hereby in-
13 creased by \$1,143,000.

14 (97)Section 201 of the Act of August 25, 1941 (55 Stat.
15 681) is hereby amended by adding a proviso at the end
16 thereof as follows: "Provided, That a commissioned officer
17 on the active list of the Navy, not below the rank or grade
18 of rear admiral, appointed as Deputy Comptroller of the
19 Navy, pursuant to section 402 (b) of the National Security
20 Act Amendments of 1949, shall, while so serving, if not
21 otherwise entitled to a higher rank, pay, and allowances, be
22 entitled to receive the pay and allowances of rear admiral,
23 upper half: Provided further, That a commissioned officer
24 on the active list of the Army not below the grade of colonel,
25 assigned as special assistant to the Comptroller, Department

1 of Defense, shall, while so serving, if not otherwise entitled
 2 to a higher grade, pay, and allowances, be considered to hold
 3 the grade of brigadier general for all purposes and shall
 4 receive the pay and allowances of an officer of that grade”.

5 BUREAU OF SHIPS

6 Maintenance

7 Not to exceed \$12,000,000 of the unexpended balance
 8 of the appropriation for “Maintenance of Bureau of Ships”,
 9 in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, and not to exceed
 10 \$20,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropria-
 11 tion for “Maintenance, Bureau of Ships”, in the Navy
 12 Department Appropriation Act, 1948, shall remain avail-
 13 able during the fiscal year 1951 for the liquidation of ob-
 14 ligations incurred thereunder during the fiscal years 1947
 15 and 1948, respectively.

16 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

17 Aviation, Navy

18 The unexpended balance of the appropriation for “Avia-
 19 tion, Navy”, in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1946, shall
 20 remain available during the fiscal year 1951 in such amount
 21 as may be necessary for the liquidation of contractual obli-
 22 gations incurred thereunder during the fiscal year 1946 for
 23 continuing experiments and development work on aircraft.

24 PUBLIC WORKS (NEW)

25 The appropriation granted under the head “Public

1 Works (new)" in the fiscal year 1951 shall be available
2 for construction of a hospital as authorized by the Act of
3 October 25, 1949 (Public Law 389), in recognition of the
4 heroic services of the people of St. Lawrence and Lawn,
5 Newfoundland; and for this purpose the sum of \$375,000
6 is hereby transferred to said appropriation, from the appro-
7 priation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks".

8 FACILITIES

9 For expenses necessary for acquisition, construction, and
10 installation of production facilities and equipment, and test
11 facilities and equipment (other than those for research and
12 development), including the land necessary therefor, without
13 regard to ~~(98)sections 355 and section 3734~~, Revised Stat-
14 utes, such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of
15 the Navy, and approved by the Secretary of Defense and the
16 Bureau of the Budget, and said amounts shall be derived by
17 transfer from any appropriations available to the Depart-
18 ment of the Navy, during the fiscal year 1951, for procure-
19 ment of equipment for installation or use in private plants:
20 *Provided*, That the total amount so transferred shall not
21 exceed \$100,000,000.

22 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

23 For additional amounts for appropriations under the
24 Department of the Air Force, as follows:

25 "Construction of aircraft and related procurement",

1 \$2,777,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 2 *vided*, That the aircraft procurement program established
 3 under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, is
 4 increased by \$2,777,300,000;

5 “Special procurement”, \$460,700,000;

6 “Acquisition and construction of real property, including
 7 construction authorized by law”, \$169,700,000, to remain
 8 available until expended;

9 **(99)** *For an additional amount, subject to the enactment*
 10 *into law of H. R. 9612, or S. 4118, Eighty-first Congress,*
 11 *for “Acquisition and construction of real property”, to en-*
 12 *able the Secretary of the Air Force, subject to the approval*
 13 *of the Secretary of Defense, to carry out the purposes of*
 14 *the Air Engineering Development Center Act of 1949,*
 15 *Public Law 415, Eighty-first Congress, as amended,*
 16 *\$25,000,000, to be available until expended, and, in addi-*
 17 *tion thereto, the Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to*
 18 *enter into contracts for the purposes of H. R. 9612, or*
 19 *S. 4118, in an amount not to exceed \$32,500,000.*

20 “Maintenance and operations”, \$799,100,000;

21 “Military personnel requirements”, \$307,000,000;

22 “Salaries and expenses, administration”, \$21,600,000.

23 **(100)** FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

24 MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

25 For expenses necessary to enable the President to

1 carry out an additional program of military assistance to
2 friendly nations in the manner authorized in the Mu-
3 tual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended,
4 \$4,000,000,000, of which (a) \$3,504,000,000 shall be
5 available for the purposes specified in Title I, including
6 expenses, as authorized by section 408 (b), of administer-
7 ing the provisions of said Act and Act of May 22, 1947,
8 (61 Stat. 103), as amended; (b) \$193,000,000 shall be
9 available for the purposes specified in Title II; and (c)
10 \$303,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified
11 in Title III, including section 303 (a).

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

13 SEC. 101. That section of Title VI of the Defense Ap-
14 propriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions,
15 which relates to limits of cost of certain construction proj-
16 ects, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The Secretary
17 of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secre-
18 tary of the Navy are authorized to expend out of the Army
19 (military), Air Force, or Navy appropriations available for
20 construction or maintenance such amounts as may be required
21 for minor construction (except family quarters), extensions
22 to existing structures, and improvements, at facilities of the
23 Department concerned, but the cost of any project authorized
24 under this section which is not otherwise authorized shall not
25 exceed \$50,000, except that the limitation on the cost of any

1 such project which is determined by the Secretary of Defense
2 to be urgently required in the interests of national defense,
3 shall not exceed \$200,000: *Provided*, That the cost limita-
4 tions of this section shall not apply to the appropriations for
5 'Contingencies of the Army', 'Army National Guard', 'Or-
6 ganized Reserves', 'Military Construction, Army', 'Public
7 Works', 'Contingencies of the Air Force', 'Acquisition and
8 Construction of Real Property' and 'Alaska Communication
9 System'."

10 SEC. 102. That section of Title VI of the Defense Ap-
11 propriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions,
12 which relates to the use of proceeds from the sale of scrap
13 and salvage material, is hereby amended to read as follows:
14 "Not more than \$25,000,000 of the amounts received during
15 the current fiscal year by each of the Departments of the
16 Army, Navy, and Air Force as proceeds from the sale of
17 scrap or salvage materials, shall be available during the
18 current fiscal year for expenses of transportation, demilitari-
19 zation, and other preparation for sale or salvage of military
20 supplies, equipment, and matériel: *Provided*, That a report
21 of receipts and disbursements under this limitation shall be
22 made quarterly to the Committees on Appropriations of the
23 Congress."

24 SEC. 103. Appropriations in this chapter shall be avail-
25 able for examination of estimates of appropriations in the

1 field; and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no
2 part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain
3 available until expended unless so provided in the appro-
4 priation concerned.

5 SEC. 104. The provisions of section 607 of the Federal
6 Employees' Pay Act of 1945, as amended and supplemented
7 (5 U. S. C. 947), shall not apply to the Department of
8 Defense.

9 SEC. 105. No funds appropriated in this or in any other
10 Act shall be available for the current fiscal year to pay for
11 the services or support of personnel enlisted under the pro-
12 visions of section 4 (g) of the Selective Service Act of 1948,
13 as amended.

14 ~~(101)~~SEC. 106. *Property acquired by purchase, donation, or*
15 *other means of transfer may be occupied, used, and improved*
16 *for the purposes of this chapter prior to the approval of title*
17 *by the Attorney General as required by section 355 of the*
18 *Revised Statutes, as amended.*

19 ~~(102)~~SEC. 107. *Appropriations available during the fiscal*
20 *years 1950 and 1951 for the pay and allowances of mid-*
21 *shipmen appointed under paragraph (b) of section 3 of the*
22 *Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1058), as amended (34*
23 *U. S. C. 1020b), shall be available for a 50 per centum*
24 *increase of the pay of such midshipmen while in flight train-*
25 *ing or on other flight duty.*

1 **(103)**SEC. 108. Funds appropriated under the head "Civil
 2 engineering" in this, or any other Act, for the fiscal year
 3 1951 shall be available in an amount not to exceed
 4 \$3,000,000 for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for
 5 additional, as well as for replacement, requirements;

6 **(104)**SEC. 109. In order more effectively to administer the
 7 funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, the Presi-
 8 dent, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in
 9 the interest of national defense, may authorize positions to be
 10 placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of
 11 the Classification Act of 1949 in accordance with the pro-
 12 cedures and standards of that Act, and such positions shall
 13 be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that
 14 Act. Grades 16, 17, and 18 now in the Defense Establish-
 15 ment may be increased by an additional number of one-third
 16 of each grade now employed in that Establishment.

17 **(105)**CHAPTER XI—FOREIGN AID

18 **(106)**FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

19 **(107)**MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

20 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry
 21 out an additional program of military assistance to friendly
 22 nations in the manner authorized in the Mutual Defense
 23 Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, \$4,000,000,000, of
 24 which (a) \$3,504,000,000 shall be available for the pur-
 25 poses specified in title I, including expenses, as authorized

1 *by section 408 (b), of administering the provisions of said*
 2 *Act and Act of May 22, 1947 (61 Stat. 103), as amended;*
 3 *(b) \$193,000,000 shall be available for the purposes speci-*
 4 *fied in title II; and (c) \$303,000,000 shall be available for*
 5 *the purposes specified in title III, including section 303 (a):*
 6 *Provided, That in carrying out the purposes of the Mutual*
 7 *Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, the President*
 8 *shall encourage the cooperating nations to forgive indebted-*
 9 *ness incurred with one another during World War II, or*
 10 *to delay payments on such indebtedness for so long a period*
 11 *as United States assistance shall be required for the debtor*
 12 *nation.*

13 **(108)INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S WELFARE WORK**

14 *To enable the President during the fiscal year 1951 to*
 15 *carry out the provisions of title V of the Foreign Eco-*
 16 *nomie Assistance Act of 1950 (Public Law 535, approved*
 17 *June 5, 1950), relating to international children's welfare*
 18 *work, \$12,500,000.*

19 **(109)INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

20 *Notwithstanding the provisions of section 414 of the Act*
 21 *for International Development (title IV of the Foreign Eco-*
 22 *nomie Assistance Act of 1950, Public Law 535, Eighty-first*
 23 *Congress, approved June 5, 1950), present employees of*
 24 *the Government may be assigned to duties under that Act*
 25 *and the funds appropriated for the purposes of that Act by*

1 *Public Law 759, shall be available to pay the salaries and*
 2 *expenses of such employees pending investigations of such*
 3 *employees by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and re-*
 4 *ports thereon to the Secretary of State for the period of not*
 5 *to exceed three months from the date of the enactment of this*
 6 *Act.*

7 CHAPTER ~~(110)~~ *XII*
 8 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND
 9 JUDGMENTS

10 For payment of claims for damages as settled and
 11 determined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
 12 audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting
 13 Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
 14 by United States district courts and the United States Court
 15 of Claims, as set forth in ~~(111)~~ *Senate Documents Numbered*
 16 *215 and 227 and House Document Numbered 647, 81st*
 17 *Congress, ~~(112)~~\$34,339,445 \$35,001,053, together with*
 18 *such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and*
 19 *when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settle-*
 20 *ments of the General Accounting Office or provided by law)*
 21 *and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange*
 22 *as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: Pro-*
 23 *vided, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid*
 24 *until it shall have become final and conclusive against the*
 25 *United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise:*

1 *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required
 2 by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever ap-
 3 propriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty
 4 days after the date of approval of this Act.

5 Current appropriations of the agency concerned shall be
 6 available for payment of claims certified by the Comptroller
 7 General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below,
 8 from the following appropriations:

9 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

10 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

11 "Salaries and expenses, emergency", fiscal year 1942,
 12 \$13.

13 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

14 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

15 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval person-
 16 nel", fiscal year 1940, \$75.

17 "Fuel and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1944,
 18 \$28,314.

19 CHAPTER ~~(113)~~~~XI~~ XIII

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 SEC. ~~(114)~~~~1404~~ 1301. No part of any appropriation
 22 contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
 23 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay
 24 the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
 25 against the Government of the United States or who is a

1 member of an organization of Government employees that as-
2 serts the right to strike against the Government of the United
3 States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization
4 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
5 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
6 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
7 that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
8 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
9 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
10 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
11 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
12 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
13 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-
14 ernment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*
15 *further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the
16 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
17 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
18 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
19 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
20 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
21 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
22 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
23 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
24 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
25 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That

1 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
2 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That, as applicable to the Departments of
4 Agriculture and Interior, nothing in this section shall be
5 construed to require an affidavit from any person employed
6 for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving
7 the loss of human life or destruction of property, and the
8 payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons
9 from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such
10 emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated
11 by this section.

12 SEC. ~~(115)~~ 1302. After September 1, 1950, and
13 during the fiscal year 1951:

14 ~~(116)(a)~~ In making appointments in the government
15 service the Civil Service Commission shall make full
16 use of its authority to make temporary appointments in
17 order to prevent increases in the number of permanent
18 personnel and no employee in the classified civil service
19 promoted, transferred or appointed to a position of higher
20 grade shall be eligible, in the event of separation from
21 the service through reduction in force, to reinstatement
22 at a grade above the grade held by such employee on
23 September 1, 1950; and all reinstatements, transfers or
24 promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act
25 of 1949 shall be temporary and shall be made with the

1 condition and notice to the individual reinstated, trans-
 2 ferred or promoted that the classification grade of the
 3 position is subject to post-audit and correction by the
 4 appropriate departmental or agency personnel office
 5 or the Civil Service Commission;

6 ~~(117)(b)~~ (a) The names of all persons to be terminated
 7 under reductions in force in the departments and agen-
 8 cies of the Government shall be certified as eligible for
 9 appointment to positions in agency programs deter-
 10 mined by the President to be related directly to national
 11 defense, if qualified, at not to exceed the grade and
 12 salary last held in the terminating agency or depart-
 13 ment; and

14 ~~(118)(e)~~ (b) The Department of Defense is authorized
 15 to call on other departments or agencies for such addi-
 16 tional personnel as it may require within the limits of
 17 its funds.

18 ~~(119)~~ SEC. 1303. *When determined by the President to be*
 19 *necessary, the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679*
 20 *of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the*
 21 *General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply, during*
 22 *the current fiscal year, to any appropriations, funds, or con-*
 23 *tract authorizations, available to the executive departments*
 24 *for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 9, 1950*
 25 *(Public Law 679); and for the purposes of said Act of*

1 August 9, 1950, the Secretary of the Treasury may, during
2 the current fiscal year, transfer such amounts as may be
3 necessary from appropriations to the Coast Guard for "Op-
4 erating expenses", fiscal year 1951, to appropriations to the
5 Coast Guard for "Acquisition, construction, and improve-
6 ments", and the limitation on number of aircraft on hand at
7 one time, provided in the General Appropriation Act, 1951,
8 shall not apply with respect to said Act of August 9, 1950.

9 (120) SEC. 1304. During any period in which the Armed
10 Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hos-
11 tilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Coun-
12 cil of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance
13 shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out
14 the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as
15 amended, or any other Act to provide economic or financial
16 assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign coun-
17 tries, to any country which exports or knowingly permits
18 the exportation of, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
19 or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China
20 and Communist North Korea), arms or armament or mili-
21 tary matériel or articles or commodities which the Secretary
22 of Defense shall have certified to the Administrator of the
23 Economic Cooperation Administration may be used in the
24 manufacture of arms, armaments or military matériel; and
25 the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 14, 1950

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

INTERIM REPORT OF THE WATCHDOG COMMITTEE—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON STAR

[Mr. SPARKMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial regarding the emergency "Watch Dog" Committee published in the Washington Evening Star, September 8, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

WHO OWNS FORMOSA—HOW TO REACH THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD an editorial of the September 7, 1950, issue of the Augusta (Maine) Daily Kennebec Journal, entitled "Who Owns Formosa," and an editorial of the September 8, 1950, issue of the Lewiston (Maine) Daily Sun, entitled "How to Reach the Russian People." These two editorials offer excellent food for thought in these troubled times. It is mental food that I recommend for consumption to the Members of the Senate.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Daily Kennebec Journal of September 7, 1950]

WHO OWNS FORMOSA?

All kinds of people have been telling America for months to get up on her haunches and holler back at Russia. We've been doing more of it lately, but far from enough.

Formosa is a good example. Russia and Red China scream that we're invading Chinese territory by having our Seventh Fleet patrol the waters between the island and the mainland.

We say we're not invading, but we allow the most important fact in the whole situation to get buried under a lot of confusing blather. The fact is this:

Under international law Formosa doesn't belong to China at all—either to the Communist government or to Chiang Kai-shek. In 1895, after the Sino-Japanese War, the island was ceded by a defeated China to Japan, which held it continuously until the end of World War II.

From the moment of Japan's surrender, Formosa became conquered enemy territory. Since it had been formally yielded by China in the 1895 treaty, it did not automatically revert to the control of China as would land gained during war by force of arms.

The final status of conquered enemy soil is settled only in peace treaties or by general international agreement. Since there is as yet no Japanese peace treaty and no step has been taken to have the United Nations handle the issue, Formosa legally still belongs to Japan. And Japan is a nation occupied by the victorious Allies.

There's one complication. In wartime conferences at Cairo and Yalta, the United States promised Chiang Kai-shek he could have Formosa back when Japan was licked. On the strength of that, he moved in without waiting for a peace treaty. But that doesn't alter the fact that his control has no real status under international law.

If we choose to modify or repudiate our pledge to Chiang, he may complain but he has no basis for appeal. By ordering our fleet to police the seas off Formosa, this is in effect exactly what we've done. As the chief occupying power in Japan, we could go further (though we don't intend to) and move land forces onto Formosa. We'd be infringing nobody's legal rights.

Those are the cold facts, the true answer to Moscow's frenzied shouts that we're violating Chinese sovereignty in Formosa.

China has no sovereignty there. She hasn't had since 1895.

How Formosa shall be disposed of ultimately is something else. If resistance by Russia and Red China makes a fair peace treaty settlement impossible, the question should fall to the UN. Who knows? Formosa might even be given to the Formosans.

[From the Lewiston Daily Sun of Friday, September 8, 1950]

HOW TO REACH THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

More than once the State Department has been urged to broadcast propaganda to the Russian people by the novel use of free balloons loosed from points in Europe, to float eastward on prevailing air currents. Utilized in sufficient quantities, these balloons could never be completely rounded up by the Russian secret police, and thousands of messages carrying the truth about world affairs would land in the hands of Russian peasants and workers.

Although the State Department has never taken kindly to this method of offsetting the distorted picture of the world outside Russia given its people by the Kremlin, the Marshall plan's public relations service has proven the value of the idea. A short time ago, during an exposition in Denmark, 66,000 balloons, furnished by ECA, administrative agency for the Marshall plan, were given audiences at the exposition, each carrying a briefly friendly message from the sender and a place for his or her address.

Most of the balloons set in flight came down nearby, in Denmark, Sweden, and Germany. But thousands were carried by the winds into Hungary, eastern Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Baltic States, and a good many, no doubt reached western Russia. And ECA officials were amazed to see how many of the finders wrote letters of appreciation to the addressees the spheres carried.

One girl from east Prussia wrote, "We have lost the desire to live, but we would like to tell you where the balloon landed." A farmer wrote, "The difficulty of getting the necessities of life never leaves us any peace." All the writers seem gratified to know that they had not been forgotten beyond the Iron curtain; certainly it would seem that this technique, used on a large scale, would arouse new hope among the enslaved peoples of eastern Europe and western Russia, and every message of truth would be broadcast far and wide by word of mouth. The truth is a mighty weapon, it should be used to its utmost, and it might make quite a difference in Moscow's plans if the Russian people could be convinced that their own leaders represent the chief threat to peace.

NECESSITY FOR CONGRESS TO REMAIN IN SESSION UNTIL FATE OF ANTI-COMMUNIST BILL IS KNOWN

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, this afternoon, we will be going into a conference committee meeting on the subject of the anti-Communist legislation (S. 4037) which we in the Senate have approved so overwhelmingly. I trust that we can come to a prompt decision, maintaining intact the strongest possible provisions of the Senate's version of this important bill. I feel that it is absolutely essential, moreover, that the Congress remain in session until the President has come to a decision one way or the other on signature or veto of the anti-Communist bill. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of a statement which I have prepared on this situation.

There being no objection, Mr. WILEY's statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WILEY URGES CONGRESS TO STAY IN SESSION TILL PRESIDENT DECIDES ON ANTI-COMMUNIST BILL VETO OR SIGNATURE; INSISTS ON STRONGEST POSSIBLE ANTI-RED BILL

CONGRESS MUST NOT LEAVE TOWN IN WILD HASTE

It is generally agreed that these are the closing days of the second session of the Eighty-first Congress. I know that the Members of the Senate and House are tired and that they are anxious to get home. Next Tuesday in Wisconsin we have our primary election and I, of course, would like to be back there.

I feel, however, that Congress must stick on the job and must work out with carefulness and precision the remaining vital bills now pending before us. If we were to approve the final conference version of the anti-Communist bill and then clear out of town in a wild rush, we would be doing a terrible disservice to the Nation.

I absolutely agree with the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], who has worked so industriously on this anti-subversive legislation, that Congress must keep its shoulder to the wheel and determine whether the President signs or vetoes the anti-Commie bill. If he does veto it, it is essential that we override the veto. Time after time, we have seen how vital causes such as this have been wildly thrown overboard in Congress' final, last-minute dash to clear out of Washington and get back home. The boys of Korea are sticking to their foxholes, and I say it is up to us to stick to this embattled foxhole.

WE SHOULD REFUSE TO WATER BILL DOWN

We must not and will not water this bill down in the submissive hope that President Truman will sign it. We are not going in effect to crawl on our hands and knees and beg the Great White Father to "pretty please" O. K. a bill which the American people not merely ask for but absolutely insist on.

We must not knuckle under to the President's arbitrary dictates. Congress has a wonderful opportunity at long last to show that it recognizes the grim realities of the present world-wide Red situation. It will do no good to expose the Fuchses, the Hisses, the Coplons, Pressmans, Witts, Abts, unless we enact legislation to prevent this sort of individual from ever again gaining a foothold in public office or in high-up private life, unsuspected by their fellow citizens.

UNITED STATES MUST SET EXAMPLE IN CRACKING DOWN ON REDS

We have seen how the Communists have partly sabotaged the Marshall plan in France, Italy, and elsewhere. It is up to America to set a model example of how she can deal with the subversive menaces here at home.

This does not mean, of course, that the conference committee should approve any provision whose constitutionality is seriously doubted according to our best counsel. In our zeal to cope with subversive problems, we must not and will not damage civil liberties of our American people. Obviously, if any provision is declared unconstitutional, we will have accomplished nothing. But, on the contrary, we would have cast a cloud over the entire antisubversive fight. We want, therefore, to be completely constitutional in our approach insofar as our best legal judgment can guide us. Obviously, much of the bill will be contested in the courts and with careful writing to prevent vagueness and ambiguity, we will by that much improve its chances of judicial validation.

If, on the other hand, the conference committee were to accept the claims of some of the most zealous advocates of civil liberties, we would end up by writing practically

nothing into a new anti-Red law or in knocking out all of its teeth. We must, therefore, steer a careful mean between the two extremes.

PRESIDENT SHOULD SEE HANDWRITING ON WALL

Leaders of the Democratic Party have seen the handwriting on the wall as shown by their support of this legislation in the final 70-to-7 vote. If the President of the United States fails to see that handwriting—fails to see that the American people are absolutely determined to have strong antisubversive legislation, then the consequences of his misjudgment will be felt by the Democratic Party at the polls. If we Republicans wanted to make political capital out of a Presidential veto, we would encourage him to kill the bill, we would leave town, and we would go to the country and show it what the Chief Executive had done. But we want this bill enacted into law preferably with the President's signature. The needs of our country come first. Our people are tired of coddling the Reds. They insist upon strict constitutional legislation along the lines of the McCarran bill.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1951

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. McKellar], reported the supplemental appropriation bill (H. R. 9526) last evening and is now ready to proceed with it. In view of the fact that when passed the bill must go to conference, I think we should temporarily lay aside the unfinished business and proceed to the consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill. For that purpose I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business, the bill (H. R. 8847) to aid the development and maintenance of American-flag ships on the Great Lakes, and for other purposes, be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will proceed to state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Chapter I—District of Columbia—(Out of revenues of the District of Columbia)—General Administration—Office of Civil Defense", on page 2, line 5, after the word "binding," to strike out "\$30,000" and insert "and including services as authorized by section 15 of the

act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$290,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Regulatory agencies—Office of Administrator of Rent Control," on page 2, line 11, after the word "Control", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$113,100, of which \$34,000 shall be available for payment of terminal leave only."

The amendment was agreed to.

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to address the Senate for a few moments on the subject of military preparedness, a subject which I have been discussing on and off for the past month.

The crux of all our military preparedness efforts is manpower for the armies of ourselves and the other nations who really want freedom. The Air Force and the Navy need substantial numbers of men, to be sure, but the big customer for manpower is always the Army. Yet our Army and the armies of the free nations are the weakest of the three services with regard to the Soviet Union. Moreover, armies are slow to build and we are already very late. For all these reasons the building up of these armies has, during the past few weeks, assumed great importance. When we consider this build-up of fire power on land as contrasted with building up firepower on the sea or in the air, we see the following ways of doing it:

First. Increase the United States Army from its present strength of 12 divisions to a strength of 30 divisions by June 30, 1951, of which 10 would be for Europe, 5 in this country, and 15 for Korea. The official plans call for only 18 divisions instead of 30.

Second. Increase the armies of the free nations of Europe, spearheaded by France, so that 50 European divisions would be in the field by June 30, 1952, of which 25 would be in the field by June 30, 1951. Canada and Latin America could make valuable contributions, for they also have a lot at stake.

Third. After the free European and American armies are well under way it should be possible to bring in the former enemy nations. A force of from 5 to 10 German divisions on a carefully integrated basis should enter an international military organization and share in the defense against Communist imperialism. Austria could also make an important contribution in its sector. In the Far East the men of our former enemy, Japan, should be enabled to take part in the defense of their own homeland.

Fourth. Energetic and purposeful consideration should be given to the sharing of the defense burden in Europe, not only by former enemies of World War II, but also by the former neutrals, notably the two Atlantic communities of Ireland and Spain. It has been estimated by qualified professionals that Spain could furnish six infantry divisions and that Ireland could furnish three. If this estimate is correct, an effective effort should be made to adjust the political problems which now prevent these nations from bearing their share of the defense in which their in-

terest is just as great as ours. While speaking about the former neutrals, I should like to mention Turkey, which I think deserves commendation as a former neutral power which has made very marked military progress during the past few years.

Fifth. These four categories—American, allied, former enemy, and former neutral—do not exhaust the possibilities. There is one more category, and that is the great mass of anti-Communist freedom-loving young men from behind the iron curtain. Estimates of the number of these men having an effective potential of military service run as high as 2,000,000. One of the greatest living authorities on the subject told me that in case of war the United States could recruit as many of these young men as we could clothe and equip, provided—and he stressed this proviso—we have professional officers in sufficient numbers who spoke their language and knew their customs to organize them into effective military formations and lead them in combat.

One of Hitler's most glaring errors in World War II was his stupid handling of the millions of anti-Communist Russians who hated their Russian rulers so much that they welcomed the German conquerors with open arms. One of the most famous Russian anti-Communist leaders was General Vlasov, who organized an army of non-Communist Russians to fight on the German side. I saw some of these Vlasov soldiers at the time of the invasion of southern France. They were in German uniform and appeared to be Mongolians. There were several millions of anti-Communist men available, but Hitler did not have enough professional officers who spoke their language and knew their customs to organize them into effective military formations and lead them in combat.

These considerations, added to personal experiences of my own in World War II, impelled me upon my return to the Senate to introduce legislation, co-sponsored by Representative PHILBIN in the House, authorizing the enlistment of aliens in the United States Army. After much argumentation and delay, the bill was signed by the President on June 30, 1950, authorizing the enlistment of only 2,500 men. When this bill originally passed the Senate, about a year ago, it had an authorization of 25,000 men, and it appears today that the Senate was right in voting the higher figure. The bill which became law provided for 2,500. The bill that passed the Senate last September provided for 25,000. The number was cut down in the House. What I am saying is that it appears the Senate was right.

General Collins, Chief of Staff of the Army, gave effective support to this legislation through thick and thin. This bill authorizes the Army to enlist young aliens wherever it chooses. It is hoped that among these young enlisted men there would be those who would qualify as officers and noncommissioned officers. They would join regular United States Army units—and not be organized into a separate "legion." It is hoped that many of them would have the merit to

qualify as professional infantry, artillery and tank officers, and noncommissioned officers, and that after 5 years of good service they would become American citizens. There is no doubt, judging merely from the letters which I have received resulting from the slight publicity which this has had in the press abroad, that we could obtain some of the cream of the young men abroad; and that if 3 years ago we had embarked on the policy which this bill authorizes there would be today, both in Europe and in the Far East, foreign troops of great combat effectiveness.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Massachusetts is familiar with the fact that some weeks ago I introduced a bill, which is pending before the Armed Services Committee, the purpose of which is to allow the enlistment of Japanese under somewhat similar conditions, but that General MacArthur cabled me to the effect that he did not think it would be possible for such a thing to be done until we had signed the Japanese peace treaty. I understand the Senator's proposal is broader and that it embraces other nationals. But I heartily commend the Senator for the proposal he is making, because even in the case of Japanese it would have been a great help to us if something like the Senator's proposal had been in effect 2 or 3 years ago.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the Senator from Washington. He is alive to the importance of the subject. I said a moment ago that I thought the men of Japan ought to be enabled to fight in the defense of their country. How that is to be worked out juridically I am not quite sure. Maybe there has to be an internationally sponsored organization or something of that sort. But I have already announced my agreement with the Senator that the men of Japan ought to have an opportunity to fight in defense of their country. I thank the Senator for his observation.

So we passed that bill authorizing the enlistment of these young aliens, and it becomes law in June.

Unfortunately, the Soviets interested themselves in the possibilities of using alien soldiers long before we did and we are paying a big price for this in Korea at this moment. Their employment of alien troops, however, depends basically on force and compulsion whereas the essence of the employment of alien troops such as I proposed and such as the Senator voted, is voluntarism. In fact, we must never lose sight of the fact that the American way to receive the foreign soldier is on a basis which is both voluntary and equal. The argument that it is pernicious and deliberating to hire mercenary adventurers as replacements for your own men, who would thus escape military service, is sound; and we should actively oppose such a proposal. But we should as actively seek, instead the help of selected alien soldiers on the same voluntary basis which actuated the countless aliens who fought for our country during the War of the Revolution, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and

thereafter. It is safe to say that we could never have made our maximum effort in those wars without the alien soldier, fighting on a volunteer basis in the uniform of the United States. In all our wars we have welcomed allies who fight at our side under their own flag and in the uniform of their own country. We should not reject—indeed, we should warmly welcome—the individual ally who wears our uniform and fights under our flag. We should sense the immense difference between the mercenary hireling and the volunteer citizen candidate for which our present law provides.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts.

I know of his great interest in this subject, and I have great sympathy with many of his positions. This is a question which I should like to ask him: I wonder if he thinks that we, in our past foreign policy, lost the greatest opportunity we have ever had, or perhaps the greatest opportunity we shall have for some time to come in the future, to get a vast army of other people to support our opposition to communism—in other words, the Nationalist Army of China. When we withdrew our support from Nationalist China, did not we lose the opportunity to have that great army fighting the battle of freedom in our behalf, against communism?

Mr. LODGE. I do not know how much we were responsible for the disintegration of the Nationalist Army of China, and how much that disintegration proceeded from causes which were inherently Chinese. I certainly think that if we had embarked on the policy I am advocating here, we could have had some splendid troops in China. Whether they would have been under the auspices of the Nationalist Government or not, is something else again.

However, I certainly agree with the general thesis of the Senator from Iowa that we missed a great, big bet in not being ready to receive the help of the freedom-loving, anti-Communist young men from all over the world, many of whom are stateless, many of whom have no army of their own which they could join. I certainly think that is true.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the Senator from Iowa for his observation.

Of course, Mr. President, as a matter of fact, we are at this moment enlisting aliens into our Army in Korea. In some units the South Koreans are one-half of the unit strength. This common service together is reported to be working well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order, please.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I thank the Chair for trying to keep order in the Chamber. I submit very respectfully that the Senate will never consider a more important subject than the one I am talking about, for the very reason that it involves nothing less than the

actual lives of the young manhood of the United States; and if there is a more important subject than that, I should like to know what it is.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN. I should like to make this comment: One of the reasons why America is always in military trouble is that the people of the United States, through their law-making bodies, have never given proper consideration to national defense.

So I think the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts is entitled to be listened to by all Senators present.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania; I appreciate the observation he has made.

Mr. President, what I am discussing now is one phase of national defense which is unusual; it is out of the ordinary. It does not cost anything in the way of dollars, but it involves something in the way of a great deal of imagination. That is why I think it is a subject which I am justified in submitting to Senators to consider, because we who serve in Congress ought to be the ones in this country to show the imagination and the vision that are required if we are to see and to comprehend a thing which has not been done before.

Mr. President, I was speaking of the fact that at this moment in Korea we are enlisting South Koreans into the United States Army; and I pointed out that in some units the South Koreans are one-half of the unit strength, and that this common service together is reported to be working extremely well.

So I submit that we should start now to organize the many young men in Europe whose fatherland is in the grip of the Communist dictatorship, and who cannot join the army of their own country. There is obviously no organization which is as ready to receive these young men; process them; clothe, house and feed them; and arm, equip and train them, as is the United States Army.

The fact that under this plan these young fighters for freedom would be part of the United States Army means that their services could—and probably would—be used in support of the United Nations. Without the United States Army, it is highly doubtful that these men would be available in significant numbers, since no other country would be able to organize them at anything approaching a rapid rate of speed. Believing firmly that the United Nations must be effectively and rapidly strengthened, I am convinced that the only practical way to do so is by means of military forces consisting of units from existing national armies and that men who are stateless or whose nations cannot furnish contingents, should join existing armies of nations who are supporting the United Nations.

I say this in the knowledge that there are sincere persons, some of them Members of this body, who favor a so-called international police force in which men from many nations serve as individuals—a force in which all those who serve in it—the man from the palms, the

man from the pines, the Christian and the Arab—are supposed to give up their citizenship, and cheerfully submit to a common pay schedule, a common ration, and a common code of justice and discipline. Of course, that is something which as civilians they would never even think of doing. Those who advocate this proposal fail to realize that an army is but the military expression of the civilian community—that the army must be based on the civilian society, and not the civilian society based on the army. There is also the financial burden which such a force would be to the United Nations, a burden which most of the nations would find unbearable, even though the United States would defray, as it does now, about 70 percent of the United Nations' cost. Perhaps the time will come when such a scheme is feasible, but all must agree that it cannot possibly be of practical help in the present crisis.

To sum up, Mr. President: There are five sources of manpower with which to build armies to fight for freedom: First, the United States; second, our allies; third, our former enemies; fourth, the former neutrals; and fifth, the anti-Communist, freedom-loving aliens who have no army of their own to join.

To stimulate energetic and imaginative action to enable these men to make their contribution, I am introducing a bill to increase the authorization under the Lodge-Philbin Act from the present figure of 2500 to the figure of 25,000, which was what the Senate adopted last year. As I have said, aliens coming in under this bill would be professional soldier material, and would become citizens after 5 years. The bill which I am about to introduce, would, in addition, authorize the United States Army to enlist abroad aliens for 2 years' service abroad in a "volunteer freedom corps," not to exceed 250,000 men. From these men could be selected individuals who would qualify later under the Lodge-Philbin act, as potential citizens. They would be selected men. Such men fighting side by side with Americans, allies, former enemies, and former neutrals would present a front of fervent, ardent, and convinced anti-Communist fighters for freedom. This would strongly tend to prevent aggression. It would also insure that, if war should come, the cost in terms of precious manpower would be equitably shared by men from all the freedom-loving peoples. Such a policy is both militarily sound and morally right, and we should waste no time in putting it into action.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that I may introduce the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 4152) to provide for additional enlistments of aliens in the Regular Army, introduced by Mr. LODGE, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee of Armed Services.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9526) making supple-

mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public schools—Capital outlay—Construction", on page 2, line 20, after the word "including", to strike out "ten" and insert "eighteen".

THE NEED FOR IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ASIA

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I first want to commend the Senator from Massachusetts for his very fine remarks, and particularly to associate myself with the solicitous remarks he has made in reference to a distinguished Member of this body, the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]. I am sure that he speaks for all the Members of the Senate, and for the many friends of the distinguished Senator throughout the country.

I should now like to direct my attention for a few moments to the need for improving relations between the United States and the Asiatic area.

Like all Americans, the international crisis occupies most of my thinking and energies today. We are required to do what we hoped we might never have to do again—ask men and women to risk and possibly lose their lives to preserve freedom. The preservation of freedom, however, requires more than military victory. We must convince the populations of the world that democratic ideals mean a fuller and richer life for them than they can achieve through the objectives of totalitarian communism.

It is in Asia that we are weakest—and I want to invite the attention of the Senate to this line—and it may well be in Asia that the future of the peace and the security of the world will be determined. We are not only weakest in Asia militarily but we are weakest there ideologically. The American people at home understand the nature of the force against which we fight. The American people have had the opportunity to understand what we fight for, since we have for so many years now enjoyed the fruits of liberty and equality. We cannot, however, expect the underprivileged peoples of Asia, who will in the end determine the ultimate resolution of the conflict, to accept our word about the desirability of the world we seek and the validity of the principles we profess. It is this which primarily concerns me. In other words, Mr. President, good as it is to have a great program of education and of information, such as the Voice of America, it is of great importance also that we understand that the underprivileged peoples of Asia, numbering more than a billion, are somewhat unacquainted either with the material or the political blessings which have made the American Nation great. Our job is a tremendous one to explain the practical meaning of the principles of liberty and economic opportunity.

I know that the Communists will exploit our every weakness. Falsehood,

deceit, conspiracy, are commonplace weapons in the arsenal of totalitarian propaganda. In our attempt to reach the minds and hearts of the peoples of Asia we in the United States face a number of problems which the Communists have exploited to the great benefit of themselves. This has made it easier for them to assert a powerful influence over many of the underprivileged populations of the world. I believe that statement is well documented by the continuing flow of news dispatches and feature stories which come from the Asiatic area, where the reporters for the great publications, the newspapers, and the press associations continually tell us that Communist propaganda is making a tremendous impact upon the Asiatic countries, and that each and every one of those countries today is literally fighting for survival. Some have already been destroyed in terms of their independence. Others today are upon the precipice of disaster. Now, what are some of the limitations we face in our own country in reference to our relationships with the Asiatic world?

First, the fact that our own colored peoples in some sections of America are relegated to second-class citizenship is so magnified and distorted abroad that the colored peoples of the world mistrust our words of good will.

The second is the fact that we of the Western World are associated frequently with the evils of colonial exploitation.

Third is the fact that any nation blessed with such an abundance of material resources and comforts easily becomes an object of envy and hostility on the part of those not so fortunate.

These factors, distorted and exaggerated by unscrupulous propaganda, place us at a decided disadvantage in the conflict of loyalties. Our country has made great strides toward overcoming them by working within the United Nations. Thus we today stand with 56 nations operating through the United Nations in a common military effort, but it is not enough to speak with guns alone, and it surely is not enough in the Asiatic area to speak with guns alone. We must urge the United Nations to set forth immediately, in clear and unmistakably vivid and realistic terms, a world program, in the form of a United Nations declaration of goals for freedom, peace, and security.

The people of the world look to America for guidance and direction. They look to America, the symbol of free government and a free people, for hope and inspiration. In fact, we know that Americans come from the peoples of the world, and it is perfectly natural that the peoples of the world should look to America.

It is necessary that the leaders of our Nation—and I say this in particular reference to the President of the United States—appear before the Assembly of the United Nations and address a message to the population of the world. Our President represents the people. Our President holds his office by the choice of the people. His presence and his voice before the Assembly of the United Nations would be a message of great im-

port, and this message should be broadcast wherever men may hear. That message should state the objectives of whatever military endeavors, including those in Korea, in which the United States and the United Nations reluctantly and yet determinedly engage.

This message should clearly enunciate the ennobling idea which is democracy and relate that idea with the basic truths to be found in the cultural, religious, and historical traditions of Asia. It is absolutely imperative that the Congress of the United States, as well as the administrative branches of our Government, be able to relate the democracy which is ours to the cultural and religious and historical traditions of this great section of the world that may well resolve this conflict.

This message should proclaim the profound and consuming conviction of the dignity, equality, and worth of every individual of whatever status, race, creed, or color, and our determination to make the true meaning and promise of democracy a reality.

The most effective way to dramatize the United Nations declaration of goals for freedom, peace, and security would be to translate our ideals into a program which has a specific practical meaning to a Korean farmer, an Indian worker, an Indonesian merchant, a program which can capture his imagination.

In other words, Mr. President, whatever may be stated by our President, whatever may be the goals and objectives of our Nation or of the United Nations, it must be translated in practical terms that are understandable by the great mass of the people, because it is in the mass of the people that the future of the world will be well determined. Just as we are now demonstrating to the world that America does not shrink from the task of stopping military aggression, no matter what the cost of sacrifice, so we must assure the world that we are prepared to act with equal courage and sacrifice through the United Nations to check poverty, sickness, exploitation, and injustice.

The United States should pledge her full partnership in a United Nations program to achieve those goals of freedom, peace, and security. Our Nation should plan a broad program of economic assistance to the Asiatic area.

Mr. President, I hope that before the Eighty-second Congress convenes, before the new Congress comes to Washington, the President of the United States will have drafted a preliminary plan of a broad program of economic assistance to the Asiatic world. I submit that it should not call for less than \$500,000,000 within the first year. It should be a program of economic assistance to more than a billion people, that may well determine whether we are to live in peace and in freedom.

Projects under this plan should be primarily aimed at placing these nations on a self-sustaining, independent basis. There is a tremendous need for the improvement of agriculture, for the reclamation of land, the conservation of basic natural resources, the construction of

hydroelectric power facilities, flood control, irrigation, and the expansion of public health facilities. A program of this nature can lift the standard of living and save these nations from internal political and economic collapse.

Mr. President, I wish to remind the Senate that if the nations of India, Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan, and others fall to the Communist conspiracy, there is no hope of ever winning in Korea or in any other place. The struggle that is ours is not a military struggle alone it is a struggle to preserve economic stability in areas of the world, such as that where our troops are now engaged in conflict.

Economic development and political stabilization are essential factors in checking the movement of the Communist ideology into the Asiatic world. The development of economic and political resources of the Asiatic countries is fundamental to the strengthening of the United Nations—is fundamental to human freedom.

By way of specific example, I wish to suggest a program.

I suggest this program not as a panacea, not as a program that could not be altered, but only as a proposal or a practical suggestion.

First of all, there should be enunciated through our President, before the Assembly of the United Nations, our belief in a form of government for every people in which the majority rules through a legislature duly and periodically elected by universal and equal suffrage by secret ballot, with opportunities for criticism and a freely functioning opposition to the government in power.

Second. A fair distribution of resources and wealth which would call for drastic reforms in the tradition of land ownership designed to encourage family farm ownership.

I repeat, that all over the world where the peasants, the natives, have been duped into following the Communist line, the most effective propaganda line that has been used is land redistribution, land reform. So I say it is imperative that our Secretary of State or our President, before the nations of the world, in the United Nations, enunciate once and for all that we do believe in a fair distribution of land and in the family farm ownership.

Third. A program of free education through the elementary school level as a basic minimum, with higher education equally attainable to all.

Fourth. We should state that we will carry forward, in a more expansive and a more generous form, the President's own point-4 program stating that the program stating that the United States stands ready to join the United Nations in sharing our material resources, and technological assistance for agriculture, health, education, and industry.

Fifth. Just as we state at home, so should we announce to the nations of the world our deep and sincere belief in working toward the goal of full employment as an objective of our world economy.

Sixth. We must stand abroad, just as we stand at home, for the encouragement of trade unions and free collective bargaining.

Seventh. We must clearly state that we recognize that society has an obligation to provide social security for all citizens.

Eighth. We must reiterate our belief in public developments, especially power developments, making use of our TVA concept, which has captured the imagination of many of the underdeveloped countries.

Ninth. We must again state our belief in and our support of broad programs of conservation of natural resources.

Tenth. We must again state to the nations of the world that we recognize the necessity and wish to contribute to the improvement of the health of all peoples, through public-health programs.

Eleventh. We must stand for translating the objectives of the Food and Agricultural Organization so that the peoples of Asia can understand it means more adequate food for them and for their children.

Twelfth. We must assure the peoples of Asia of our willingness to make use of American technological assistance for adequate housing, and making available our own prefabricated housing techniques.

Thirteenth. Our President should proclaim the desirability of civil rights for all peoples, as a universal international principle.

Fourteenth. Leaders of our Nation, primarily the President or the Secretary of State, must state unqualifiedly our recognition of the principle of human rights and equal rights for women.

Fifteenth. It seems to me crucial to state that our hatred of war and violence leads us to join all the peoples in looking forward to the day when we can, together, establish a world society which repudiates militarism. We should, therefore, include international disarmament and the international abolition of conscription, with adequate inspection and control, as an essential part of our program—an objective which we hope all the nations of the world will accept.

Finally, Mr. President, it is of great importance that we make a clear-cut statement that we seek no territory—no sphere of economic influence.

Our message to the populations of the world, in all conscience and in all humility, should admit our weaknesses and frailties as American citizens. We frequently fall short of attaining our democratic objectives. We cannot deny our failure to achieve full civil rights for all our peoples, but we continually strive for them. We can attain them, along with all the peoples of the world, only by mutual international effort and cooperation through the United Nations, free of fear and free of militarism. Such a recognition would do much to meet the handicaps under which we operate in Asia.

It is difficult to set forth a specific program, equally applicable and equally

attractive to all peoples. Democracy is not doctrinaire. We can make clear, however, to the best of our ability, that democracy is the technique by which people can reach their goals of human freedom and human happiness. We can make clear that self-government for all peoples and a peaceful world are our aims.

I am confident that the world is eager to hear such a message from America. I feel that it is eager to hear this message from the President of the United States, who stands as the symbol of a practical working democracy. We can give this message to the world, and it is fitting that we do so from the rostrum of the United Nations.

Mr. President, I think it is fair to say, as was said by one great statesman of England, it is much later than we think. If we lose this chance in Asia by our failure to adequately express our objectives and to outline a practical program, if we lose this chance, it will make little difference how many men we recruit for the Army and the Navy. America does not have the manpower—nor does any other one nation have the manpower in military force alone—to control a billion people in a revolutionary movement in Asia as of this moment. Our only hope is to be able to work with the friendly powers to give them the chance to remain free and to give them the opportunity to stand with us as participating partners in the great area of the world where the conflict between the forces of freedom and slavery is now in its crucial stage.

If we fail in this effort we shall have lost everything for which we have worked. It is my considered judgment that the peace of the world will not be decided in western Europe, but that the peace of the world will be decided in the Far East, where we are least prepared, where we are the least understood, where we are the most unwelcome. Therefore it is important that we mend our ways, that we project a program which is practical and meaningful; that somehow or other we find a bond of understanding and friendship with the millions of people who today are almost within the grasp of the Communist conspiracy.

May our Congress act with dispatch and wisdom. More than that, may our President and our Secretary of State announce our purposes and objectives in the Far East, and state them more than in terms of military power. May they state them in terms of humanitarian needs to millions of people who are looking for leadership, guidance, and the unselfish warm heart of America.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9526), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 2, line 20.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 19, to insert:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OPERATING EXPENSES, HEALTH DEPARTMENT (EXCLUDING HOSPITALS)

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)," \$18,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 4, to insert:

OPERATING EXPENSES, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For an additional amount for "Operating expense, Gallinger Municipal Hospital," \$71,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 3, to insert:

CAPITAL OUTLAY, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For necessary repairs, alterations, and improvements to rehabilitate the Tuberculosis Hospital at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets NW., to continue its use as an adjunct of Gallinger Hospital, \$68,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public welfare—Day-care centers," on page 4, after line 14, to strike out:

For all expenses necessary to liquidate the system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia by October 1, 1950, including personal services, \$30,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

For all expenses necessary to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1951, including personal services, \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 17, to insert:

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount for "National Capital Parks," \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Audited claims," on page 6, line 14, after the word "Congress," to strike out "\$60,636" and insert "\$60,942."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments," on page 6, line 22, after the word "payment," to strike out "\$1,171" and insert "\$1,203."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter II—Legislative Branch," on page 7, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

The appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1951, is made available for the employment of an additional clerk at the basic rate of \$1,500 per annum by each Senator from the State of Alabama, the population of said State having exceeded 3,000,000 inhabitants.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 9, to insert:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$300 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, \$29,100, to

remain available for obligation until January 2, 1951.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "House of Representatives," on page 7, after line 15, to insert:

For payment to Bessie L. Bulwinkle, widow of A. L. Bulwinkle, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina, \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Buildings and Grounds," on page 8, after line 17, to insert:

Completion of rotunda frieze, Capitol Building: For carrying into effect the provisions of Public Law 703, Eighty-first Congress, approved August 17, 1950, entitled "Joint resolution to provide for the utilization of the unfinished portion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol to portray (1) the Civil War, (2) the Spanish-American War, and (3) the birth of aviation in the United States", \$20,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol, as contracting and executive officer, under the direction, advice and approval of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter III—Department of State," on page 9, after line 10, to insert:

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions," \$105,669, and this appropriation shall also be available for expenses of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International information and educational activities," on page 9, line 23, after the word "Activities", to strike out "\$62,655,850" and insert "\$77,612,000"; on page 10, line 6, after the word "by", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$7,760,000"; in line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$15,212,000" and insert "\$19,600,000"; and on page 11, line 12, after the word "States", to strike out "without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice," on page 11, after line 15, to insert:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$6,000,000, including the purchase of 200 additional passenger motor vehicles.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce—Civil Aeronautics Administration," on page 12, after line 15, to insert:

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For expenses for the acquisition of land, interests therein and appurtenances thereto, for the site and appurtenant facilities, for an additional public airport within or in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by Public Law 762 of the Eighty-first Congress, approved September 7, 1950,

to remain available until expended, \$2,150,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in connection therewith, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 4, to insert:

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES

For an additional amount to carry out the purpose of the appropriation "Construction of laboratories" provided in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, \$1,900,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this additional appropriation shall be in lieu of the amount appropriated and of the contract authorization for construction of a guided missile laboratory contained in the aforementioned act: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for modification and improvements to existing buildings and facilities at Corona, Calif., and such other expenses as may be necessary in relocating the National Bureau of Standards guided missile laboratory: *Provided further*, That upon this property being declared surplus by the Department of the Navy and its transfer and use being approved by the General Services Administrator, the Department of Commerce shall take full legal title thereto without reimbursement therefor.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Maritime activities," on page 14, after line 10, to insert:

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

The appropriation and contract authority made available for "Ship construction" by the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be available for the purchase or requisition of vessels under authority now or hereafter vested in the Secretary of Commerce.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 16, to insert:

THE JUDICIARY

OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

Salaries of judges

The appropriation under this head in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be available for payment of the salary of the judge of the district court of Guam as authorized by the act approved August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter IV—Treasury Department," on page 15, after line 2, to insert:

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF
DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement," \$355,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 6, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Treasurer, \$27,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 15, to insert:

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," Bureau of Internal Revenue, \$3,760,000; and the limitation under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1951, and the amount available for stationery is increased from "\$1,500,000" to "\$1,573,620."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Secret Service Division," on page 16, after line 5, to insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," Secret Service Division, \$76,700; and the limitation under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1951, on the purchase of passenger motor vehicles, is increased from "fifteen" to "twenty-one."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Post Office Department," at the top of page 17, to strike out:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Hereafter, none of the funds appropriated to the Post Office Department from the general fund of the Treasury shall be withdrawn from the Treasury until the Postmaster General shall certify in writing that he has requested the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the establishment of such rate increases or other reformatations (in addition to any specific increases or other reformatations heretofore or hereafter authorized or prescribed by law), pursuant to the provisions of section 207 of the act of February 28, 1925, as amended (39 U. S. C. 247), as may be necessary to insure the receipt of revenue from fourth-class mail service sufficient to pay the cost of such service: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not be construed to require any increase in the postage rate, established by the act of April 15, 1937 (39 U. S. C. 293c), for publications or records furnished to a blind person.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 17, to insert:

CHAPTER V—LABOR—FEDERAL SECURITY

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Office of Education

Promotion and Further Development of
Vocational Education

For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15), section 4 of the act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), and section 1 of the act of March 18, 1950, Public Law 462, Eighty-first Congress, \$3,457,240: *Provided*, That the appropriation to the States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$23,267,000 for the current fiscal year.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 7, to insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," Office of Education, \$347,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7940, Eighty-first Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 12, to insert:

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," Office of Education, \$665,000:

Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2317, Eighty-first Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 16, to insert:

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS -

For payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by law, \$23,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7940, Eighty-first Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 22, to insert:

GRANTS FOR SURVEYS AND SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For grants to the States for surveying their needs, and for planning construction programs, for elementary and secondary school facilities; and for grants for emergency school construction to school districts in federally affected areas, \$24,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2317, Eighty-first Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 5, to insert:

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, OPERATING
EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "National Institutes of Health," operating expenses, \$3,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 9, to insert:

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE
AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The amount authorized to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," by the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1951, is increased from "\$45,988,000" to "\$60,488,000", and the limitation under this head in said act on the amount available for dues or fees for library membership is increased from "\$404" to "\$594."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 20, to insert:

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance," \$80,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head for the current fiscal year shall be available for aid to the permanently and totally disabled as authorized by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 2, to insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC
ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance," \$250,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 5, to insert:

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD
WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for maternal and child welfare," \$3,250,000: *Provided*, That such additional

amount shall be allotted on a pro rata basis among the several States in proportion to the amounts to which the respective States are entitled for the fiscal year 1951 by reason of section 331 of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 13, to insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner," \$20,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$10,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors trust fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 18, to insert:

In the administration of title XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, payments to a State under such title for any quarter in the current fiscal year after September 30 may be made with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 2, to insert:

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under title XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 10, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the Administrator," \$32,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$24,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 16, to insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF SERVICE OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations," \$8,500, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$26,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 22, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel," \$20,825, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$61,845 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 2, to insert:

For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel," \$25,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective

only upon enactment into law of S. 2317, Eighty-first Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, may I ask whether opportunity will be afforded to return to a consideration of chapter 5 — Labor-Federal Security Agency?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Apparently it is one of the committee amendments.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I ask unanimous consent that we may return to a consideration of chapter 5, because I have an amendment which I should like to offer on page 19, line 3.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. After the adoption of the committee amendments the bill will still be open to further amendment, will it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be open to further amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Will it be possible then for the Senator from Minnesota to return to page 19, line 3, to offer an amendment to strike out "\$24,500,000" and to insert another figure in the item which begins on line 23, page 18, under the heading "Grants for Surveys and School Construction."

Mr. McCLELLAN. Oh, no.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair doubts it can be done, because it seems to be part of a committee amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I have an amendment to offer to that amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] to reconsider the vote by which the amendment on the page referred to by him was agreed to? The Chair hears none, and the question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 19, line 3, it is proposed to strike out "\$24,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$45,000,000"; in line 3, before the proviso strike out the colon and add "\$25,000,000 in contract authority."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, by way of explanation of the amendment, I realize that the figure \$24,500,000, which is in the committee amendment, is the full budget estimate. I know that the Bureau of the Budget has not followed the recommendations of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The Bureau of the Budget representatives sat in conference on the school construction bill. The representatives sat through every day of the school construction hearings. We had 3 days of conference meetings. They knew exactly what the bill included. They were there. They went through each and every line of the bill and they know that \$24,500,-

000 is completely inadequate and ineffective. Not only that, but I contacted the Director of the Budget and I went over to see the President of the United States. We had been given assurances that an adequate amount of money would be made available for the school construction bill, which would apply only in the federally impacted areas.

It would cover a situation where the Army, Navy, and Air Force had developed activities in particular areas, or where there was a tremendous amount of defense activity. What happened was that the Bureau of the Budget determined that if they could not write the bill, which they tried to rewrite in committee, they would write it in the appropriation bill.

I have been a good friend of the Bureau of the Budget, but I am beginning to lose my patience. The representatives of the Budget Bureau were present at the conference committee and made their recommendations. Despite the needs of the country, despite the fact that the conferees of the House and Senate disagreed with the Bureau of the Budget representatives on practically every issue, despite the fact that we produced evidence which was incontrovertible as to the fallacy of their position, and despite the fact that we turned down the objections of the Bureau of the Budget and unanimously reported a bill, the Budget Bureau now recommends an appropriation which would for all practical purposes do nothing. It would provide \$690,000 for administration and \$3,000,000 for school surveys. Is that not interesting? The Bureau of the Budget was for the school survey program. So was I. I was the author of the bill. The Bureau of the Budget wanted \$3,000,000 for the school survey program. That is the total amount of the authorization in the school construction bill. They give us the full \$3,000,000 for school surveys, but when it comes to construction of needed school facilities in war-impacted areas, where there is no place for the children to go to school, except in many instances in barns, chicken coops, hallways, tents, and Quonset huts, what does the Budget Bureau do? It sends to the Committee on Appropriations a recommendation which would not take care of 50 school districts. There are 600 school districts in need, and in desperate need—and I emphasize that they are in desperate need—of some financial assistance.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I was occupied for the moment. How many districts did the Senator say were in desperate need?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Six hundred, which come within the law.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Within the purview of the law?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes.

Mr. McCLELLAN. What is the committee's recommendation with reference to the amount that would be required to do a fairly adequate job of taking care of the situation?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am very happy the Senator has asked me that question. I wish to point out that the House Mem-

bers went into every school district and made an on-the-spot survey, and the Senate committee held long hearings. After careful analysis the judgment of the committee was it would take about \$150,000,000 over a 3-year period to take care of these emergency war-impacted areas. The \$25,000,000 would take care of only a limited number of places. It would not even touch some of the places in the countryside where there are as many as 75 or 90 children in a school-room which is intended to take care of only 20 children.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Is the Senator applying his remarks generally to the schools throughout the country, or with respect only to those schools which are within what we call the federally congested areas?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The figure I gave to the Senator applies only to, and directly to, those areas which were carefully examined, and which were found to be in really critical condition, and in need of Federal assistance for emergency school construction.

Mr. McCLELLAN. By reason of the impact of the Federal employment in those particular districts?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Absolutely. Not only that, but the formula in the bill requires the local school districts to absorb large numbers of students before they get Federal assistance.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am very much interested in this matter, because I support the legislation to which the Senator refers, and the appropriation, because in my State many school districts are in a very bad situation with reference to providing adequate school buildings and services.

I did not have the information which the Senator is revealing with reference to how critical the need is, how broad in scope it is, and how much would be required to meet the situation adequately.

Does the Senator think that the twenty-four and one-half million, or twenty million for construction purposes, will be somewhat adequate to meet the conditions between now and when the Eighty-second Congress will meet? I felt confident that at that time we would have to make additional appropriations for this purpose. I thought possibly the amount allowed would be adequate to fill the gap between now and then, and would be about as much as could be judiciously expended by that time.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is a very good point, and I wish to say to the Senator that there is no doubt that between now and the first of January it would not be possible to construct more than \$20,000,000 worth of schools; in fact, it may not be possible to construct that many. But the Office of Education is going to have each and every school district seeking aid. It will be besieged and yet unable to give help. Besides that, it is imperative that in some of the districts contracts be made to go ahead with construction. They cannot dare do it with the amount of money here provided.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I understood the Senator to say that for planning \$3,000,-

000 is in this item, and that \$3,000,-000 was the amount estimated by the Senator's committee as adequate to provide for planning. The money provided here is all that is needed to get further plans ready to meet the situation.

I am not challenging the statement the Senator is making, I am merely trying to get at the real situation so that we can deal with it. With the full amount of planning money which it is anticipated will be required made available now, and \$20,000,000 for actual construction in the interim period, does not the Senator think that by the time the next session of Congress convenes they can determine what is needed, and then we can make additional appropriations to meet the situation?

Mr. HUMPHREY. If it all worked out that way, it would not be so bad. The problem we have is that the school districts have now appealed to the Government; in fact, applications of many of them have been in for over a year, and many of them are in desperate circumstances. I believe that authorization for contract authority is even more important at this stage than the other provision. If the contract authority is given so that they can let contracts, that will be of great assistance.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The Senator believes, then, that \$20,000,000 for actual construction, plus the \$3,000,000 for planning, will probably be adequate, and as much as can be judiciously expended between now and, let us say, when Congress reconvenes, but in the meantime, as plans are developed, there should be contract authority so that there would not be any further delay, and they could therefore try to meet the situation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I believe the Senator has stated it just about as I would state it. The contract authority is of primary importance, so that the districts may go ahead and let contracts, and know they are going to get Federal assistance. I feel, however, that the appropriation of \$20,000,000 is going to place a tremendous burden on the Office of Education, because they cannot have any priority program and it will be "first come, first served."

In my amendment I divide the whole appropriation into three. It is a 3-year program, and let us get the first item to \$45,000,000, and \$25,000,000 for contract authority.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Does the Senator's amendment ask for an increase to \$45,000,000?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes.

Mr. McCLELLAN. And how much for contract authority?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Twenty-five million dollars.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Twenty-five million dollars in addition?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, because it is a long-range program. The President's estimate for school construction, which came to the Congress last January, called for more than \$40,000,000 in emergency school-construction money.

Mr. President, as I have stated, I have been to the White House and have talked to the officials in the White House, and I understood the Bureau of the Budget

was going to "play ball," as we say, come clean in the matter. But they have been against this bill. The only thing they have been for was \$3,000,000 with which to do a little planning. They still do not want to build any schools, and I say they do not have any idea of the problem. They wanted to do all kinds of things with the bill. We felt that our wisdom was as great as theirs, and Congress made the decision.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Generally I try to show due deference and full deference to Bureau of the Budget estimates. Frequently they know more and are better informed, and are better able to determine the requirements, than possibly the Committee on Appropriations, where we do not have all the information they may have, and I had hoped the amount recommended would be adequate. But from information I am receiving from my State at present, I am pretty well convinced that the amount is not adequate, and I have been trying to determine whether it was adequate to carry us over until the Eighty-second Congress convened, at which time we could further implement the appropriation, based upon information developed in the meantime, to the extent the facts actually warrant.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I do not believe the amount would be adequate in terms of giving any assurance to the local superintendents of schools and local school boards, which are under tremendous pressure. There are four or five big Army installations which are in terrible condition. This matters affects many States, and the States represented here will find out one of these days how small the appropriation is compared with the need.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Senator. There are others who desire to interrogate him about the matter.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to confirm what the senior Senator from Arkansas has said with regard to the situation in our State. I received word just an hour ago from the superintendent of Pulaski County outlining exactly what the situation is, and the word he sends me is in accord with what the Senator from Minnesota has stated. He is prepared to issue bonds to obtain his part of the money, but he is left up in the air when he does not know he can get any money out of this bill. Therefore, for practical purposes, they are completely stymied, in the most congested area in the State. I think the Senator from Minnesota is entirely correct as to the necessity for the appropriation of additional money.

The superintendent did indicate to me that perhaps the contract authority would enable him to move forward, by giving him assurance that by the time he needed the money he would have it. So that they are prepared to go along with the contract authority for the additional amount. I shall certainly support the Senator in what he proposes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator has touched on a point I failed to mention,

that these school districts are going to have to bond themselves in order to get these funds.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The superintendent who communicated with me is prepared to do that, but he cannot move forward without assurance.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Long in the chair). Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am just as strongly for Federal aid to education as the Senator from Minnesota or any other Senator could be. I think the bill referred to by the Senator, of which I think he was the father—

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is a very important bill, and a very worthy and proper one. I am in favor of giving it all proper backing, so far as appropriations are concerned. But does not the Senator think that if we were to add to the budget estimate \$25,000,000 in contract authority, that would carry us through to the next session of Congress?

The Bureau of the Budget has sent down the estimate. It came while we were preparing the bill. It is an estimate of appropriation for the purpose of providing grants to States for surveys of the needs for construction of school buildings and other educational facilities in the full amount of \$3,000,000,000 authorized by Senate bill 2317, and the amount of \$21,500,000 for the construction of urgently needed school facilities authorized by Senate bill 2317, either on military posts or other Government property or in areas where Federal activities have clearly imposed a sudden and heavy burden upon local school districts. The estimated amount should be sufficient to take care of the needed and urgent school facilities pending the careful study of the character of needs represented by school districts to which the payments are authorized under Senate bill 2317.

In Tennessee we have two very important posts, and naturally I feel an interest in such a proposal. I want to help in every way in the world to carry on this highly important work. But I think it would be a very wise thing for the Senator from Minnesota not to seek to increase the amount of cash, but to seek the \$25,000,000 for contract authority. If the Senator will rearrange his amendment to that effect I shall be glad, so far as I am personally concerned, and I think the other members of the committee will be glad, to carry it to conference and see what we can do about it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Perhaps we can enter into an agreement respecting the matter. I know where the sympathies of the distinguished chairman of the committee lie in this matter. I have always thanked him publicly and privately for his wonderful cooperation in these matters. The Office of Education has told me that unless at least \$30,000,000 is ap-

propriated they simply do not see how they can even get this program under way, in view of the commitments which are literally on their desks. If we can bring the cash up a little, and provide for a contract authorization of \$25,000,000, I think that would be all right. The original budget estimate in January was around \$45,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Not this one.

Mr. HUMPHREY. No; not this one.

Mr. McKELLAR. We gave everything the Bureau of the Budget asked originally.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct. I was speaking of the Budget which was sent down in January.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I may say to the Senator from Minnesota that I am sure the committee as a whole is most sympathetic and understanding of the problem the Senator is discussing. The committee, however, did not even have a hearing on this matter. It came to the committee only night before last.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We took it up on the impulse of the moment yesterday, and allowed everything that the Bureau of the Budget requested. I think the suggestion made by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], if adopted, will probably solve the problem. The Senator knows that three full months of the present fiscal year have passed, and that we are well into the fourth month. I hope the Senate can take up the matter when it reconvenes in January.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Will the Senator agree to give us \$25,000,000 contract authority then?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is up to the Senator.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I ask the chairman if he will accept a modification of the amendment so as to provide \$25,000,000 for contract authority, and we will leave the other figure as it is. Meanwhile we will have the figures verified.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I hope the able chairman will agree to take the proposal to conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, we will take it to conference.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Then, Mr. President, I modify my amendment to include \$25,000,000 for contract authority, to be inserted in line 3, ahead of the proviso.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may we have the amendment, as modified, stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment as modified will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 19, line 3, after the word "expended", it is proposed to insert "and \$25,000,000 in contract authority."

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, offered by the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, now that the amendment has been agreed to, may we have the results of the horse trading announced?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment has not yet been agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. May we have an explanation of the amendment, and what the agreement will result in?

Mr. HUMPHREY. What the amendment amounts to is that the appropriation item of \$24,500,000 is left as it is, in chapter V, line 3, page 19, of the appropriation bill, and added to that \$24,500,000 is \$25,000,000 in contract authority.

Mr. McKELLAR. For construction.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. The purpose of it is to enable the respective school districts to proceed, since many of them have issued their bonds and are ready to construct. I hope that is a satisfactory explanation to my good friend from Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota, as modified.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I want to offer a slight amendment. I suggest that there be inserted the words "and in addition contracts may be entered into in an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 for the purposes of this paragraph."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Oh, yes; that is very important.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that is very important. I ask the Senator if he will accept that modification.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the language proposed by the Senator from Tennessee is "and in addition contracts may be entered into in an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 for the purposes of this paragraph." That means in addition to the \$24,500,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. Does the Senator accept the modification?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I surely do. In fact it is a highly desirable one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment, as modified, will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 19, line 3, after the word "expended", it is proposed to insert "and in addition contracts may be entered into in an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 for the purposes of this paragraph."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota, as modified, to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY subsequently said: Mr. President, I send to the desk an explanatory statement, and ask that it be placed at the conclusion of my remarks on the contract authority for school construction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The statement is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

Under the amounts specified, namely \$24,500,000, of which \$21,500,000 would be available for payments to school districts, a total of only 70 applications of average size could be approved. The insertion of the additional contract authority in the amount of \$25,000,000 would allow the approval of around 75 additional applications of the 600 applications which it is expected will eventually

be approved under the authority of S. 2317. It is unnecessary, however, that all of the \$49,500,000 entailed in these 145 approvals be made available in fiscal 1951 in the form of cash as payments to the contractors who will be constructing the school facilities are made as the work progresses. It is necessary, however, that contracting authority be given to allow the 145 approvals if a realistic approach toward meeting the problem for which S. 2317 is being enacted is provided.

Sufficient information is available from the extensive studies made by the subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee to demonstrate conclusively the fact that far more than 70 school districts should be assisted in fiscal year 1951, and information is available that plans and specifications for the construction of some 145 school facilities have progressed to a point where contracts can be awarded and the construction work actually started during this fiscal year, if the funds and contract authority are provided at this time.

My purpose in submitting this amendment is to provide a start on the solution of this school problem without any unnecessary appropriation of cash which would not be expended during the fiscal year. I personally do not care for the granting of contract authority by the Congress any more than many other Senators. However, in this case I feel it is justified and the only realistic approach to this problem. The reason for my feeling is the fact that many of these school districts are already overburdened with active military installations. The school problem in those districts will be increased as we expand the defense program. Failure to give them some relief under this measure at this time will impede the defense effort the Nation is now trying to make.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 7, to change the chapter number from "V" to "VI."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture," on page 22, after line 8, to insert:

**BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
RESEARCH FACILITIES**

For acquisition of sites, completion of plans and specifications, construction of laboratory buildings and related buildings and facilities, and purchase of necessary equipment for scientific investigations of foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases, in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 24, 1948 (21 U. S. C. 113a), and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$24,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1954.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 17, to change the chapter number from "VI" to "VII."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior," on page 24, after line 10, to insert:

**PAYMENT TO CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS
OF INDIANS, OKLAHOMA**

For an additional amount for "Payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, Oklahoma," \$10,500, for defraying the expenses, including printing and binding, of making per capita payments authorized by the acts of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483), and June 24, 1948 (Public Law 754, 80th Cong.).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Reclamation," on page 24, after line 19, to insert:

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "General investigations," \$50,000, to be derived from the Reclamation fund and to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 10, to insert:

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION**

For an additional amount for "Management and protection," \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 14, to insert:

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction," to remain available until expended, \$3,000,000, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to the authority granted by section 4 (b) of the Federal Highway Act of 1950, Public Law 769, Eighty-first Congress, approved September 7, 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 20, to insert:

For an additional amount, for "Construction," \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 8, to insert:

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

For an additional amount for "Construction of roads, Alaska," \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 15, to change the chapter number from "VII" to "VIII."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading, "Executive and independent offices," on page 26, after line 16, to insert:

**FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
EXPENSES OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION**

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774, approved September 8, 1950), including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); rents in the District of Columbia; payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; employment of aliens; exchange and advance of funds without regard to sections 3648 and 3651 of the Revised Statutes; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$60,000,000: *Provided*, That the authorizations, limitations, or restrictions, governing the availability of funds for administrative expenses of Government corporations and other agencies, for the current fiscal year, are hereby waived to such extent as may be determined by the President to be necessary in order for such corporations or agencies to carry out their assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 7, to insert:

**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," Civil Service Commission, \$1,000,-

000; and the limitation imposed by section 103 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, on the amount available for travel expenses under this head, is increased from "\$438,013" to "\$466,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 20, to insert:

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

Funds appropriated for the expenses of the Displaced Persons Commission shall be available for use in connection with agreements with international agencies for the use of their transportation and other facilities for the transfer of persons as provided for in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, and the Commission may make payment in advance or by reimbursement for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering assistance to the Commission in carrying out the provisions of such act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 5, to insert:

Funds appropriated for the expenses of the Commission shall be available for loans as provided in section 14 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General Services Administration—Public Buildings Service—Acquisition of land, District of Columbia," on page 30, line 15, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$525,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Strategic and critical materials," on page 30, line 25, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$14,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 8, to insert:

EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary emergency expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection and repair of public buildings and grounds to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; including printing and binding; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; furnishings and equipment; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed, \$15,740,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 11, to insert:

**NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; printing and binding; payment of tort claims pursuant to law

(28 U. S. C. 2672); and a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), \$225,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Selective Service System—Salaries and expenses," on page 34, line 5, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "not to exceed \$50,000 for travel expenses of employees attached to National Headquarters; not to exceed \$100,000 for travel expenses of employees attached to State headquarters"; in line 9, after "(5 U. S. C. 150)", to strike out "\$19,360,030" and insert "\$20,476,000"; and in line 17, after the word "act", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply with respect to appropriations for funds available to the Selective Service System for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 22, to insert:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For an additional amount for "Tennessee Valley Authority," \$28,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount of the funds made available by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, for administrative and general expenses of the corporation for the fiscal year 1951, is increased from "\$4,026,000" to "\$4,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Veterans' Administration," on page 35, line 9, after the word "veterans", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$450,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, to change the chapter number from "VIII" to "IX."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, to change the chapter number from "IX" to "X."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Defense—Department of the Army—Quartermaster Corps," on page 38, line 11, after the figures "\$152,817,000", to insert "and in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts may be made for the purchase of 100,000,000 pounds of raw wool for use of all the armed services."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, to the committee amendment I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FULBRIGHT in the chair). The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 38, in line 13, after the word "of", it is proposed to insert "woolen garments, fabrics, and knitting yarns in quantities that can be produced from."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, that addition is proposed, so that if it is agreed to, the committee amendment on page

38, beginning in line 11, will read as follows:

And in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts may be made for the purchase of woolen garments, fabrics, and knitting yarns in quantities that can be produced from 100,000,000 pounds of raw wool for use of all the armed services.

Mr. President, I think it is obvious that, as the committee amendment stands, it really does not make sense. The armed services do not use raw wool; they use fabricated wool. They want cloth for uniforms and for all sorts of purposes. It will not do the national defense much good if the armed services stockpile a lot of raw wool, for in the event of war, if there were an atomic bomb attack and if the factories were destroyed, all we would have on hand would be a lot of raw wool. We cannot give a soldier a pair of pants if all we have on hand is raw wool.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the Senator from Massachusetts is correct about the language, so far as concerns making provision for the manufactured material.

Will he read his amendment again, please?

Mr. LODGE. My amendment would insert in the committee amendment on page 38, beginning in line 11, just before the figure "100,000,000", in line 13, and after the word "of", the words "woolen garments, fabrics, and knitting yarns in quantities that can be produced from", so that the entire committee amendment as thus amended would read as follows:

And in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts may be made for the purchase of woolen garments, fabrics, and knitting yarns in quantities that can be produced from 100,000,000 pounds of raw wool for use of all the armed services.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, our experts on wool are here.

Mr. LODGE. I do not claim to be an expert on wool.

Mr. McKELLAR. However, I see no objection to the Senator's amendment to the committee amendment, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am sure the Senator from Massachusetts is offering his amendment to the committee amendment under a misapprehension of the facts.

The bill in itself provides an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for the purchase of clothing and equipage. So the authority of the Quartermaster Corps to buy fabrics will be undisturbed by this amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I am aware of that, and I am not referring to that at all. Let me straighten out the Senator from Wyoming on that matter. I am not stating that not enough money has been appropriated for uniforms.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I did not suggest that.

Mr. LODGE. But I think this committee amendment does not make much sense, because it says:

Raw wool for use of all the armed services.

Of course, the armed services do not use raw wool. I think it is better to stockpile the cloth—not necessarily the uniforms—because if the factories are destroyed, a soldier cannot take a bunch of raw wool and put it on his back.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Of course not. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. Yes; after I yield again to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the point is that the supplies of raw wool in the United States are disappearing. They are disappearing from the warehouses throughout the United States—in the case of both foreign wool and domestic wool. The Munitions Board has not stockpiled any wool.

Mr. LODGE. At that point, I should like to ask the Senator whether the Chairman of the Munitions Board favors this committee amendment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I do not know.

Mr. LODGE. Well, there you are.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I say to the Senator from Massachusetts that the testimony of the representatives of the Munitions Board and of the various other agencies leaves the matter wholly in doubt, except for the fact that the Army has for 3 years been recommending the stockpiling of wool. The Department of Agriculture has been recommending the stockpiling of wool.

Mr. LODGE. But not the stockpiling of raw wool.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; raw wool. Of course, they also recommend the stockpiling of fabrics. I am entirely in favor of that; I want fabrics purchased.

But I call the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts to the fact that unless we get this wool, the Russian purchases of wool in Australia and in South Africa may make it impossible for us to get it.

So I beg the Senator not to offer to the committee amendment an amendment which would cut down the amount of raw wool we are to get.

Mr. LODGE. Let me ask the Senator a question, please: Does the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board favor this amendment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I did not take it up with him. The testimony is that wool ought to be stockpiled.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The problem was, who will take the responsibility of buying it?

Mr. LODGE. Well—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Will the Senator from Massachusetts permit me to explain?

Mr. LODGE. I have the floor. I am delighted to yield, provided we take up one idea at a time. The Senator from Wyoming is very eloquent, and he often makes a statement containing 10 separate ideas.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. However, I know that the Senator from Massachusetts

can comprehend 10 separate ideas, even if they are made in one statement.

Mr. LODGE. I should simply like to say that if this committee amendment is essential in the interest of the national defense, it would seem that the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board and the Chairman of the Munitions Board would have expressed themselves in favor of it.

So I should like to suggest that this entire matter go over until the next session, in order to give those officials, who are directly responsible for our national preparedness, an opportunity to study this matter.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. However, in the meantime the Russians will be buying the wool, and we will be without it.

Let me say again that the Army is recommending this provision.

Mr. LODGE. Can the Senator from Wyoming show me the Army's recommendation?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is in the hearings.

Mr. LODGE. Can the Senator from Wyoming show it to me there?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; of course.

Mr. LODGE. I wish the Senator would do so. I thought the Munitions Board had consistently refused to recommend the stockpiling of raw wool.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It had until recently; but the latest information from the Munitions Board is to be found in the testimony of Major General Matejka, in the hearings which are before us. I shall turn to it as rapidly as I can.

Mr. LODGE. I shall be glad to yield again to the Senator from Wyoming. While he is looking up that matter, I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the matter is so simple, there really should be no question about it. I agree that it is necessary to have fabricated wool in order to do any good to a soldier or to society. However, unless we have raw wool, how is it possible for a pair of pants to be made eventually?

Mr. LODGE. I do not think it is necessary in that connection to stockpile raw wool.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is necessary to have the raw wool, first.

Mr. LODGE. I hear one of my colleagues say in an undertone, which was sufficiently loud for me to hear it, that he presumed I was hoping that some of the wool would be manufactured in Massachusetts. Yes, I do; and I also hope some of it will be manufactured in Rhode Island and in other States of the Union where there are textile factories. I am not going to deny the fact that I have a local interest in this amendment. Of course, I do; and I am not going to say that the able Senator from Wyoming and the able Senator from New Mexico do not have a local interest in it, too.

So I should like to put this matter on a national ground, on the ground of national defense; and I wish to ask Senators who know very well what the military problems of this country are, which will be of the greatest use in the case of war, and in terms of national defense:

A lot of wool stockpiled somewhere, wool which could not be used, even if we wanted to; or a lot of cloth ready to be made into clothes or uniforms? I think that is the national aspect of this matter.

Since it is clear that neither the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board nor the Chairman of the Munitions Board has endorsed this committee amendment, I think that is rather clear proof that I am on firm ground in this connection, from the point of view of national defense.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question: Does this committee amendment provide for the acquisition of wool in the way that the armed services want to acquire wool? As I understand, this is the first time the Army has requisitioned raw wool. I understand that the Army wants to have this committee amendment adopted; but does the Army want to buy raw wool, or does it want to buy fabricated wool? Does the Senator know the answer to that question?

Mr. LODGE. So far as I know—although I am not an authority on this matter—I have understood that the Munitions Board has always refused to recommend the stockpiling of raw wool, for the perfectly obvious reason that in case we get into a war and in case our factories are bombed, we shall have a lot of raw wool which we cannot use.

Mr. WHERRY. Then who endorses this committee amendment?

Mr. LODGE. I understand that it is not recommended either by the National Security Resources Board or by the Munitions Board.

Mr. WHERRY. Who would buy the wool?

Mr. LODGE. It would be purchased by the Quartermaster Corps of the Army. However, I thought the Senator was asking whether the Army favors the committee amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes; that is what I wish to know.

Mr. LODGE. I understand that the Army does not favor the committee amendment, and I also understand that the Munitions Board does not and that the National Security Resources Board does not. And surely they would not be bashful about expressing themselves as being in favor of it, if they were.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. May I again emphasize to the Senator from Massachusetts that raw wool, of course, cannot be used. Neither can copper in its initial state. Neither can petroleum, in its crude state. For the reason that we eventually make high octane gasoline out of raw petroleum, should we not protect, or at least stockpile raw petroleum? We are stockpiling the metals. We are stockpiling manganese. We are stockpiling iron. We are stockpiling the other metals. We are stockpiling lumber. Of course, everyone understands that it is impossible to take a piece of wool and, all of a sudden, make it into a blanket for a soldier. The wool which comes

from my State is not manufactured within the State. I wish we could have it manufactured there. I really wish we did not have to send our wool to Boston. I wish we could use it ourselves. But the manufacturers in Lynn, Mass., would not make one pair of shoes; the manufacturers in Boston would not make one blanket, without the hides, or without the wool from the areas which produce wool and hides. That is one of the complaints that we make. We furnish the hides, and in return the shoe manufacturers sell us the shoes.

Mr. LODGE. I am delighted to say to my able friend from New Mexico that I recognize the interdependence of the shoe manufacturers and the hide market, and the dependence of the textile manufacturers upon the wool market. Obviously, if there were no hides and no wool, we should be in a very serious trouble. However, I do not think that is at stake here.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I thank the Senator from Massachusetts. I wish to advise that the Armed Services Committee has had a subcommittee on strategic materials, including wool, for some time. That committee has ascertained that the appropriations available to the Munitions Board have been consumed in the purchase of strategic materials, not because the Munitions Board did not feel that wool should be stockpiled, but because strategic materials had a higher priority than wool. We have found since the Korean situation arose that woollen clothing is in short supply, at a time when there is no domestic wool, and when there is not enough foreign wool, Australian or South American. We find the Quartermaster Corps sending out bids to have clothing made for the uniformed personnel of our armed services, to be made of synthetics to the extent of from 20 to 30 percent. That means that our uniformed personnel will not have the benefit of the warmest woollen clothing.

There is in this bill, in the same paragraph which the Senator seeks to amend, an appropriation of \$152,000,000, which, as I understand, will take about all the wool that is available, and will take about all the capacity of the textile mills, in order to fill the order of the Quartermaster Corps. Very well. Now a crop of wool is coming on in the Southern Hemisphere. Under the language which has been inserted by the Appropriations Committee, the Quartermaster Corps can stockpile the wool, while the textile mills are manufacturing the cloth they will make on the basis of the \$152,000,000 appropriation. The wool will then be available, if needed, for the Army. Or, under the laws that regulate the Munitions Board, if it is then found that wool is not of strategic value, it can be sold on the market, and it will not be used in the making of uniform cloth immediately, as the Senator seeks to have done.

It was the consensus of the committee that it would be better now to have

100,000,000 pounds of wool on hand, rather than wait to obtain it when there would be need of it in order to make cloth. The recommendation which came from the Quartermaster Corps was for a great deal more than 100,000,000 pounds. It was, in fact, for something like 500,000,000 pounds.

Mr. LODGE. Of raw wool?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes. The 100,000,000 pounds of wool will cost about \$50,000,000. The committee felt that that would be a beginning, and the Department could go into the Australian and South American markets.

If I were seeking to amend the bill, I should leave the language as it is, but I would make it two or three or four hundred million pounds of raw wool, and let the Army transfer it to the Munitions Board, to be stored, so that it would be available, with discretion in the Munitions Board as to whether it should be sold through commercial channels or should be kept for the use of our uniformed forces.

I am very strongly in favor of the wool amendment as it appears on page 33, and I believe there is nothing to prevent the Army or the Quartermaster General from having the raw wool made into clothing, if it is needed, when it arrives.

Mr. LODGE. Let me say to the Senator that, of course, it would have to be made up into cloth sometime. There would be no earthly point in the Quartermaster General getting it at all, unless he had it made up into cloth sometime, and, of course, the cloth keeps much better than the raw wool. It does not deteriorate nearly so fast. If it is going to be necessary to do it eventually, why not do it now? I think that is why the Munitions Board and the National Security Resources Board do not favor this amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I should like to ask the Senator this question: Would he rather that the Congress now increase that \$152,000,000 to \$252,000,000, and then let the Quartermaster General put out contracts through commercial channels?

Mr. LODGE. I am not quarreling with the amount, and I am not quarreling with the proposition of stockpiling. All I say is that, before the Government stores this wool in the name of national defense, it ought to be in a form in which it can be useful to the national defense.

Mr. GURNEY. It can be useful.

Mr. LODGE. If it is to be done as an economical matter, to support the wool market, or something like that, that is a different question.

Mr. GURNEY. If we can have the wool on hand, it will be helpful to the national defense.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to say to the Senator from South Dakota that what I fear is that if the amount is increased it will affect the wool market.

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. We ought not to affect the wool market or any other market, so far as it is possible to prevent it.

Mr. LODGE. I think that is very true, and I am glad to hear the Senator from Tennessee say that. Of course, I was also glad to hear him say that he would accept this amendment. I hope, Mr. President, that the Senate will see it as the Senator from Tennessee does, and that the amendment will be accepted and taken to conference.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that the amendment which he has offered is an exclusive amendment. It has the effect of providing contract authority only for fabrics. The amendment which is here is one which provides contract authority for the purchase of raw wool. But the provision of the bill itself authorizes the purchase of clothing or fabrics. So that the language, as it comes from the committee, is all-inclusive. It includes fabrics, and it includes raw wool.

The reason is given in the bill. It is not to prevent the purchase of fabrics. I should be very glad to accept an amendment which would add contract authority for the purchase of the fabrics of which the Senator speaks, but the form in which he presents his amendment would have the effect of denying the stockpiling of wool which I say to the Senator has been recommended by the Army and by the Department of Agriculture. The reason why we should have a stockpile is that there is a world shortage of wool, and if we postpone the purchase of wool, the fabricators who would benefit from the Senator's amendment might be unable to get wool in the quantity which is needed.

During World War II the Commodity Credit Corporation was purchasing raw wool and it was distributed for manufacture into clothing.

I assure the Senator that, in my judgment, an amendment which would deny the purchase of raw wool would have the dangerous tendency of preventing the United States from getting the wool which it ought to have to clothe its soldiers.

On the radio this morning I heard a report by a Columbia Broadcasting reporter that one of the generals in Korea has just put on his long woolen underwear. That means, to me, that the soldiers who are fighting in Korea will, before very long, have to put on their warm woolen uniforms. I submit to the Senator that no one can contend for a minute that we ought to clothe the soldiers in mixed fabrics of rayon and wool.

Mr. LODGE. Let me say to the Senator that I have been contending precisely the opposite. I have been contending that we should have the wool in fabricated form so that the soldiers can wear it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I want it that way.

Mr. LODGE. I am glad that the Senator from Wyoming has stated in his customarily fair-minded way that he

also is in favor of the Government buying fabricated wool. I wonder whether, if he feels that way, he has any suggestion to make as to how it can be done, because I am perfectly open-minded on the subject.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. All the Senator has to do is to add his amendment in line 14, after the word "services."

Mr. LODGE. Would that be agreeable to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think it would have to be changed a little bit.

Mr. LODGE. Then, Mr. President, I would modify my amendment so as to insert it in line 14, striking out the semicolon and adding "and woolen garments, fabrics, and knitting yarns."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment as modified.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 38, line 14, after the word "services", it is proposed to insert "and woolen garments, fabrics, and knitting yarns."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I would have no objection to that.

Mr. LODGE. Is that agreeable to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is agreeable.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. How are we to measure the amount?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That can be straightened out in conference.

Mr. CORDON. I like to make my law as I go along. If I am to vote, I want to know for what I am voting. I do not like a bill which is made in conference.

Mr. LODGE. The purpose of the amendment is to see to it that of the amount that is to be stock piled, some of it be raw wool and some of it be fabrics and knitting yarns.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I think this would solve the problem of the Senator from Oregon, too. Since the essential material is the fabric itself, and the Senator desires to have a measure of it, let us tentatively write 10,000,000 yards of woolen fabric with the understanding that the number of yards can be arranged in conference on advice from the armed services.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am not sufficient of an expert to determine whether that is the proper amount.

I do not think we abdicate our responsibility when we enable the conferees to call in technical people from the Government to make a sensible determination. I think it is rather a better way to legislate. I would rather leave the amendment as it is, because, frankly, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the details to know what the figure should be.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If we leave it as the Senator has offered it, it can be worked out in conference.

Mr. LODGE. I do not think we are going back on our responsibility if we let the conferees call in experts from the Government departments and arrive at a proper figure.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let it be understood as a matter of legislative history that it is the desire to put a limit upon

the amount of fabric for which contracts may be made.

Mr. LODGE. Yes. The purpose of the compromise is that some go to raw wool and some go to fabricated wool.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I have no objection to correcting language. I should like to see go to the conference a provision which indicates at least something in the nature of a yardstick to measure what we are doing. We are authorizing a contract to be made which may be for \$1,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000, so far as the language is concerned. However, if we may take the language together with the statements made on the floor, I assume there can be certainty come from the two of them.

Mr. O'MAHER. The reason I stated it in pounds of wool instead of in dollars was to prevent an inflationary effect. My purpose is that if the Congress recesses or adjourns soon, there will be a definite piece of law which would authorize the performance of a most necessary operation in order properly to clothe our armed services.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Both Senators, as I understand, and other Senators who have taken part in the debate, feel that it will not affect the price of wool.

Mr. O'MAHER. That is the reason we stated it in pounds and not in dollars.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. The amendment as originally drawn was exclusive from the standpoint of raw wool. My amendment was exclusive from the standpoint of fabricated wool. Now we have a compromise which recognizes both.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Medical Department," on page 39, line 2, after the word "Department," to strike out "\$11,446,000" and insert "\$29,350,000"; and in line 3, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to transfer to this item from any other item herein for the Department of the Army where surplus funds may be available not to exceed \$15,700,000 to be used for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as in the regular appropriation for this item."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Expediting production," on page 40, line 25, after the word "to," to strike out "Revised Statutes 1136, 355, and 3734, as amended" and insert "section 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and to section 1136 of the Re-

vised Statutes, as amended (except provisions thereof relating to title approval)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of the Navy," on page 42, line 11, after the word "by," to strike out "\$160,000,000" and insert "\$163,450,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 11, to insert:

"Increase and replacement of naval vessels (construction and machinery)," \$40,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42 line 21, after the word "by," to strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert "\$21,550,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 22, after the word "care," to strike out "\$16,431,000" and insert "\$26,715,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and "Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to this item from any other item herein for the Department of the Navy where surplus funds may be available not to exceed \$15,189,000 to be used for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as in the regular appropriation for this item."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 13, to insert:

Section 201 of the act of August 25, 1941 (55 Stat. 681) is hereby amended by adding a proviso at the end thereof as follows: "Provided, That a commissioned officer on the active list of the Navy, not below the rank or grade of rear admiral, appointed as Deputy Comptroller of the Navy, pursuant to section 402 (b) of the National Security Act Amendments of 1949, shall, while so serving, if not otherwise entitled to a higher rank, pay, and allowances, be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of rear admiral, upper half: *Provided further*, That a commissioned officer on the active list of the Army not below the grade of colonel, assigned as special assistant to the Comptroller, Department of Defense, shall, while so serving, if not otherwise entitled to a higher grade, pay, and allowances, be considered to hold the grade of brigadier general for all purposes and shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of that grade."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Facilities," on page 45, line 13, after the word "to," to strike out "sections 355 and" and insert "section."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Department of the Air Force," on page 46, after line 8, to insert:

For an additional amount, subject to the enactment into law of H. R. 9612, or S. 4118, Eighty-first Congress, for "Acquisition and construction of real property," to enable the Secretary of the Air Force, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to carry out the purposes of the Air Engineering Development Center Act of 1949, Public Law 415, Eighty-first Congress, as amended, \$25,000,000, to be available until expended, and, in addition thereto, the Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of H. R. 9612, or S. 4118, in an amount not to exceed \$32,500,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, after line 22, to strike out:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out an additional program of military assistance to friendly nations in the manner authorized in the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, \$4,000,000,000, of which (a) \$3,504,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified in title I, including expenses, as authorized by section 403 (b), of administering the provisions of said act and act of May 22, 1947, (61 Stat. 103), as amended (b) \$193,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified in title II and (c) \$303,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified in title III, including section 303 (a).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under subhead "General provisions—Department of Defense," on page 49, after line 13, to insert:

Sec. 106. Property acquired by purchase, donation, or other means of transfer may be occupied, used, and improved for the purposes of this chapter prior to the approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 18, to insert:

Sec. 107. Appropriations available during the fiscal years 1950 and 1951 for the pay and allowances of midshipmen appointed under paragraph (b) of section 3 of the act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1058), as amended (34 U. S. C. 1020b), shall be available for a 50 percent increase of the pay of such midshipmen while in flight training or on other flight duty.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 50, to insert:

Sec. 103. Funds appropriated under the head "Civil engineering" in this, or any other act, for the fiscal year 1951 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for additional, as well as for replacement, requirements.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, after line 5, to insert:

CHAPTER XI—FOREIGN AID
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
Mutual defense assistance

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out an additional program of military assistance to friendly nations in the manner authorized in the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, \$4,000,000,000, of which (a) \$3,504,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified in title I, including expenses, as authorized by section 403 (b), of administering the provisions of said act and act of May 22, 1947 (61 Stat. 103), as amended; (b) \$193,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified in title II; and (c) \$303,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified in title III, including section 303 (a).

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I wonder if the chairman of the Appropriations Committee would permit me to ask a question with reference to chapter XI, which is found on page 50.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. CAIN. The Senator from Washington was of the opinion that some conditions were to be imposed with reference to the supplying of military equipment to our allied friends under title 1, 2, and 3. I do not see a reference in the report to either chapter 11, which involves \$4,000,000,000, or to the conditions which I had been led to believe by the Defense Establishment were in the making.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAIN. Certainly.

Mr. GURNEY. I believe it is the intention of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to offer an amendment at the conclusion of consideration of the committee amendments.

Mr. CAIN. Does the Senator from South Dakota believe that such proposed amendment is for the purpose of making certain that American equipment will not be sent abroad until the nations in question are fully prepared to our knowledge to use, maintain, and repair the equipment?

Mr. GURNEY. That was the subject on which the Senator from Nebraska appeared before the committee last evening.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will say that these amendments merely transpose the paragraphs and do not change the language.

Mr. CAIN. The Senator from Washington was looking for information with regard to the history behind the proposed legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 50, beginning at line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, after line 19, to insert:

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S WELFARE WORK

To enable the President during the fiscal year 1951 to carry out the provisions of title V of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (Public Law 535, approved June 5, 1950), relating to international children's welfare work, \$12,500,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 51, to insert:

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 414 of the act for International Development (title IV of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950, Public Law 535, 81st Cong., approved June 5, 1950), present employees of the Government may be assigned to duties under that act and the funds appropriated for the purposes of that act by Public Law 759, shall be available to pay the salaries and expenses of such employees pending investigations of such employees by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and reports thereon to the Secretary of State for the period of not to exceed 3 months from the date of the enactment of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 14, to change the chapter number from "X" to "XII."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments," on page 51, line 22, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Documents Nos. 215 and 227 and"; and in line 24, after the word "Con-

gress", to strike out "\$34,339,115" and insert "\$35,001,053."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 1, to change the chapter number from "XI" to "XIII."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General provisions", on page 53, line 3, to change the section number from "1101" to "1301."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, line 19, to change the section number from "1102" to "1302."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 20, to strike out:

(a) In making appointments in the government service the Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to make temporary appointments in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel and no employee in the classified civil service promoted, transferred, or appointed to a position of higher grade shall be eligible, in the event of separation from the service through reduction in force, to reinstatement at a grade above the grade held by such employee on September 1, 1950; and all reinstatements, transfers or promotions to positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be temporary and shall be made with the condition and notice to the individual reinstated, transferred, or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 13, to reletter the subparagraph from "(b)" to "(a)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 21, to reletter the subparagraph from "(c)" to "(b)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 56, to insert:

SEC. 1303. When determined by the President to be necessary, the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply, during the current fiscal year, to any appropriations, funds, or contract authorizations, available to the executive departments for carrying out the provisions of the act of August 9, 1950 (Public Law 697); and for the purposes of said act of August 9, 1950, the Secretary of the Treasury may, during the current fiscal year, transfer such amounts as may be necessary from appropriations to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses," fiscal year 1951, to appropriations to the Coast Guard for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements," and the limitation on number of aircraft on hand at one time, provided in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply with respect to said act of August 9, 1950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma in the chair). That completes consideration of the committee amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator state the nature of his amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is an amendment to the \$139,800,000 for emergency construction, which was defeated by a vote, I believe, of one in the committee.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask what disposition was made of the so-called wool amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] offered an amendment to include fabrics.

Mr. WHERRY. The total amount remains the same, but they can do with the money as they please? They can either buy wool or fabricated wool.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. CORDON. One hundred million pounds of raw wool, and an undisclosed amount of fabricated wool, the amount to be determined in conference after careful consideration with the Armed Forces.

Mr. WHERRY. What that will be is to be determined in conference, and that will be added to whatever is necessary to get the fabricated wool.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think, if the Senator had been in the Chamber, he would have accepted the Senator's views.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 30, after line 20, it is proposed to insert:

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

For all necessary emergency expenses for the acquisition of land and interests therein, by condemnation or otherwise, without the prior approval of title thereto by the Attorney General, and for the construction and equipping of Federal buildings and appurtenances, including development of grounds; construction and improvement of essential highway connections; construction and extension of utilities; installation of cafeterias and equipment therefor; construction and installation of communication systems between such buildings and communication control centers in and adjacent to the District of Columbia; the making of additional payments to contractors to expedite the completion of buildings now under construction in the District of Columbia, without regard to existing limits of cost; technical investigations and planning of strong posts, either within or adjacent to existing Government-owned buildings; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and adjacent area for housing new or expanded Federal activities (pending completion of the structures provided herein), including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government, without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); operation, maintenance, protection, and repair of Government-owned and leased space; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment and transfer of building space; restoration of leased premises; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services, or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$139,800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the General Services Administration may enter into contracts for construction by negotiation or otherwise, but no such contract shall be upon a cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost basis.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Inasmuch as the committee turned this amendment down, if it is to be offered now does not the Senator think that we should have a quorum call? I should like to have some Senators on this side of the aisle present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will yield for that purpose and make his explanation after we have a quorum call, it may save some time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, indeed.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will yield for that purpose, I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Hill	Malone
Benton	Hoey	Martin
Bricker	Holland	Millikin
Butler	Humphrey	Morse
Byrd	Hunt	Mundt
Cain	Ives	Murray
Chapman	Jenner	Neely
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	O'Connor
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Cordon	Kem	Robertson
Darby	Kerr	Russell
Donnell	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Douglas	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Dworschak	Langer	Sparkman
Ecton	Leahy	Stennis
Ellender	Lehman	Taft
Ferguson	Lodge	Taylor
Frear	Long	Thomas, Okla.
Fulbright	Lucas	Thye
George	McCarran	Watkins
Gillette	McCarthy	Wherry
Graham	McClellan	Wiley
Green	McFarland	Williams
Gurney	McKellar	Young
Hendrickson	McMahon	
Hickenlooper	Magnuson	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment is substantive legislation on an appropriation bill, and therefore is not in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am inclined to think the amendment is subject to a point of order, but I wonder if the Senator will not withhold his point of order, and let us vote on the amendment and see whether it should not be agreed to.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the matter covered in the amendment is so fantastic that I do not think we should take the time of the Senate to consider it further. When we meet at another time, if an amendment regarding this matter is offered which has some semblance of sanity to it, I shall be glad to work with the chairman of the committee on it. But as to this amendment, I think the point of order is well taken, and I must insist on it.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is always considerate and always helpful in every way. I take pleasure in testifying to that fact. But the pending measure

is a war measure, of course, or one being considered with a prospect of war before us, and we should give the Department some authority. Why can we not take the amendment to conference and work it out there? I will see that the Senator comes before the conference. I do not know whether he will be a member of the conference committee or not, but if it is necessary, we will have him appointed on the conference. I think the amendment should go to conference and be worked out. I hope the Senator will not insist on his point of order.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I would do anything in the world to accommodate the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, as he knows, but I feel deeply about this matter. To me the whole thing seems to have been born in hysteria. It is a matter which needs attention, it is something which needs consideration, and I am sure that the chairman of the committee will agree with me that the conference is going to be busy every moment. There are major matters in the bill which must have consideration. There are wide differences between the House and the Senate. There were additional items we had to insert in the bill. I know the chairman of the committee has worked long and arduously, as other members of the committee have, in order to get the information prepared so that we can present our views in the conference, and we would but add to the length of the conference, we would hold the Senate in session, if we gave this matter the consideration it needed, and if we did not, it would be far better that we do not have it in front of us to confuse us further.

I should like to accede to the request, but, Mr. President, I must stand on my point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is ready to rule. Obviously the amendment contains legislation, and therefore is not in order. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it in order to offer amendments from the floor at this time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments have been passed upon, so the bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. In behalf of myself, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], I submit the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, after line 5, it is proposed to insert the following:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

For an additional amount, for "salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau," \$179,000.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the amount stated in the amendment is the amount which was approved by the Bureau of the Budget in this particular instance. It provides for salaries for the

Children's Bureau. It appears that under the law, both past laws and some recent laws, the program of the Children's Bureau in the individual States is on the increase.

Yesterday the Committee on Appropriations, notwithstanding the approval of the Budget, but during the absence of many of the members of the committee, disapproved this item. The item has the approval of the Budget Bureau, it is for the Children's Bureau, and in the opinion of the Senators who have submitted the amendment, it is necessary.

The ranking member on the minority side of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which deals with these matters was not present, namely, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and he did not vote on the amendment.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. House bill 6000, which Senators of course will recall was a bill amending the Social Security Act, carried a provision increasing the authorization for appropriations for maternal and child health, crippled children, and child welfare services, by \$11,000,000. The \$11,000,000 will go as grants to the several States for their programs for maternal and child health, crippled children, and child welfare services. The committee voted favorably on an amendment to make an appropriation of \$8,250,000 for these purposes, the money to go to the States; but did not provide any additional administrative funds for the proper and wise administration of these grants to the States in the amount of \$8,250,000. The Senator's amendment would provide administrative funds for making grants, for carrying out these programs by the several States, would it not?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to ask the Senator from New Mexico a question. I am inclined to believe there is a justification for some additional funds due to the fact that the allocations under House bill 6000 have been increased, and there obviously is going to be some additional work. However, as the Senator recalls, we made some adjustments in that during the consideration of the regular appropriation bill. I wonder if the Senator would be willing, under the circumstances, to reduce his amendment from the amount he has suggested of \$179,000 to \$125,000, and take the matter to conference.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Of course, the reason that we presented the figure \$179,000 is because that was the amount which was approved by the Bureau of the Budget after the showing by the Children's Bureau to the Bureau of the Budget. I think the Senator from California has some justification for suggesting that the amount be cut down somewhat. It appears to me that it would be quite a

severe cut, however, to bring it down to \$125,000. Why not give them \$150,000?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Since this amendment was not accepted by the committee I should think that under the circumstances \$125,000, plus the adjustments they could make in their regular appropriation, would be ample. I think we would have some difficulty in maintaining that amount in conference.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I agree to the Senator's suggestion. I modify my amendment by inserting "\$125,000" in place of "\$179,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment, as modified, will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, after line 5, it is proposed to insert:

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, \$125,000.

Mr. GURNEY. Would that change the figure from \$250,000 to \$375,000 in line 5? In other words, the amendment should read to change the committee figure, should it not?

Mr. HILL. No.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The amendment is on page 20, line 5.

Mr. GURNEY. I am informed that the amendment covers an entirely new item, so it is separated language. I have no objection.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from South Dakota is correct.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I am glad the distinguished Senator from California has signified his willingness to go along on this matter. In the Finance Committee, in connection with House bill 6000, it was contemplated that the program would be expanded to the extent that the full amount would be needed. I personally would like to have seen the figure \$179,000 retained, but in view of the fact that it has been changed, I should like to say that I hope the conferees on the part of the Senate will go along to the extent of endeavoring to retain it in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as modified, offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] for himself and other Senators.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 50, after line 5, it is proposed to insert:

SEC. 109. In order more effectively to administer the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, the President, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in the interest of national defense, may authorize positions to be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 in accordance with the procedures and standards of that act, and such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that act. Grades 16, 17, and 18 now in the Defense Establishment may be increased by an additional number of one-third of each grade now employed in that establishment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to explain it. Section 505 of the code provides that—

No position shall be placed in grades 16 or 17 of the general schedule except by action of or after prior approval of the Commission.

That is the Civil Service Commission.

At any one time there shall not be more than 300 positions in grade 16 of the general schedules and not more than 75 positions in grade 17 of the general schedules.

The Secretary of National Defense has urged that the amendment be adopted so that he can make use of its provisions.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Was any matter of this character presented to the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it was not. That is why I am explaining it now. The Department has just sent it in, as all Senators know. The emergency is upon us. The request came to us yesterday. Some requests have been sent to the committee today. It seems to me the Secretary of Defense ought to have some latitude in fixing these positions without regard to the act, or in the same way that other departments are allowed to fix them. If it is necessary that any change be made, we can work it out in conference.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I am not going to make any objection to the item, so far as I am concerned. I do not know anything about it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will be frank to say that I do not know much about it myself, but it seems to me the request is a reasonable one.

Mr. CORDON. There is always danger in attempting to add to an appropriation bill items which have not been before the committee and with respect to which the committee has not had an opportunity to secure any information.

Mr. McKELLAR. I would not ask that the amendment be added if it were not to go to conference.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does not the amendment in reality only lift the ceiling on what we call the superbrackets of employees? Is that not all it does?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. It simply takes the ceiling completely off.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it agreeable to the Civil Service Commission? I understood they went through and ironed out the different levels.

Mr. McKELLAR. I received the communication today, and I thought we might take the item to conference.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not mind taking matters to conference, but I want to reiterate what the distinguished Senator from Oregon has just said. Matters such as this come to us at the last minute. The committee has not had an opportunity to study this proposal. Is it

going to affect the whole civil service program?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. WHERRY. It certainly will have some bearing on every classification, because the ceiling goes off as to these supergrades in the Department of Defense. Is that not correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. Every other department has the right to appoint so many in the various grades. The amendment would, during the emergency, give to the Secretary of Defense the same rights other Cabinet officers have.

Mr. WHERRY. What about the amounts that are to be paid?

Mr. McKELLAR. The amendment refers to section 505.

Mr. WHERRY. I think it takes the ceiling off the amounts; does it not?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it does not take the ceilings off the amounts. In grade 16 the range is \$11,200, \$11,400, \$11,600, \$11,800, to \$12,000.

In grade 17, \$12,200, \$12,400, \$12,600, \$12,800 to \$13,000.

In grade 18, \$14,000.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Am I not correct in stating that the Civil Service made a complete review, and on that basis allocated the total number of employees in each grade to which each of the Government agencies was entitled? This amendment not only would increase the number, but also would increase or lift the ceiling, so that the agency could pay the largest amount of salary, if it chose to do so, to these so-called super jobholders. Is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Civil Service Commission made its ruling to the effect that the other departments could have a certain number of employees in these grades, and the Civil Service Commission specified the numbers.

Let me read that again to the Senator, so that he will have it in mind.

Mr. WHERRY. Why was not this matter presented in connection with the regular appropriation bill? As I recall, the Defense Establishment did request these additional allocations.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know. This matter has been sent to me just today.

Mr. WHERRY. But in the regular appropriation bill hearings, or in connection with the basic law itself, did not the representatives of the Defense Establishment request these additional allocations? Is the Senator sure of that?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not sure of it; I cannot say.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Would not this be an amendment to the basic law, and therefore be legislation on an appropriation bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it would be. I am compelled to say that I think any Senator would have a right to object to the amendment on that ground. I hope the Senator from Michigan will not do

so, but I think the objection would be good if made.

Mr. FERGUSON. What is the showing of the Defense Establishment in support of the claim that it is necessary to increase the salaries and the number of employees who will receive those salaries?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall read it to the Senator:

One of the major problems facing the Department of Defense today is the recruitment and retention of men with the unique qualifications of technical competence, leadership, and resourcefulness required to conduct the affairs of the Department. Because our national manpower pool of key executive and professional administrators falls far short of the demand, we find ourselves in a highly competitive labor market. Men with the requisite administrative capacity have a number of alternative possibilities for employment where the incentives of recognition, personal advancement, and pay are considerably more attractive than can be offered in the Government service.

The present world situation which makes necessary the maintenance of a larger Defense Establishment with an increased level of procurement and an increasing demand for a much larger participation in North Atlantic Treaty planning, as well as the broader aspects of collective security, have added to our requirements for men of stature and recognition to cope with these matters. While the amendments to the Classification Act of 1949 alleviated somewhat this condition by providing a limited number of positions at salaries ranging from \$11,200 to \$14,000, the limitation of 400 such positions authorized for the entire Federal Government does not permit the allocation of a sufficient number to meet the requirements of the Department of Defense, particularly in view of the increased requirements resulting from the Korean situation and the substantially larger Military Establishment to be maintained. To arrive at a pay scale that will attract and keep the civilian leadership that the national security requires, compensation must be commensurate with responsibility.

To these ends, I strongly recommend that you take such steps as you may deem appropriate to secure the following amendment to chapter IX of the supplemental appropriation bill, 1951, H. R. 9526, on the floor of the Senate, so that the provision may be considered in conference.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, that states the need, but does not state how many the Defense Establishment would wish to place in these categories.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true. Therefore, I suggest that I would be willing to accept an amendment fixing the larger number, but placing a limitation upon it.

Mr. FERGUSON. With such a limitation made, I think we might agree.

Mr. McKELLAR. It seems to me that might be the proper way to proceed in this connection. This request has come to me today, and I am not as familiar with it as I should be. However, that is not my fault, because of the delay in submitting the request.

Mr. FERGUSON. Suppose we were to provide that the number could be increased by 33 1/3 percent. Would the Senator from Tennessee accept such an amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, I would.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. As I understand, there are now authorized 300 employees in all the Federal Government agencies in grade 16, 75 in grade 17, and 25 in grade 18, or in all the Federal Government agencies a total of 400 who may be in these three top grades.

I do not know the exact number that it is necessary for the Defense Establishment to have in this emergency; but if we were to amend the amendment the Senator has offered by having it provide for, let us say, 80 positions of that sort for the Defense Establishment, does the Senator think that might be sufficient?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know.

Mr. GURNEY. Then the number might be changed in conference, of course.

Mr. McKELLAR. The only trouble is that I do not know the number of such positions the Defense Establishment now has.

Mr. GURNEY. There are only 400 of them in all the Federal Government, of course.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Senator from South Dakota mean 80 additional ones?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Perhaps that might well take care of the matter.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is it not correct that there are only 400 positions in those grades in all the Federal Government service?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. How many of them are in the Defense Establishment?

Mr. GURNEY. I do not know.

Mr. WHERRY. If we were to provide for a 33 1/3 percent increase of the 400, then that matter could be taken to conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I believe a percentage increase probably would be the better arrangement.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I am informed by the clerks that there are 400 persons in these various grades in the entire Federal Government establishment.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. GURNEY. So I would suggest that we provide for an exact number—in other words, let us say, 100 positions, which would be less than one-third of the 400.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. With further reference to the 400 altogether in the Government service and to be affected by this limitation, 300 of them are in Class 16, with a base salary of \$11,200 per annum.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Seventy-five of them are in class 17, with a base salary of \$12,200 per annum, and 25 of them are in class 18, with a base salary of \$14,000 per annum.

Instead of increasing the number by an over-all percentage, I think we should increase these numbers to a limited degree.

Mr. McKELLAR. Each one of the numbers?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection to that.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, so that I may ask him a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is not the only issue here the increase to be made in the number of such positions which the Defense Establishment wants? The other Government agencies are not asking for such an increase, I believe.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Therefore, I understood that the amendment of the Senator from Michigan would provide that we permit an increase of 33 1/3 percent more than the number the Defense Establishment now has. We do not know what number of employees in those positions the Defense Establishment now has, which is why we cannot propose a definite figure in this connection.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I was trying to determine that. Do we know the number now in the Defense Establishment coming in these categories?

Mr. WHERRY. No, we do not know.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. Therefore, I thought a percentage increase would be the best arrangement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Tennessee modify the amendment accordingly?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I modify the amendment in accordance with the suggestion which has just been made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the amendment as modified be stated, if it has been reduced to writing. The Chair believes it has not yet been reduced to writing.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. Let me suggest that the amendment be changed so as to provide that the positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 now in the Defense Establishment may be increased by an additional number of one-third above the number that agency now has in those grades.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Let me suggest that we insert the words "in each grade", so that the Defense Establishment would not be permitted to make all the increases in the \$14,000 bracket or grade.

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; let us provide for an increase above the numbers the Defense Establishment now has in each grade.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator state the language he proposes to have inserted?

Mr. McCLELLAN. It can be inserted and worked out in conference, of course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment as modified will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the amendment, it is proposed to insert:

Grades 16, 17, and 18 now in the Defense Establishment may be increased by an additional number of one-third of each grade now employed in that Establishment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment as modified is agreed to.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I offer on page 23. It proposes to increase by \$80,000 the amount of \$205,000 which is to be found in line 21, on page 23.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the amendment be stated.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, before that is done, will the Senator yield to me, that I may fulfill a promise which I made?

Mr. THYE. I am most happy to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I send to the desk an amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who requested me to present it and to ask that it be read and considered by the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 50, line 19, it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That in carrying out the purposes of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, the President shall encourage the cooperating nations to forgive indebtedness incurred with one another during World War II, or to delay payments on such indebtedness for so long a period as United States assistance shall be required for the debtor nation."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] on behalf of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may place in the RECORD an explanation of the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] for the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], which amendment was adopted by the Senate.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be placed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of this amendment is to encourage Britain to declare a moratorium on indebtedness of other defense pact nations where such indebtedness arose out of furnishing military equipment for World War II.

In the period from 1939-45, the years of World War II, certain credits for military equipment were extended between governments of Europe now included in the mutual defense assistance program.

According to the United States Treasury Department, Great Britain had such credits outstanding as of November 9, 1948, in the amount of 185,700,000 pounds sterling (roughly, \$520,000,000). These British credits were extended to—

Million pounds sterling

France.....	99.7
Greece (interest free).....	10.0
Netherlands.....	45.0
Turkey.....	31.0

The Turkish indebtedness to Britain arose from two armament credits extended for World War II in 1939 in the amount of 31,000,000 pounds sterling.

Outstanding Turkish indebtedness on November 30, 1949, was 22,654,070 pounds sterling (roughly \$63,000,000). In interest and amortization payments, the Turkish Government is paying Britain approximately \$6,700,000 for armament furnished in World War II. This is a major obligation in terms of the Turkish economy. The gold reserves

of Turkey have been drawn down from approximately \$208,000,000 in 1947 to approximately \$165,000,000 today.

The United States now is being called on to aid Turkey, both through ECA and through military assistance.

At the same time it is aiding Great Britain.

It would seem that in carrying out the provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, the United States ought to encourage the forgiveness or postponement of World War II military debts contracted between participating nations, since repayment to Britain by a nation such as Turkey only increases the amount which the United States must, in turn, furnish Turkey.

This amendment does not direct the President to take any action that would interfere in any way with the sovereignty of other nations. It does not require him to impose any intolerable burden upon any other nation. It only expresses the sense of Congress that he should encourage nations receiving our aid to lessen the load which debtor nations carry today because of credits extended during the wartime period.

In effect the amendment merely asks the President to use his good offices to see if this can be brought about.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 23, after line 19, it is proposed to insert:

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Health, education, and welfare services," for the purpose of cooperating with Independent School District No. 5, Cass County, Minn., at Walker, Minn., for the construction, extension, equipment, and improvement of public school facilities at Walker, Minn., as authorized by the act of July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 707, 708), the act of July 24, 1947 (61 Stat. 414), and the act of August 17, 1950 (Public Law 709, 81st Cong.), \$80,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, my only reason for offering this amendment is that a public law was passed and approved on August 17 which would authorize and allow such an expenditure, and the purpose, the reason, and the need for this particular \$80,000 appropriation are as follows:

Federal financial assistance to the Walker (Minn.) public school district for school building construction because of the large number of Indian children accepted in the Walker schools was first approved by Congress in 1940 in the amount of \$65,000. It was planned to make the addition a project under the WPA. Actual construction was delayed by the war. In 1947 an increase of \$35,000 authorized by Congress to replace the assistance previously expected from WPA. Plans were completed and bids invited early in 1950. The lowest bid for the minimum construction needed was \$179,148, and the total appropriation funds only \$100,000. A contract was let in the amount of \$100,000 for construction of the shell of the building with the understanding that the interior can be completed within the bid if the additional sum is made available while construction is under way, which it now is.

An authorization for the appropriation of \$80,000 was contained in Public Law 709, passed August 17, 1950, and signed by the President. If this amount of money can be included as part of this

deficiency bill, we have assurance that this building can be finished. If the actual appropriation is delayed until the next regular appropriation act in 1951, the present contractor will have completed his work and new bids must be taken on a rising market on materials of construction. Inevitably the \$80,000 will prove sufficient to complete this building. It is to the financial advantage of the Federal Government to provide the money now.

If the contractor must close up the building, move it, and then submit another bid, and move back in again, the actual cost of completion will be greater than if we make the funds available so that the contractor may proceed with the job to completion, now that he is on the premises and in the process of constructing a part of the building. So my only reason for taking the time of the Senate to burden Senators with an additional problem of appropriation, is because, in the long run, it will have to be done, and it can be done cheaper while the contractor is on the job than it would be if we were required to take bids at a later time and then proceed to let a new contract and to reestablish the work on the buildings.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment lettered "B," which is on the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 9, after line 9, it is proposed to insert the following:

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or any order, regulation, or agreement made or issued thereunder, any alien employed in the United States in 1949 pursuant to an agricultural labor contract made under the authority of the ninth proviso of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, shall for purposes of such contract or any bond or agreement made by the employer of such alien in connection therewith be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to have left the United States in accordance with the terms of such contract on or prior to March 31, 1950.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I desire to modify the amendment in the following manner: In the introductory sentence, after the word "page", strike out the figure "9" and insert "11", and after the word "line", strike out the figure "9" and insert "19."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The modification will be made.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, this amendment is offered for the purpose of taking care of a matter which has developed in connection with immigrant farm labor. There were 111,518 farm labor immigrants who came into this country to help harvest the 1949 crops. Under our arrangements with the Government of Mexico and our own immigration Bureau, the farmer who contracts for the laborer is required to give a bond in the sum of \$25, to guarantee

the return of the laborer across the border after completion of the contract. In 1948 the Congress appropriated an additional \$250,000 to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, for the purpose of returning to the border persons known as "skip contracts." When a farmer brings a laborer into this country, who undertakes to perform labor on a contract basis, the farmer or contractor is required to assume certain obligations. He has certain conditions and obligations under the contract which he must perform.

Among those obligations is the return of the worker to the border when the labor has been performed and the contract terminated. But experience shows, Mr. President, that in many instances these laborers simply walk off and do what is termed "skip their contract."

During the year 1949, or for fiscal year 1950, no appropriation was made, as was made in 1948 or for fiscal 1949, to pay for the return of those who skipped their contract and were found in this country. Out of the 111,518 who were under contract in 1949 in 12 different States, approximately 10,000 have not returned to Mexico. That is, they are not accounted for officially as having returned. They have skipped their contracts, or, at least, were not available for return by the contractor farmers at the time their services were over and the term of the contract ended. When they skip their contract, when they break their contract, quit their jobs and walk off, most of them return to Mexico; but unless the farmer who contracted for them actually delivers them to the border, reports them, and has them registered with the immigration authority as returning to Mexico, they are presumed to be still in this country. There are approximately 10,000 of the 1949 group who have not been accounted for, and since the immigration authorities were not given any money to return them, they are now undertaken to declare forfeited the bonds in all those cases, which means that the farmers would have to pay into the Treasury \$250,000.

In Arkansas, Mr. President—and it is comparable to other States—there were 17,570 Mexican laborers employed last year. A little less than 2,000 have skipped and have not been accounted for. In one particular instance, in which there were approximately 100 employed by one of the contractors, who had skipped their contracts, registered letters addressed to them in Mexico revealed that they were present, that they had returned to Mexico, and return receipts for letters addressed to them, were obtained. Notwithstanding that, the immigration authorities say they cannot accept those receipts as proof of the fact that they have returned. The only thing they can accept or will accept, is the official record. This means, Mr. President, that unless this amendment is adopted, whether the laborers are returned or not, an inequitable burden is imposed upon the farmers who are having to resort to this service, not only in their own personal interest, but in the interest of our Nation in the gathering of crops where

they have to have an extraordinary amount of help during the harvesting season.

It also means, Mr. President, particularly in the cotton section, that if they had to discontinue this immigrant labor service, much of the cotton crop would not be harvested; and I am sure that is true with reference to vegetables and produce in other sections of the country.

The continuing need for immigrant labor is going to be greater in the emergency situation which confronts us. By placing this penalty—that is what it amounts to—upon the farmers because of something over which they have absolutely no control, where a man simply walks off the job, it simply takes money out of the farmer's pocket and places it in the Treasury of the United States. Many of those persons have already returned to Mexico, but have returned under conditions which make it very difficult to check them.

I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a list of States and the number of laborers employed in connection with the harvesting of various crops for 1949.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

State	Total employed	Crop
Arkansas.....	17,570	Cotton.
Arizona.....	6,323	Cotton, vegetables.
Colorado.....	124	Sugar beets.
California.....	9,128	Citrus, cotton, vegetables.
Kentucky.....	87	Cotton.
Louisiana (part BWI).....	1,776	Cotton, sugarcane.
Mississippi.....	1,994	Cotton.
Missouri.....	3,149	Do.
Montana.....	627	Sugar beets.
New Mexico.....	18,937	Cotton, vegetables.
Tennessee.....	191	Cotton.
Texas.....	51,612	Cotton, fruit, vegetables.
Total.....	111,518	

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, it is my opinion that this year, in view of the mobilization program, as we go along, the number of laborers from Mexico in our agricultural industry will have to be materially increased if we are to harvest the crops that are produced and to meet the situation which will confront us.

I hope my amendment will be agreed to. It is fair and equitable.

Let me say to the Senate, so that every Senator will understand, that whenever one of these persons is found in this country and returned by the Immigration Service, the farmer is billed for the expense of it. He pays the expense of the return. The bond should remain in effect for that purpose. I am not asking for cancellation of the bond where the men are found, but I am protesting against the farmer being required to pay a bond in cases where the parties have returned to Mexico, notwithstanding the fact that the immigration authorities may not have a record of it. The declaring of the bond forfeited, as the Immigration Service is trying to do, is a premature act, and it penalizes the farmer who is compelled to use immi-

grant labor in order to harvest his crop that are essential to the welfare of the entire country.

I hope the amendment may be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment identified as 9-13-50-A, and ask the clerk to read it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

The CHIEF CLERK. After section 1102 it is proposed to insert a new section as follows:

SEC. 1103. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country which exports or knowingly permits the exportation of, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea), any article or commodity which the Secretary of Defense shall have certified to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration may be usable by, or may be used in the manufacture of any article or commodity which may be useful to, the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or such satellite countries for military purposes; and the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to so certify to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration any article or commodity having possible strategic value to the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or such satellite countries which he finds to be of the nature or class described.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I should like to ask a few questions about this amendment. Is it the same amendment that was previously offered?

Mr. WHERRY. It is a modified amendment. This amendment does not shut off ECA assistance. It prohibits financial or economic assistance to a country which exports commodities which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Administrator, after a finding has been made, are of use to military forces working against us, and it is only for the period in which the United States is actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to say to the Senator from Nebraska, as I have told him several times, that I think this is a very important matter and that we must not repeat the experience we had in World War II, when we sent scrap iron to Japan only to have it come back to us in the form of bullets. We must do nothing which will aid anyone who is fighting our own troops. Therefore, I think he is on the track of something very important.

When the Senator first offered his amendment I stated that in my opinion shipments of anything which was of a purely military character should not be undertaken unless military approval was had for such shipments. I think this proposition is getting better all the time, and it is getting to be better thought out all the time. Two days ago, when we had our discussion about it, I called Mr. Hoffman. I told him that, in my judgment, the purpose which the Senator from Nebraska was trying to achieve was a sound purpose. Therefore I asked him whether he would give his attention to working with me in developing language which would achieve that purpose. The draft of the amendment which I have in my hand is the result. It is in type-written form, and it reached me only a little while ago. It is the result of the conference with Mr. Hoffman. Because there has not been sufficient time to have copies printed I should like to read it for the benefit of the Senate:

After section 1102, insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 1103. If the President determines, during any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, that any foreign country is engaging in external trade which is endangering or potentially may endanger the effectiveness of such decision of the Security Council, the Administrator for Economic Cooperation shall take such remedial action under section 118 of the Economic Cooperation Act, as amended, as he determines will effectively correct such condition, including the termination in whole or in part of economic and technical assistance furnished under that act, and similar remedial action shall be taken under other acts providing economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to such foreign countries.

"In order to strengthen and make more effective the national security of the United States:

"(a) the Administrator for Economic Cooperation and the Secretary of Defense shall keep each other fully and currently informed on matters, including prospective action, arising within the scope of their respective duties which are pertinent to the duties of the other;

"(b) whenever the Secretary of Defense believes that any action, proposed action, or failure to act on the part of the Administrator is inconsistent with the national security of the United States, he shall consult with the Administrator and, if differences of view are not adjusted by consultation, the matter shall be referred to the President for final decision;

"(c) whenever the Administrator believes that any action, proposed action, or failure to act on the part of the Secretary of Defense is inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, he shall consult with the Secretary of Defense, and, if differences of view are not adjusted by consultation, the matter shall be referred to the President for final decision."

I should like to point out to the Senator from Nebraska and to other Senators that the first part of the amendment covers all foreign countries who are engaging in external trade which is "endangering or potentially may endanger," and the last part puts the Secretary of Defense in the same position in the Economic Cooperation Act in which

the Secretary of State has been ever since the act was originally drafted.

As the Senator will remember, in the Eightieth Congress a question arose as to whether the State Department would run ECA, or whether a separate administrator should be appointed. The question was finally resolved by putting the Administrator of Economic Cooperation in a position of equality with the Secretary of State. This amendment, which has the approval of Mr. Hoffman, because his office contributed largely to drafting it, puts the Secretary of Defense in the same position of equality with the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration in which the Secretary of State is now. In addition, it contains the specific requirement of military approval.

I wonder whether the Senator from Nebraska would not be willing to accept my proposed amendment as a substitute for his amendment, because I think if he does, it has a very good chance of being enacted into law.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, it is very difficult to analyze an amendment which I have not seen until now. I have only now heard the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts read his proposed amendment. However, under its terms, it would be discretionary with the President to make the determination. That is exactly what I am trying to get away from. Although I do not have the basic law before me, it provides that the Administrator can do exactly what the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts attempts to do by his amendment. It is discretionary now with the Administrator to do what the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts proposes be done. It would apply to all countries. In that respect it is all right.

Mr. LODGE. It also brings military approval into the whole contemplation.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection to that feature, because I think that ought to be done. However, the very purpose of my amendment was not to affect military assistance, because certainly if we cannot depend on our own Secretary of Defense and our Chiefs of Staff to recommend to the Secretary of Commerce and those interested what is military equipment and what is not, we may as well fold up in prosecuting the war. What I am worried about—and I think what other Members of the Senate should be worried about—is with respect to material other than military equipment which is being given not only to ECA countries but to any country which has been provided either with a loan or any kind of fund or grant. The amendment goes beyond ECA, because it sets up a prohibition against any agency of this country which makes a loan or grant to any country. I do not wish to defeat the purposes of legislation on which I think we are all practically agreed; but I do not believe any Member of the Senate wants to export materials to a foreign country which would process machine tools or anything else and let the materials get into the hands of the satellite countries or an enemy country, to be used for the purpose of killing our boys. Certainly we are agreed on that.

Mr. LODGE. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I think it should not be a discretionary matter. I think Congress should take the full responsibility in writing the statute. It should not be left to the President to determine. I believe my amendment does primarily what the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts is trying to do, except that instead of making it discretionary, it imposes a requirement. It is required that the Secretary of Defense make a finding of what materials are being exported to recipients of ECA aid or any loan by any other governmental agency which the Secretary in his wisdom finds is useful to the enemy. That is all that the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska does. It does not leave it discretionary with the President of the United States. It should not be left with the President, because Congress should take the full responsibility.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. If it is correct to do what the Senator from Nebraska seeks to do, how long would it take Congress to pass legislation to do it?

Mr. WHERRY. To do what?

Mr. CHAVEZ. To carry out the purposes which the Senator has in mind.

Mr. WHERRY. Not more than 15 minutes, by yea-and-nay vote or without it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Then why should it be done by an amendment to this bill?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to answer that question. Time is running out when we can get any bill up for a vote. I attempted to get the amendment up some 3 months ago. I think it has been voted on twice. At one time it was defeated by a vote of 39 to 33.

Since that time many Senators have come to me and have said they would like to have a chance to vote on this amendment. In the meantime—and I say this with a great deal of feeling—I have done my level best to bring in an amendment which would meet with the support of those who felt that we should accomplish the purpose we have in mind without affecting any of the ECA countries which desire to continue to do business, except as to the few items which are prohibited. So I have modified the amendment. I have gone to those who objected to it, I have clarified the amendment, and I know I have the amendment now in language which is administratively possible of enforcement. I submit to the distinguished Senator that all I want is a vote on the amendment, and I should like very much to have it attached to the pending bill, if I can.

I may say, further, that I presented this matter to the Committee on Appropriations. The Senator was present. I was fair about it. This is not new. I was authorized by the committee to present the amendment on the floor.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. So I have a right to do it. If there were any other bill on which I could put the amendment I should be glad to do so, but I offered it to the tax bill, and those in charge said

they hoped I would not put it on that bill, and I acquiesced and withdrew the amendment. I offered it to the internal security bill of which I thought it should be a part. There were a few in the back row here who thought I was attempting to argue on a completely irrelevant matter when I attempted to say that the amendment I had to offer was for the internal security of the United States. I thought it was. I now think it is, and I cannot see why there should be a Senator unwilling to vote on the amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. I shall yield to the Senator in a moment, but I desire to complete my observation. The Senator asked me why I offered the amendment, and I desire to answer.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Very well.

Mr. WHERRY. At the time I offered it to the internal security bill I was so sure it was relevant and should be a part of the measure that I did not exclude it in connection with question of germaneness, when we entered into the unanimous-consent agreement. The Senator well knows that when I brought it up the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator's own colleague, made a point of order against the amendment as not being germane to the bill. The distinguished occupant of the Chair sustained the point of order, and I did not go further with it. I let it go, because I felt that sometime between then and the close of the session there might be a bill upon which the amendment could be offered.

We are now providing ECA and other aid, and this is a money bill. Certainly the distinguished Senator will agree with me, if he agrees with the purpose, that at least there is this in common, that we are spending \$3,000,000,000, and if we are spending \$3,000,000,000 why can we not write in a condition as to how it shall be spent?

I now yield to the Senator.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I agree completely with the merits of the proposed amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CHAVEZ. But at least I like to feel that we are acting in such a way that we carry out the noble ideology of our country and the customs of our country.

If this amendment is good, and the Senator thinks he can have it adopted in 15 minutes—and I think it is good—it should be handled in an orderly way. We ought to have a law on this subject. Notwithstanding that I agree completely with the purpose of the amendment, I was just wondering why the Senator from Nebraska, my good friend, who is always trying to carry out things in a proper way, in a normal way, in the American way of doing things, thinks it should be added to an appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have already given an answer to that question. I have a right to offer it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator has asked, why should it not be basic law? We do have a basic law on the subject in the ECA Act now, providing that action is discretionary in accomplishing the purpose for which the amendment is offered.

Mr. CHAVEZ. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Does the Senator believe that his proposed amendment is subject to a point of order?

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator well knows my feeling about that, because I was very honorable and very fair about it, and before the Committee on Appropriations I stated that it was impossible to draw a limitation for what I wanted to do in this bill, because I required an affirmative act by the Secretary of Defense. The Senator knows that. I went before the committee and presented the amendment, and I told them they could not write it as a limitation, that it was subject to a point of order, and because of that I submitted the amendment to the committee, and the committee authorized me to offer the amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is the point I wanted the Senator to raise, if he will be indulgent with me.

Mr. WHERRY. I am indulgent; I have a high regard for the Senator.

Mr. CHAVEZ. If it is subject to a point of order, it means we need basic law on the subject.

Mr. WHERRY. No, we need to amend the basic law; but we have already declared ourselves in the basic law. I shall read the basic law. I have been asking for it for 15 minutes. It is a discretionary statute.

All one has to do is to read the newspapers, if he does not want to take the argument of the Senator from Nebraska. There is a crying need by those who have thought this question out that something should be done about the continuation of the shipment of galvanized iron that is made into barbed wire, and of raw materials that are going into the hands of the enemy. There was a statement by Winston Churchill condemning his own country for shipping \$2,000,000 worth of machine tools straight to Russia during the last year. Those tools process other tools, the very tools that make the tanks and make the wire and make military equipment that is being used by the enemy in Korea this afternoon.

Why should we longer delay? Why leave a discretionary statute on the books that has not been used by the Administrator? I am not going to quarrel about the merits or about the qualifications of Mr. Hoffman. I say Congress should shoulder its responsibility and at long last write a statute that does—what? I think Mr. Hoffman did not read my second amendment. The amendment does not interfere with ECA, except in the one particular. ECA can continue its mission in Europe. But the amendment does stop national economic assistance when the Secretary of Defense makes a finding that there are exports into the satellite countries or into Russia of materials which are useful to the military of the enemy. That is all it does.

I say to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico that he should not stand on the floor of the Senate and make a point of order, but should permit us to have a vote on this very constructive amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I assure the Senator from Nebraska that the Senator from New Mexico is not going to make a point of order.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I assure the Senator from Nebraska that I agree completely with everything he is trying to carry out. What I am asking is, if it is so good—and I admit it is good—why should it not be done by law?

Mr. WHERRY. I will answer that question. On page 20 of the basic law, subsection (d), we find this language:

(d) The Administrator is directed to refuse delivery insofar as practicable to participating countries of commodities which go into the production of any commodity for delivery to any nonparticipating European country which commodity would be refused export licenses to those countries by the United States in the interest of national security. Whenever the Administrator believes that the issuance of a license for the export of any commodity to any country wholly or partly in Europe which is not a participating country is inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of this title, he shall so advise the department, agency, or officer in the executive branch of the Government exercising the authority with respect to such commodity granted to the President by section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), as amended, and, if differences of view are not adjusted by consultation, the matter shall be referred to the President for final decision.

That is the basic law. That is the language we adopted when we passed the ECA Act. Ever since we passed that act, whenever an appropriation measure came before us, year after year, I made the same point. This very year I offered an amendment to the basic act, and it was defeated by a vote of 33 to 33. Since that time, when we had an opportunity to amend the act, Senators have told me that, in view of the far-reaching effect of the state of affairs in Korea, they are glad to join in support of this amendment.

I have tried my level best to write an amendment which in no way would have any impact on any country except when—and only when—we are prosecuting a war, and only then when the Secretary of Defense makes a finding—of what? He does not make a finding of everything. The countries will continue to do business among themselves with respect to anything they want to export or import among themselves. But when does it stop? When any country that is a recipient of ECA funds will, for example, process machine tools and ship them to Russia. If we want such a thing to continue, there is nothing to do but vote against the amendment.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield, or I will yield the floor. I had not intended to take up so much of the time of the Senate. I wish the Senator from Massachusetts would let us have a vote on the amendment. If the amendment is defeated I promise it will not be submitted again during this session. If it is adopted it will not do any harm to the bill at all. The amendment can be taken to conference. If the conferees throw it out, that is the end of it. No one can successfully argue against a conference

report at this late date. On the other hand, if the amendment is adopted no harm will have been done.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether he finds anything in the amendment which the President or the Administrator or the Secretary of Defense are not authorized to do under existing law.

Mr. WHERRY. No, Mr. President. I talked to the Senator from Massachusetts, and I believe that in what we are trying to do we are in agreement on the basic principles. I have done my level best to frame language which I think is workable. If we are to make the matter discretionary with the authorities, we had just as well use the provision we have in the law. If what we propose to have done shall be discretionary, it is not necessary for us to adopt language similar to language now on the statute books. If the Senator from Massachusetts intends to offer his amendment as a substitute, I beseech him to withhold it until we can have a vote on my amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether a point of order has been made to the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. No; a point of order has not been made to it. I want to be fair about the matter and say that if a point of order is made to the amendment, I shall withdraw the amendment. All I now ask for is a vote on it.

Mr. GEORGE. Is a point of order now pending?

Mr. WHERRY. No.

Mr. GEORGE. No point of order is now pending?

Mr. WHERRY. No; there is not.

Mr. GEORGE. Very well. I express the wish that the amendment be brought to a vote. I think the matter should be met head-on. If it is the sense of the Senate that the amendment should be adopted, the Senate ought to have a right to express itself on it.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator from Georgia. I deeply appreciate the observation, coming as it does from the distinguished Senator from Georgia.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I cannot agree with the view of the Senator from Nebraska that the amendment which I hold in my hand does not add anything simply because it happens to be discretionary. Of course, it is discretionary, but it does very definitely add something new, which is the thought that if the President determines that a foreign country is engaged in external trade which is endangering or potentially may endanger the effectiveness of the decision of the Security Council, that the Administrator shall stop that trade. That is a new expression of opinion by the Senate on that particular subject.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. KEM. Would not the President have the right to do that under the existing law?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. KEM. If he has the right to do it under existing law, why should we pass additional legislation? The President has the authority to do it, does he not?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. KEM. Then why take up the time of the Senate to adopt an amendment of this nature and throwing dust in the eyes of the people about the situation?

Mr. LODGE. No, Mr. President; there is no thought of throwing dust in the eyes of anybody.

Mr. KEM. By adopting the amendment we would simply be reaffirming, would we not, what is already in the law?

Mr. LODGE. The Senator has asked me a question. I should like to answer it. There is no thought, as I said, of throwing dust in the eyes of anybody. In the light of the situation in Korea, I think there is merit in the Senate recording itself as being in favor of having the President cease any trade that may have the effect of endangering the effectiveness of the position of the Security Council. Of course, the fact is that he has the power legally to stop trade under section 118. There are all sorts of ways in which he can stop trade. There are many ways of beating the devil around the stump. That does not, however, make it less advisable that the Congress put itself on record.

The amendment does another thing. It brings the Secretary of Defense into the same relative status in regard to the Economic Cooperation Administrator as the Secretary of State is now. The Senator can look at page 5 of the Economic Cooperation Act, subsection (b) of section 105, and he will see three paragraphs there under which the Administrator and the Secretary of State are required to keep each other fully informed, and when they disagree, then it comes up to the President for final decision. The amendment brings the Secretary of Defense right up into that same level. So that it definitely increases the participation and the responsibility and the authority of the Defense Department for this kind of trade. That is not simply playing with words. We do not meet this thing effectively by eliminating all discretion in the Executive. There are a great many cases in which there has to be some discretion.

The statement is being made here all the time that American machine tools were used to make the tanks that are killing our boys in Korea. I should like to see one bit of practical proof of that statement. I should be very much surprised to find that such a thing is true. I should like to point out that for us to send some machine tools behind the iron curtain and receive back some strategic materials that have far greater value is not such a terribly stupid thing to do. Those are arguments which I think should be considered in favor of letting some discretion remain in the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. President, I do not criticize anyone at all, but the amendment which

has been offered has an undertone—I may be wrong, and I do not want to be unfair to anybody—an undertone of indifference as to whether our alliance with the other freedom-loving peoples in the world continues and grows. I recognize that Senators have a right to have their opinions, and that there are some Senators here, I think the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], if I am not wrong, who are opposed to ECA, and I think they do not enthuse very much about this alliance. I may be wrong. They have the right to their opinion. But it seems to me that what we want to do is to curtail this trade, control it, prevent its being used so as to injure our own interest, bring the military into the picture as much as we can, and to do all those things without impairing the effectiveness of ECA, and without impairing the alliance. In other words, I want to do what the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Missouri want to do, and then on top of that I want to do some other things. I think the whole thing can be done consistently with this amendment which I offer.

I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that I am not offering the amendment as a substitute for the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska, but I do ask him whether he would not take it as a substitute because I think if he does, it can go into the bill, it will be accepted in conference, and it will become the law, and will do something that is workable.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it not a fact that since the basic law has been in operation, the exports of the very materials I have been discussing to the satellite countries and to Soviet Russia have greatly increased?

Mr. LODGE. I think the imports from Russia have also greatly increased. I have before me a letter from Mr. William Foster, under date of August 18. In the letter he talks about a trade agreement executed between Italy and Russia. I read from the letter:

But under the same trade agreement Russia is shipping to Italy, among other items, the following:

	Tons
Iron ore.....	200,000
Manganese.....	20,000
Asbestos.....	2,500
Pig iron.....	100,000
Steel ingots.....	75,000
Petroleum.....	100,000
Copper.....	3,000
Nickel.....	800
High-grade wheat.....	300,000

He adds this:

I may add that the following is a partial list of items which eastern Europe as a whole has been supplying to western Europe—lead, zinc, chrome, bauxite, manganese ore, ferromanganese, iron ore, steel ingots, pig iron, sheet iron, iron and steel plate, galvanized sheets, copper, nickel, seamless and welded tubes, machine tools, Diesel generators, electro-Diesel engines, electrical equipment, tractors, locomotives, freight cars, tank cars, crude oil, benzol, gasoline, coal and coke, as well as large quantities of food and feed.

That is a very interesting list.

I have just read from a letter from William Foster, Acting Economic Cooperation Administrator, under date of August 18, and in that letter he lists the articles which are going into western Europe from Soviet Russia and the satellite countries.

Before we say that the law has been improperly administered, I think we ought to have a very careful study and examination made, to show whether we have lost more than we have gained from this effort. I suggest that the place to make that analysis and study is not on the floor of the United States Senate, but is in the appropriate committee.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. In a moment.

Mr. President, I am trying to meet the Senator from Nebraska more than half way by helping draft language which I think will do everything the Senator from Nebraska wants to have done.

I certainly hope he will accept such language. I am not trying to force it upon him, and I shall not attempt to prevent a vote upon his amendment.

However, I do not think his amendment will do what he wants it to do. In fact, I think it will do a great deal of harm.

Mr. President, I believe that is all I care to say about this matter. The amendment of the Senator from Nebraska gives the impression that we are doing something along this line, when actually I think we would not be doing something, and, in fact, we might be setting back the cause of security by creating the impression that we would be doing something, when actually we would not.

So I think the amendment I have proposed is far superior to that of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not want to indulge in long argument on this matter; I wish to have a vote taken on the amendment.

However, if the Senator from Massachusetts says my amendment does not do anything, then why does the Senator from Massachusetts object to it?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, does the Senator ask me that question?

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to proceed with my observation, and then I should like to have the Senator from Massachusetts respond, if he will.

A moment ago the Senator from Massachusetts said that the Senator from Nebraska voted against the ECA authorization when it was before the Senate the first time, and also when it was before the Senate the second time, when that authorization came up for extension. That is true. However, I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts that once ECA was adopted, I considered it a policy of the Congress, and I voted for the appropriations for ECA both times when those appropriations were before the Senate to be voted upon. As a member of the Appropriations Committee and as a Member of the United States Senate, I have a complete right—just as much right as does the most enthusiastic advocate of the original ECA authorization—to see how this

money is spent. That duty and responsibility rest upon each one of us.

The fact that I did not vote for the ECA authorization in the first place has nothing to do with either the soundness of this amendment or anything else about it. That is the answer to that point.

I did ask the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts a question about exports, but he did not answer my question. Instead, he made a statement about what Russia had exported to Italy.

Mr. LODGE. And also to western Europe.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not know about the figures for exports from Russia to western Europe; but the Senator from Massachusetts said that this is not the time to discuss exports. He said we should go before the proper committee.

I wish to say to the distinguished Senator that we had the representatives of ECA before the Appropriations Committee, and we questioned them at length about this matter. I went into this matter as far as any member of the Appropriations Committee could go into it.

I wish the Senate to know that the basic law simply has not worked. I placed in the RECORD a statement in regard to the exports. Of course I realize that the Senator from Massachusetts is a very busy Member of the Senate, both in connection with his service on the Foreign Relations Committee and in connection with his service on the other legislative committee of which he is a member, and because of his other duties; and I think he is an authority on armed services question. Also he was in Europe, and I am glad he was. I am not complaining about that at all; to the contrary, I wish to pay my respects to him.

However, I wish to say that on several occasions we have placed in the RECORD statements of the amount of exports and the increase of exports from the ECA recipient countries to the satellite countries and to Russia—not merely the total exports, but the exports of strategic materials which go into those countries, although we do not even permit persons in the United States who would like to export such materials from the United States to those countries to do so.

The present law has not worked. It has not worked because it is discretionary.

I appreciate what Mr. Foster said. I know Mr. Foster; I knew him when I was serving on the Small Business Committee.

Naturally Mr. Foster takes the same position that the ECA takes. Naturally he is going to say what Mr. Hoffman wants him to say.

However, I tell the Senate that we can present here, as we have in past months, editorials and newspaper articles and the evidence itself to show that strategic materials which are being used by the enemy against our boys are still being exported to Russia and the satellite countries. Therefore the present law does not work.

Will it work if we enact into law the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts? No, Mr. President; it will not.

The Administrator of ECA is under the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States. Senators have already admitted that he has the authority to stop these shipments if he wishes to do so; but he has not done so in 2 years, and he is not doing it now.

So it is the responsibility of the Congress to take action in this matter.

Mr. President, I cannot accept the amendment suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts, much as I should like to do so. If there is any Member of the Senate whom I should like to meet, not halfway, but more than halfway, it is the Senator from Massachusetts.

So I am going to invite him this time to meet me half way, and not offer his amendment, and permit the Senate to vote on the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], and the Senator from Nebraska. Let us have a vote on it. If the amendment is adopted, it will be added to the bill, and then the conferees can do what they wish to do about it. If the amendment is adopted, it will not hurt the bill at all.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the Chair ask the Senator from Massachusetts about this matter. The Chair understood the Senator from Massachusetts to say, when he presented his proposal, that it was a substitute for the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska and other Senators. Is that correct?

Mr. LODGE. I have not offered it. I have been asking the Senator from Nebraska to accept it, because I think it will accomplish what he wants to accomplish, whereas I think his amendment will not accomplish what he wants to accomplish.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is not a parliamentary question. The Chair was simply asking whether the amendment is offered as a substitute.

Mr. LODGE. I was not asking a parliamentary question. I was sitting here talking to one of my colleagues, with my back turned to the Chair—which I admit should not be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes; that ought never be. [Laughter.]

Mr. LODGE. I have not offered the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts is not offering it as a substitute, then. Is that correct?

Mr. LODGE. That is correct; I am not offering it as a substitute, because I was hoping I could appeal to reason with the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield for a question?

Mr. LODGE. Yes; if I have the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am one of those whose mind on this matter is uncertain. I think the issue largely turns on the question of whether the goods which the countries of western Europe are sending to Russia have greater war potentials than the goods which Russia is sending to the countries of western Europe. I think that is really the issue at stake.

I was impressed with the list of heavy goods, so to speak, going from Russia to

Italy and to some of the other countries of western Europe.

I wonder whether the Senator from Massachusetts would say whether the east-west trade is primarily one in which eastern Europe, including Russia, is sending timber and agricultural supplies to western Europe, whereas Great Britain and western Europe are sending, in the main, fabricated goods and heavy goods to eastern Europe.

If that is so, then it seems to me that Russia is getting a greater war potential benefit from the west than the west is getting from Russia; and if that trade is interrupted, it seems to me that will diminish Russia's war ability, although it will throw upon us the responsibility of supplying added amounts of grain and timber to western Europe.

I am very frank to say that my own vote will depend in large part upon the facts in this case.

I wonder whether the very eminent Senator from Massachusetts, whose efforts in this respect, as in other respects, are deserving of the highest praise, can throw light upon this question.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the senior Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Massachusetts a moment ago quoted a letter which he received from Mr. Foster some time ago. On Tuesday of this week I read into the RECORD a letter from Mr. Hoffman, which is found on page 14800 of the RECORD. In it he said:

In 1949 trade between the western European countries and eastern Europe totaled approximately \$2,600,000,000.

Among the items western Europe imported from eastern Europe were many items of strategic importance, including copper, nickel, lead, zinc, chrome, ferromanganese, bauxite, iron ore, crude oil, benzol, gasoline, pig iron, sheet iron, iron and steel plate, steel ingots, seamless tubes, machine tools, tank cars, locomotives, as well as coal, timber, food, and feed.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; that is the pertinent part; and let me say this to the junior Senator from Illinois: I do not know which, whether the east or the west, would be found to have come out ahead, if we were to strike the balance at this moment. I do feel sure that the east has sent into the west a great deal besides lumber and foodstuffs. I think a great deal of metal and certain manufactured goods have been sent from the east to the west. Just what balance will be disclosed, I do not know.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think that is a crucial question.

Mr. LODGE. But I have a great deal of confidence in Mr. Hoffman, and I have a suspicion that if we added up the two columns we should find that the United States and the Western World had come out pretty well.

Mr. KNOWLAND and Mr. BENTON addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. LODGE. I yield first to the Senator from California, after which I shall yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Apropos of the question raised by the Senator from Illinois, the language of Mr. Foster's is a little unclear to me, and this is a point I should like to raise. He speaks of newspaper articles "reporting the shipment by Italy to Russia of 60 industrial locomotives of 35 tons each." If the Senator from Illinois will give his attention also, because this is a point which I think may go to the heart of the situation, that is in the past tense. Shipment has already been made. The locomotives presumably have left the country and gone to the Soviet Union. Mr. Foster goes on to say, "It is true that these locomotives were included in a trade agreement executed between Italy and Russia in December of 1948, but under the same trade agreement, Russia is shipping to Italy, among other items the following"—as though there were an obligation for Russia to ship to Italy; but this is not in the past tense.

What I should like to know is, having in mind what Russia has done under many of her agreements, in which she has agreed to do certain things, but has not performed her part of the contract, whether she is taking strategic materials into her country and merely giving palaver and lip-service about what she is going to do in the future, in sending strategic materials into the Western World.

Mr. LODGE. Before I yield to the Senator from Connecticut, let me say to the Senator from California that I agree 1,000 percent; we ought to go to the bottom of this thing, and we ought to get the facts in the most authoritative manner possible, and that I think we should enact legislation which will achieve its purpose, not merely legislation which looks good or makes a good headline, but legislation which achieves its purpose insofar as this trade is concerned, and does it consistently with the well being of our alliance and consistently with the broad aspects of ECA.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is the Senator familiar with the fact that in the debate in the British House of Commons, when Mr. Churchill had raised in his radio address this question about the shipment of machine tools, and when, in the later information which came out, it was shown that Great Britain had been shipping under a contract to the Soviet Union machine tools of the type which could be used in the manufacture of tanks, and that they had largely been getting in return therefor wheat and some lumber?

Mr. LODGE. Of course, that I regard as the kind of thing which should not happen, although I am advised that the tanks which are in Korea were presumably not made with British machine tools. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, the distinguished minority leader discussed this amendment with me earlier today. I was greatly interested in what he said about it, and in his comments on it. So I telephoned the ECA, not 30 minutes

ago, about some of these very questions. Mr. Hoffman was not available. Mr. Dowling, the general counsel, is on vacation. I reached a Mr. Quint, Mr. Dowling's assistant, and I asked him the very question posed by the Senator from Illinois. He says unequivocally that the balance today—I did not ask him about the past—is in favor of the goods which are being shipped from east to west. He says, secondly, that great progress is being made on a voluntary basis, working with the countries in western Europe to restrict shipments of key materials from west to east. He thinks this progress is marked, and he feels that the restrictions of this amendment would handicap continued voluntary progress along these lines.

I may say, Mr. President, that I also talked to him about the administrative problem posed by the amendment, though I agree that that is a secondary problem. I do not like putting into the hands of the Secretary of Defense this kind of power over the ECA Administrator and other Government agencies also responsible in this area.

Mr. ROBERTSON rose.

Mr. LODGE. Let me say a word to the Senator from Connecticut, then I shall yield to the Senator from Virginia. This is not merely a question of passing legislation which will prevent the Soviets and the satellites from getting materials which are useful to them in a war against us. If that were all there was to it, then of course any high-school boy could in 5 minutes write an amendment which would do the trick.

Mr. BENTON. I agree fully.

Mr. LODGE. But we want to do more than that. We want to prevent that kind of trade and at the same time not prevent the getting from the Soviet-controlled part of the world of things which are useful to us. We want to stop that export of military goods at the same time that we do not altogether dry up the east-and-west trade, because when the time comes that we have built up enough military strength so that we have regained the initiative, one of the things which I think we shall probably want to do is to assist the anti-Communist, freedom-loving peoples in the iron-curtain countries to throw off their shackles, and one of the best methods that we shall have for doing that will be the political and economic contacts which we have in those countries as a result of this east-and-west trade. So we do not want to interfere with that. We do not want to use arbitrarily a club which will simply have the effect of breaking up the alliance, because the reason that our alliance with the freedom-loving nations is worth something is that those nations have got some spirit and some national pride. Of course, if one starts beating a man over the head, then if the man has any pride, he will stop being an ally. So we want to do it without doing that damage.

Then we also face the fact that there are a great many countries that are not in ECA that could serve as pipelines. This is not a simple matter that we can meet with a few headlines and a little oratory. It must be carefully worked

out, and I want to do what I can to work it out, but until we can get all the facts—they are developing every day very rapidly—I have suggested the amendment which I have been talking about this afternoon which I think will do as much as it is humanly possible to do.

I now yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the pending bill calls for \$17,000,000,000. We have already passed a bill carrying more than \$13,000,000,000. That makes a total of more than \$30,000,000,000 in one fiscal year, for defense. The next bill may carry \$50,000,000,000. Against what is the defense? Who is going to attack us? The defense is against Russia. We do not know of any other nation in the world that we fear would start a war against us. I am not willing to resolve this question on the issue of who is getting the most in exchange of goods between Russia and the nations we are aiding under ECA.

I think, Mr. President, we should take the position that so far as we can control the situation we do not want any munitions furnished by a nation, whose rehabilitation we are supporting, to the nation against which we are spending billions of dollars for defense. But we are confronted with a very practical problem. The amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska goes so far that, in my opinion, it would end ECA aid in every nation that has any trade whatever with Russia.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may propound a question to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Can the Senator show me one provision in my amendment that would stop all ECA aid?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I shall do so.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I was about to say that we recently asked the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to our own trade with Russia, to point out for us what items of strategic value we were shipping to Russia. He replied that modern warfare has become so all-embracing as to the economic strength of the Nation that it is a virtual impossibility to break down any shipments of anything useful to the civilian life of the country and say it is not strategic in the event of a military encounter.

That was the report with respect to our own trade. What does the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Nebraska do? It provides that we shall not spend one dollar in aid to any country which permits any article to be exported to Russia or her satellites, including China and Korea, which is usable as it is, or may be usable after it has been manufactured, and is useful to the armed forces of Russia or any one of the satellite nations.

I defy the Senator to take the 2,000 items or more in our foreign commerce and pick out items other than bananas, and a few similar products, that would not fall into that category. Practically all of our imports from other countries are useful to us, and all the exports I can

think of would likewise be useful in sustaining the economy of a nation at war. We cannot draw that type of distinction.

So, Mr. President, I think the amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts may be subject to a point of order. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska, directing the Secretary of Defense to do certain things before an appropriation can become effective, is clearly subject to a point of order, but I do not intend to make it. Section 118 of the ECA Act, under which we can stop expenditures, is more in line with a proper limitation upon an appropriation bill.

The Senator from Massachusetts seeks to do the very thing which the Senator from Nebraska undertakes to do, but limits it in a way that does not paralyze at one stroke all the trade of the countries which are recipients of our aid. In doing so, we might harm ourselves far more than we would help ourselves in aiming, as I understand, at the shipment presently of machine tools from Great Britain to Russia. That is the incident that brings it up. Furthermore, the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts provides the safeguard of advice of those responsible for the expenditures of the billions of dollars to which I have referred, to say to the ECA Administrator, "In my opinion, the shipment of certain machinery out of country A, B, or C, to which we are giving aid, is helping the nation that we fear will be an aggressor. I want it stopped."

I feel sure there will be cooperation between Paul Hoffman and General Marshall. If there is not, the matter can go to the President of the United States for final decision.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Virginia has correctly stated, I think, the argument for the amendment which I offered. Let me say—

Mr. ROBERTSON. May I make a further observation?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I have the floor, and I should like to make a few observations with reference to the speech of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I should like to make one further observation. I do not think any Senator on this floor wishes to be maneuvered into a position of saying that we are willing to see munitions of war shipped to Russia. That is not our position. So far as I am concerned, I do not propose to be maneuvered into such a position.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. In a moment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts declines to yield.

Mr. LODGE. I decline to yield at this moment. When a Senator makes a very valuable observation in my own time, I should like to get in a word myself before I yield to some other Senator.

The Senator from Nebraska has a perfect right to offer his amendment, and I do not for one second challenge his

right to offer any amendment he wants to offer. Of course, the fact that he voted against ECA and that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] voted against it, is also their right. But it is also my right to say that the Senator is probably not as enthusiastic about ECA, the good it has done, and the good which it can do, perhaps, as I am, and he may be a little more indifferent to the possibility that the language of the amendment which he has offered will hamper the ECA.

If we look at the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska we can see that it refers to "any article or commodity" that the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration has certified to him, "may be usable by"—and I wish to stress those words—"may be usable by, or may be used in the manufacture of any article or commodity which may be useful to the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or such satellite countries for military purposes."

The word "any" is as broad a word as I can find. I do not think we need to make it so broad to accomplish what is desired to be accomplished. If we make it that binding, we shall be enacting legislation which will defeat its own purpose and prevent us from getting all we can out of the east-west trade.

I now yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator wants the word "any" taken out, it is all right with me. I ask the Senator to read the language down to line 13. That is where the distinguished Senator from Virginia, who has already left the floor, made such an erroneous interpretation. The Secretary must make a finding. Of what? Only of the materials which he has certified to the Administrator. It is as flexible as it can be. Any country can continue to do any business it wants to do. Only when the Secretary makes a finding is assistance withheld. I do not know how it could be any plainer than that. It does not prohibit and it does not paralyze ECA, as the distinguished Senator from Virginia has stated. If it will be of any assistance to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts I shall be glad to strike out the word "any." Line 13 provides what? It relates to what kind of material? It relates to material on which the Secretary of Defense makes a finding.

Let me say something else. Manganese has been mentioned by the Senator. Where do we get our source of supply? We do not get it from Russia. Two-thirds of our manganese today comes from Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico.

Mr. LODGE. We get some of it from Russia.

Mr. WHERRY. Very little. In fact, the last shipment we had from Russia was the boatload which arrived during the time when Jacob Malik was presiding in the Security Council. It was probably sent over here for political purposes. We are getting very little manganese from Russia.

My amendment provides that the Secretary of Defense must make a finding. If the Secretary of Defense feels that imports coming here are of much im-

portance he will not make a finding. That is the kind of flexibility provided by the language of the amendment. There is no prohibition imposed on ECA to discontinue doing what they think should be done. The provision would become operative only if and when the Secretary of Defense made a finding.

I call the Senator's attention to the article from the New York Times which I submitted for the RECORD on September 7. It shows that we shipped to Communist China galvanized iron, fuel oil, steel plates, and so forth. What did we get from them? We got some cereal, pigs, and tea.

Mr. LODGE. That is not all we received from them.

Mr. WHERRY. I will read from the report, if the Senator wishes me to do so. We did not get any manganese, copper, zinc, or tin. Those are four things which are necessary in time of war.

I say to the Senator that I shall be very glad to modify my amendment, provided it is agreeable to those who have joined me in sponsoring the amendment, by striking out the word "any" and changing the word "article" to "articles" and the word "commodity" to "commodities." It would apply to articles or commodities which the Secretary of Defense shall—what? Shall have certified to the Administrator—when? After he makes a finding. It is all up to him to make the finding that the goods are being used to the military advantage of the country involved. Mr. President, I so modify my amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I still think the amendment I offered is a better amendment than the one offered by the Senator from Nebraska, as modified, because my amendment takes into consideration the five or six aspects which we must consider as Senators. It is not merely limited to one aspect which, though important as it is, is still only one of the basic aspects. It is a question of whether Senators think we should get behind the iron curtain. I happen to think that the more we can get behind the iron curtain with our trade, our ideas, our broadcasts, and everything else, the better it is for us. I think we have a strong civilization in our country, and I think we have a way of doing things that is good for the average man. For example, I think if we could print the Sears, Roebuck catalog in Russian and get it into every home in Russia, and provide some means by which the farmers over there could order those things in the catalog, I do not believe those fellows in the Kremlin would last 10 minutes. I want to get in behind the iron curtain with our trade, propaganda, and everything else we have in this country. I think to isolate the United States from the eastern part of the world is doing the United States a tremendous disfavor. After all, we are not like the people in the Kremlin. We do not have to run for cover and hide in a hole. The more we can get in behind the iron curtain and the more business we can do behind the iron curtain, the better it is for us. Of course, if we wish to approach the problem in a hammer and tongs way, or with a meat ax,

and cut the whole thing out, that is one thing. Anyone can do that. I think we ought to be clever about it. I want to cut out the things that will help them and keep the things that will help us. I think my amendment would accomplish that purpose. I yield the floor.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield the floor.

Mr. KEM. Much discussion has been had on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere about the position of those who have opposed and are opposed to the Marshall plan. I happen to be a Senator who has opposed the Marshall plan from the first. At its inception I believed it was an unsound idea. Nothing has transpired since that time which has caused me to change my mind in the slightest degree. I was very much interested in the observation of the Senator from Massachusetts a few minutes ago to the effect that those who were supporting the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska were opposed to the Marshall plan, and the inference was that we were trying to scuttle its operation.

Mr. LODGE. I am confident that if the Senator from Missouri will read what I have said today he will never find any language of that kind in my remarks.

Mr. KEM. I did not refer to the language. I refer to the inference, and the inference is as clear as the language.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I did not infer any such thing. I said the inference is obvious that a Senator who votes against the bill is not so enthusiastically in favor of the bill as a Senator who votes for it. That is plain.

Mr. KEM. If that is what the Senator from Massachusetts meant, I hope he will permit me to say that I do not think the observation was worth making.

Mr. LODGE. That is mutual.

Mr. KEM. There is another misconception about the position of some of us who have opposed the Marshall plan. The Senator from Massachusetts is too well informed to have contended, but it has been contended, that Senators who oppose the Marshall plan are opposed to national defense. The argument runs, as I understand, that national defense and the Marshall plan go hand in hand; that if one is against one he is necessarily against the other.

Mr. President, nothing is farther from the truth. I think the RECORD is clear that those of us who have opposed the Marshall plan from its inception thought the money could be spent to better advantage in building a strong national defense. In the debate on the Marshall plan, on the original authorization bill and in the discussions on it in appropriation bills, I stated time and time again that I wanted to build a national defense so strong that no nation in the world would be under the slightest temptation to attack us.

For instance, when the 70-group air force bill was before the Senate, a col-

loquy occurred between the Senator from Massachusetts and myself. This was on May 6, 1948, and appears at page 5407 of the RECORD, from which I read:

Mr. President, I have frequently expressed the view that the American people should create a national defense so strong that no aggressor nation would be tempted to attack us. With that idea in mind I intend to vote for the pending bill.

However, there is one aspect of the situation which intrigues my interest, or perhaps my curiosity. When the so-called European recovery program was pending before this body, Secretary of the Army Royall and other officials testified in substance that if the program were not adopted it would be necessary that we immediately create a very strong armament. I quote from the language of Hon. Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army, before the Committee on Foreign Relations, his testimony appearing on page 444 of the proceedings of that committee. Secretary Royall said:

"I firmly believe that enlightened cooperative economic endeavor as visualized in the European recovery program can go a long way toward reducing the necessity for a larger national armament in the future, and probably reduce our present armament, and without such effort the Army budget and the Army itself should be increased."

Of course, the European recovery program was promptly adopted. The thing which intrigues my curiosity is, if it had not been adopted, what would have been the size of the request from officials with reference to the aviation program? As I understand, we are about to adopt the largest program that has been suggested by any responsible official. We are doing so in the face of our decision to send billions of dollars abroad to create a system of internal improvements in 16 countries of western Europe.

Mr. President, I believe that in one respect we have clearly put the cart before the horse. Instead of considering what it is necessary for us to do properly to defend ourselves, and then what we can do for the countries of western Europe and for China, we have adopted a program for internal improvements in those countries, and we are now considering whether our economic resources will permit us adequately to arm ourselves. It seems to me to be very unfortunate that the debate we are having and the action we are about to take did not precede, instead of follow, the adoption of the so-called European recovery program.

In that connection, let me say that I was very much interested in hearing the able Senator from Massachusetts ask what we could do to arm ourselves without involving the necessity of controls in the economy of our country. I think that is a very pertinent and very important question. But it seems to me it would have been much more timely, if I may be permitted to say so, if my good friend the Senator from Massachusetts had asked the question and made the suggestion when the European recovery program was under consideration.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Do I correctly infer from what the Senator has said that he thinks it is preferable to save American dollars and expend the lives of young Americans in the Air Force?

Mr. KEM. No; I do not think what I have said is properly susceptible of such an inference. I did not mean that. What I have said is that I think our first duty should be to arm ourselves so as to be able to defend ourselves, and that what we can do and what we should do in that respect should be our first and primary consideration. Then what we can do for other nations, however much

we may desire to help them, is essentially secondary.

The point I make is that we should first consider and decide what to do in our own situation, and then we should consider the situation of other nations.

Similar statements run through the discussion of the ECA authorization bills and the ECA appropriation bills.

The position of those who oppose ECA is made perfectly clear by the RECORD. We have said that it was better to buy tanks and guns and airplanes to arm ourselves than to send money to western Europe to buy tobacco and Coca-Cola and build viaducts and railway stations, that it is better to build training camps in this country and train our own men for the national defense than it is to operate a night club in Rome or to build a gambling casino in Le Havre.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. O'Connor in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. KEM. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I was wondering if my distinguished friend from Missouri shares my hope that we may finish the pending bill and the pending conference reports, and get a conference report on the tax bill agreed to, and finish the session Saturday night.

Mr. KEM. I do share that hope.

Mr. ROBERTSON. We have a good way to go.

Mr. KEM. I think I shall be able to complete my remarks in the time the Senator from Virginia took in discussing this very subject.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I merely thought that when the Senator had undertaken to refer to night clubs in Rome, and things of that kind, he was not discussing things exactly pertinent to the pending amendment, or anything in the appropriation bill. ECA is not covered in this bill.

Mr. KEM. It is not true of the Senator from Virginia, but there is an attitude on the part of some Members of this body that when they have spoken, the last word on the subject has been said, and any other discussion is irrelevant and superfluous. I am sure my good friend the Senator from Virginia does not feel that way. Answering his inquiry, I think I shall be able to express my views on the pending measure in a reasonably short time.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I assure the Senator I do not feel that way at all, but I am merely becoming a little nervous as to whether we can get away on Saturday, and I merely wanted to bring that to the attention of the Senator.

Mr. KEM. I appreciate the suggestion. I am sure the Senator from Virginia had that in mind also when he himself was engaging the attention of the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEM. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me suggest that the appropriation bill is a very important measure, and it must go to confer-

ence. Will not the Senator let the bill go to conference? I think it should go to conference.

Mr. KEM. Does the Senator mean he will take the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. McKELLAR. Indeed, I will not.

Mr. KEM. Then what does the Senator mean?

Mr. McKELLAR. I mean just what I say, that I think this appropriation bill should go to conference without a filibuster.

Mr. KEM. Is the Senator suggesting I am filibustering the appropriation bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know what the Senator is doing.

Mr. KEM. The inference is certainly to that effect. I have the greatest respect for the seniority and the long service of my good friend from Tennessee, but I have to ask him to bear with me in what I consider a discussion of the pending measure. Of its appropriateness I shall have to be the judge.

Mr. President, I have long had an interest in the theory behind the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska. I have spent a good deal of time studying the facts which are the background of the amendment.

As long ago as last January, I found that the Department of Commerce was administering with great rigor and exactness the law which prevents the exportation to Russia and the satellite countries of certain strategic materials. It seemed to me to be undesirable and unfortunate that the countries of western Europe to whom we were furnishing aid under the Marshall plan law should be themselves exporting to Russia and the satellites countries the same identical materials which the merchants and manufacturers in the United States are prohibited under the law from furnishing to Russia and the satellites. In other words, we have denied ourselves this trade which the beneficiaries under the Marshall plan are themselves conducting.

There has been much said about why it is that there is too much uncertainty about this proposal. There is no uncertainty about it. What we are proposing is that the beneficiaries under the Marshall plan stop selling to Russia and the satellites the same materials which we ourselves are giving to these beneficiary countries. There is nothing uncertain about that. There is nothing vague about it. There is nothing indefinite about it. The strategic materials are provided in the law and the rules which are enforced by our own Department of Commerce, and I do not see why there is any great difficulty in asking the beneficiaries of the Marshall plan to carry out the same rules we ourselves are enforcing.

As I have said, the trouble with the amendment suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts, is that it merely reaffirms what is existing law. Under the existing law the Administrator of the ECA has full authority to stop gifts to Marshall plan countries who are carrying out shipments of this kind. But 2 years have gone by, or more, and the

shipments continue. The alarming thing is that they continue at an accelerated rate. There is evidence that machine tools have been shipped in 10 times the quantities in recent months, that they were a short time ago in the corresponding period.

The Senator from Massachusetts said that he did not know whether there was any evidence, or that he did not think there was any evidence that the machine tools being sent from England to Russia actually were used to turn out tanks that killed our boys in Korea. It is true we do not have any witnesses who were present when the tanks were manufactured and who can testify that the machine tools used were English machine tools. Under present conditions it is not surprising that no witness is available to say that the machine tools sent by England to Russia were used to manufacture these very tanks, but is it not reasonable to assume that when Russia is buying these machine tools at an accelerated rate and is sending to Korea tanks that are admittedly superior to our own, that there is some connection between the English machine tools and the Russian-made tanks? At any rate I think we have circumstantial evidence that would satisfy any court or jury in the land on that point.

The amendment of the Senator from Nebraska is mandatory. When the Secretary of Defense makes a finding, the amendment says that no more aid shall be given to the country that sends to Russia or the satellites material that is proscribed by the decision of the Secretary of Defense.

On the other hand, the amendment suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts is purely discretionary. It merely permits the President to do something he already has full authority to do. It merely permits the Secretary of Defense to do something he already has authority to do. It permits the Administrator of the ECA to do something he already has authority to do.

I do not see any reason in the world to encumber the statute books or weigh down the appropriation bill with that kind of language. All those things can be done by those officials under the existing law. What the Senator from Nebraska wants, what those who think as the Senator from Nebraska does about it want, is a bill that will accomplish something and not just dilly-dally as we have been for 2 years last past.

Mr. President, it has been said before, but I think it will bear repeating, that before the war with Japan we sent great quantities of scrap iron and steel to Japan. We had that material blasted back to kill and maim our own boys. It is said that history repeats itself, and it is repeating itself here again. We are permitting these gifts of ours to be used in the same way.

A good deal has been said about the east and west trade. In the first place, Mr. President, there is a vast distinction between what is going on between Russia and England and Russia and Italy, and what is going on between the United States and the beneficiaries un-

der the Marshall plan. We are giving to the countries of western Europe at the expense of the American taxpayers these strategic military materials. Some identical items are being transhipped to Russia. I do not mean that I know of any case in which any gifts of the ECA have been sent to Russia, but there is plenty of evidence of cases in which material of the identical character of that being given by the United States to the western European countries is being sold by those western European countries to Russia or her satellites.

It has been said, or inferred, that we did not have adequate evidence of what these materials that were being sent by the Marshall plan countries to Russia and the satellites are. We have very definite evidence of it in tables compiled by the Department of Commerce of the United States. Those tables are a partial list of exports from Belgium and Luxemburg during 1949 to Russia and the satellites, a partial list of exports from the United Kingdom during the same year to Russia and the satellites, a partial list of exports from France during 1949 to Russia and the satellites. I am not going to take the time to read all the materials. They are, in the case of Belgium-Luxemburg, such items as arms to Czechoslovakia, iron, cast iron, copper, lead, zinc, tin, other base metals and alloys, boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances and parts, electrical machinery, and apparatus, and articles for electro-technical use and parts, railway and tramway rolling stock and material; optical, measuring, precision, and other instruments and apparatus; chemical products, explosives, fireworks, matches, and other inflammable material; and rubber manufactures. Substantially the same items appear in the list of shipments from the United Kingdom and the list of shipments from France.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the tables inserted in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Partial list of exports from Belgium-Luxemburg during 1949 to Russia and satellite nations*¹

Item	Amount in dollars ²	Amount in thousands of francs	Metric tons ³
Arms (to Czechoslovakia)	\$6,040	302	-----
Iron, cast iron, and steel	19,782,840	989,142	151,749
Copper	11,028,820	551,441	23,523
Lead	1,583,160	79,158	4,836
Zinc	3,003,780	150,189	10,413
Tin	941,060	47,053	485
Other base metals and alloys	1,387,360	69,368	623
Boilers, machinery, mechanical apparatus and appliances, and parts	7,937,680	396,894	6,273

Footnotes at end of table.

Partial list of exports from Belgium-Luxemburg during 1949 to Russia and satellite nations—Continued

Item	Amount in dollars ²	Amount in thousands of francs	Metric tons ³
Electrical machinery and apparatus, and articles for electro-technical use, and parts	\$5,840,660	292,033	-----
Railway and tramway rolling stock and material	430,600	21,530	872
Optical, measuring, precision, and other instruments and apparatus	2,480	124	-----
Chemical products	1,709,540	85,477	8,573
Explosives, fireworks, matches, and other inflammable materials	1,447,960	72,398	2,014
Rubber and manufactures	942,600	47,130	1,355

¹ Complete list available in my office, including a breakdown of exports by importing country.

² Computation based on current exchange rate of 50 francs to the dollar.

³ 1 metric ton is equal to 2,204.6 pounds.

Partial list of exports from United Kingdom during 1949 to Russia and satellite nations

Item	Amount in dollars ¹	Amount in thousands of pounds sterling	Quantity
Ball and roller bearings and parts	\$243,600	87	² 2,000
Iron, steel, and manufactures (total)	12,140,800	4,336	³ 88,000
Steel bars and rods, not alloy	1,736,000	620	³ 20,000
Bars and rods of alloy steel	504,000	180	³ 1,000
Hoop and strip	422,800	151	³ 3,000
Railway and tramway construction material	708,400	253	³ 10,000
Barbed wire	420,000	150	³ 3,000
Cable and rope (except insulated telephone and telegraph cable)	425,600	152	³ 1,000
Nonferrous metals and manufactures (total)	4,062,800	1,451	-----
Aluminum and alloys	618,800	221	⁴ 21,000
Brass and other alloys of copper, other than nickel alloys	1,142,400	408	⁴ 63,000
Copper	694,400	248	³ 1,000
Electrical goods and apparatus	6,806,800	2,431	-----
Machinery (total, excluding ball and roller bearings and parts)	45,172,400	16,133	⁴ 867,000
Electric generators	11,986,800	4,281	⁴ 181,000
Electrical machinery, other than motors and generators	2,864,400	1,023	⁴ 46,000
Machine tools (metal-working) other than portable power tools	5,138,000	1,835	⁴ 129,000
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships, and aircraft (total))	13,361,600	4,722	-----
Rubber tires for motor vehicles, other than motorcycles and tricycles	229,600	82	9,000
Chassis for motor vehicles, with engines	1,660,400	593	1,000

¹ Computation based on present exchange rate of \$2.80 to the pound sterling.

² Hundredweight (112 pounds).

³ Long tons.

⁴ Hundredweight.

Partial list of exports from France during 1949 to Russia and satellite nations

Item	Amount in dollars ¹	Amount in thousands of francs	Metric tons
Chemicals: Inorganic	\$1,546,759	533,365	23,425
Organic	983,283	339,063	610
Rubber and rubber products	1,678,616	578,833	1,426
Steel-mill products, hot-rolled, sheets and plates	4,198,881	1,447,890	41,696
Steel-mill products cold-rolled, tubular products, and wire	3,087,703	1,064,725	19,283
Aluminum, crude, and semimanufactures	369,245	127,326	815
Aluminum alloys	408,688	140,927	833
Lead and lead alloys	316,349	109,086	1,115
Metal manufactures	2,046,376	705,647	3,985
Machinery and apparatus	10,272,236	3,542,151	6,771
Machinery, electrical, and apparatus	2,015,239	694,910	525
Transportation equipment	8,281,011	2,855,521	7,913
Optical, surgical, scientific, and photographic instruments and apparatus	1,113,145	383,843	115

¹ Computation based on current exchange rate of 350 francs to the dollar.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, in some remarks on this subject which I made on July 21, I brought that information down to date, or as near down to date as I could. The information I then had covered the first 4 months of 1950. Let me refer to what I then said:

During the first 4 months of this year the United Kingdom exported more than \$6,800,000 worth of electrical machinery to Russia. This represents nearly a 50-percent increase over British exports of electrical machinery to Russia during the first 4 months of 1949. I asked these men if they were able to find out what was being sent by the United Kingdom to Poland and to Czechoslovakia—to Czechoslovakia where the great Skoda Works are located—and they were not able to develop that information in the time available. So the figure I give to the Senate is the figure of exports from the United Kingdom to Russia alone for the first 4 months of this year. So much for electrical machinery.

During the 4 months which ended April 30, 1950, the United Kingdom also sent to Russia more than \$1,087,000 worth of machine tools. This is almost 10 times as many machine tools as were exported by the United Kingdom to Russia during the first 4 months of the corresponding year, 1949. In other words, in the first 4 months of this year the United Kingdom accelerated her shipments of machine tools to Russia 10 times over. That does not take into account shipments of machine tools which were being made during that period to Czechoslovakia, to Bulgaria, to Rumania, or any other of the satellite countries. That is to Russia alone.

Mr. President, the British have been very much aroused about this situation. The other day I saw in a newspaper that Mr. Greenwood, managing director of the second largest tool manufacturing concern in Great Britain, said that his works were so taken up with orders for Russia that they could not furnish any material—not even so much as a pin—to any British customer for 2 years.

Under those circumstances, Mr. President, does not it seem ironical that we should be sending to Great Britain, at the expense of the American taxpayers, a great deal of the same steel and similar materials? In one case the record shows that a shipment of molybdenum, a material used to make especially hardened steel, was merely stopped in transit in Great Britain, while actually going from the United States to Russia. In other words, the identical material which had been cleared in the United States for shipment to Great Britain was stopped in transit there, and then was transshipped to Russia.

So I hope that the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska will be adopted.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Hickenlooper	Malone
Benton	Hill	Martin
Bricker	Hoey	Millikin
Butler	Holland	Morse
Byrd	Humphrey	Mundt
Cain	Hunt	Murray
Chapman	Ives	Neely
Chavez	Jenner	O'Connor
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Darby	Kem	Russell
Donnell	Kerr	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Knowland	Sparkman
Eaton	Langer	Stennis
Ellender	Leahy	Taft
Ferguson	Lehman	Taylor
Frear	Lodge	Thye
Fulbright	Long	Watkins
George	Lucas	Wherry
Gillette	McCarran	Wiley
Graham	McClellan	Williams
Green	McKellar	Young
Gurney	McMahon	
Hendrickson	Magnuson	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska, for himself and other Senators.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, to that amendment, I offer, as a substitute, the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment in the nature of a substitute submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Nebraska, for himself and other Senators, has already been stated.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, may the amendment to the amendment be stated again.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, may the amendment to the amendment be stated?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment in the nature of a substitute, submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts to the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska and other Senators will be stated again, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. In lieu of the amendment proposed by Mr. WHERRY for himself and other Senators, Mr.

LODGE offers the the following amendment in the nature of a substitute:

After section 1102, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 1103. If the President determines, during any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, that any foreign country is engaging in external trade which is endangering or potentially may endanger the effectiveness of such decision of the Security Council, the Administrator for Economic Cooperation shall take such remedial action under section 118 of the Economic Cooperation Act, as amended, as he determines will effectively correct such condition, including the termination in whole or in part of economic and technical assistance furnished under that act, and similar remedial action shall be taken under other acts providing economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to such foreign countries.

"In order to strengthen and make more effective the national security of the United States:

"(a) the Administrator for Economic Cooperation and the Secretary of Defense shall keep each other fully and currently informed on matters, including prospective action, arising within the scope of their respective duties which are pertinent to the duties of the other;

"(b) Whenever the Secretary of Defense believes that any action, proposed action, or failure to act on the part of the Administrator is inconsistent with the national security of the United States, he shall consult with the Administrator and, if differences of view are not adjusted by consultation, the matter shall be referred to the President for final decision;

"(c) whenever the Administrator believes that any action, proposed action, or failure to act on the part of the Secretary of Defense is inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, he shall consult with the Secretary of Defense, and, if differences of view are not adjusted by consultation, the matter shall be referred to the President for final decision."

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, may I ask the proponent of the substitute whether this is not, in effect, the present law?

Mr. LODGE. I think, under the existing law, the Administrator has the right to terminate the assistance. But I think this adds two definite ideas to the existing law, the first being an expression of opinion on the part of the Congress that we think assistance should be terminated when the assistance is running counter to a decision of the Security Council of the United Nations; and, second, it brings in the Secretary of Defense on an equal level with the Secretary of State insofar as ECA is concerned. I think those are two new concepts which this proposal adds to the existing law.

Mr. GEORGE. My recollection of the existing law is that the President has precisely the same power now under the original law.

Mr. LODGE. I do not deny that under the present law the power exists to terminate assistance, for all sorts of reasons. But I think this amendment brings the military and brings the Defense Department into this whole con-

templation in a way in which they are not in it now, and brings their participation and their partnership into it; and that, I think, is what we want to do.

Mr. GEORGE. I merely wanted to get the facts. As I understand, this is the present law. It may bring in the Secretary of Defense. But, after all, he is only an officer in the executive branch of the Government, directly under the President. I cannot understand how it can be said that this is not actually the presently existing law. I have every confidence in Mr. Hoffman, the ECA Administrator, but, it is time, if I am not mistaken, that the Congress of the United States stopped appealing everyone on the face of the earth and said what we ourselves believe ought to be done. I shall therefore vote against the substitute.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not want to appease anyone. I do not want to appease the Executive. I do not want to appease any Senator. I do not want to appease any foreign country. I merely think this is a complicated problem which has five or six different angles to it. There is, first, the angle of not letting the Soviets and the satellites get goods which will be directly useful militarily to them. That is one point. The second point is, not depriving ourselves of importations from the iron-curtain countries which may be useful to us. The third point is, not cutting off east-and-west trade; because the more we get in behind the iron curtain with our trade, the more we shall be able, once we have regained strength, in 3 or 4 years, to pry some of the satellite countries loose from the Soviet Union.

We want to achieve this without being arbitrary and dictatorial with our allies, because, if we start being arbitrary and dictatorial with our allies, we shall find that we do not have any allies. I want to do this without laying down any such rigid conditions that we in effect try to dry up full economic cooperation with western Europe.

Those are some of the things which I want to accomplish, and if we are to accomplish those things, we must have some latitude and some discretion. So, while I am not appeasing anyone—I do not think I have ever appeased anyone in my life, and I certainly have no intention of doing so—I think this is the way to get the result which I feel Senators want to achieve.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I do not care to debate the issue, but I simply repeat that this does no more than the original act does. I cannot see that it would accomplish anything more than that which could be done under the existing law. Standing on that position, I shall vote against the substitute. I think we should meet this issue squarely once for all.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I share the viewpoint expressed by the distinguished proponent of this substitute, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I do not want to appease anyone. But with all due deference, I may remind the distinguished Senator from

Georgia that he did not want this amendment on his tax bill, recently, and I did not want it on that bill, either, for two reasons. The first was, it was not germane to the tax bill and would have delayed action on it, and might have imperiled its passage. The other reason is, as I interpret the Wherry amendment—and I try to be fair to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska in what I now say—it would mean the cessation of trade between ECA countries west of the iron curtain with Russia and her satellites.

I recognize that this is an issue loaded with political dynamite. It is so easy to charge anyone who says, "I prefer the Lodge amendment to the Wherry amendment," with appeasing someone, or of being tainted with communism. I am not appeasing anyone, and I am not tainted with communism. But, as the Senator from Massachusetts has said, it is a very broad issue. We are practically coming down to this: Shall we use our dollar diplomacy under ECA, and the threat of withdrawal of \$3,000,000,000 in aid to western Europe in order that we may take complete control of their foreign policy with respect to all trade between Russia and her satellite countries?

I am not willing at this critical period in our history to have those countries say to me and to our Nation, "Keep your dollars, then, in your own pocket, except so many as you feel are necessary to defend yourself. But, if you get into war with Russia, it is going to be your war, and we are going to sit it out." We are not in a position to have them tell us that. I feel that the Lodge amendment will do that which we can with great propriety claim a right to do, and that is, to prevent the shipment of war materials to Russia from any country whose rehabilitation we are now assisting. With all due deference to those who do not agree with me, I feel that is as far as we can with safety and propriety go at the moment.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I do not care to take issue with the distinguished Senator from Virginia, or with any other Senator, but I want to say that this is a power residing in the President under the organic act itself, and that nothing else is necessary.

But it has been brought to our attention that even some of the recipient countries under the ECA program are themselves complaining that their own governments are shipping directly back to the iron curtain things that are most important for war purposes. I think we do a great disservice to the European countries, and I know we do a great disservice to the American people, if we lack the courage to say what we think should be done in this emergency.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Georgia does not mean to insinuate that those who prefer my amendment to that of the Senator from Nebraska lack courage, because if it is a question of courage, there is a good

deal to be said from the other standpoint.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I am tired of appeasement. I will say that. I think if we mean anything at all we can say we do not want to continue to furnish aid to countries that will transship goods to certain countries. I think that is the issue here, and I shall, therefore, vote against the substitute without any implications as to courage or lack of courage.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not think the issue is quite as simple as that. It is like a rope that has three strands—the military, the political, and the economic strands. If we do not maintain a strong economic and political weapon with regard to the countries behind the iron curtain, it simply means that our soldiers, the boys we talk about here all day long, are going to carry that much more of the burden. It is very easy to speak in terms that will make a good headline and say that we are against helping any countries behind the iron curtain, and maybe it takes more courage to do that than it does to say that is not the right way to do it and that something that is a little more complicated and a little harder to explain to the people is the right way to do it. But I do not think we are going to contribute much to the clarity of the discussion if we start comparing each other's courage. I think persons on both sides of the question have courage. I cannot agree, however, that it is a simple question of whether we are going to let countries behind the iron curtain have military supplies. If it were as simple as that, there would be nothing to it. There are five or six questions rolled into one, because this is a three-headed kind of a war, and unless we maintain our political and economic weapons in as strong a shape as we maintain our military weapons, it means that our armed men will have to carry the whole load on their own backs and shed their own blood.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, the reference to the blood of our sons has brought me to my feet. I gave a son in World War II, and I know what I am talking about, I think. So long as we trim, quibble, and hackle about what our position is, we are in trouble on this earth. When we adopt a long-range program and say that this is our program and we intend to stand by it, I think we shall begin to make some progress.

Every time the issue has arisen here someone has mentioned faith in Mr. Hoffman. I have faith in Mr. Hoffman. I have great respect and great confidence in him, and I recognize what he has accomplished under the ECA program; but always we are hesitant with respect to our own money, our own voluntary contributions to Europe through our own efforts to get those nations back on their feet, when we are told that we must say nothing, we must not even think anything, and, beyond everything else, we must not put into the law what we think should be done with our funds.

For that reason, Mr. President, I repeat, I shall vote against the amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I think the able Senator from Georgia, great statesman that he is, has presented the issue in a very clear-cut manner.

I merely want to recall to the mind of the Senate that in the years 1940 and 1941 some of us who were not in the Senate at that time, or not in the Congress, were inviting attention to the fact that during those years shipments of scrap iron and oil to the Japanese were not in the interest of our country. But there were some persons who argued, "Let us go ahead and ship them a little more, and maybe something will come out of it." The result was that the scrap iron and oil were not only used against our historic friends in China, but against the American battlefleet at Pearl Harbor. If we go out to Pearl Harbor now, as I did last December, we can see the battleship Arizona in whose hull there are still the bodies of some 800 men, largely because of the short-sighted policy of shipping scrap iron and oil to the Japanese during those years.

Mr. GEORGE. I think the Senator has a substantial basis for his statement. I was on the Committee on Foreign Relations for a while, and was chairman of the committee, and I know with what earnestness it was urged that to stop shipments of gasoline, oil, and scrap metal to Japan would mean the breaking off of all our trade relationships with the Far East, or with our chief customer in the Far East. I well recall those arguments.

Mr. President, I do not want to get beyond the question, but I have said before and I say again that unless this Government is realistic enough to know there can be no adequate defense of Europe without an adequate utilization of the tremendous power of western Germany—and I go further—unless it is realistic enough to know that there can never be any defense in the Far East against Russian communism, there can never be any land area from which we can operate, unless we are willing to say that so far as we are concerned we propose to lay down the conditions, at least, for a peace treaty with western Germany, or with Germany, and Japan, to the end that we may begin to build up something upon which we can stand in the defense of this Nation, all else is mere words, mere wastage of the substance of the American people. It is throwing to the winds taxes out of the pockets of our people. Here is an opportunity, at least, to say, with no disrespect to Mr. Hoffman, but in accordance with the basic language of the organic act, that it is time for our officials to say that this sort of trade between countries who are the recipients of ECA aid and Russia and her satellites should cease.

For that reason, I expect to vote against the amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I have great respect for the Senator's knowledge of foreign affairs, and I would never challenge his viewpoint, but I want to see if I understand the present position of the Senator, because I think we are facing a very momentous decision.

As I interpret the Wherry amendment, it would bring to a virtual stop all trade between ECA countries and Russia and her satellite countries, and would prohibit them from shipping some of the things that we ourselves shipped to Russia last year. Does the Senator from Georgia think we should vote for an amendment that goes that far?

Mr. GEORGE. I do not think it goes that far. But if we are shipping things that can be used by Russia for military purposes, I think we should stop that practice.

Mr. ROBERTSON. With all due deference, the amendment mentions goods that would be usable.

Mr. GEORGE. For military purposes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I do not wish to go over the same argument again. I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts that this is not a simple matter. It is not a matter of being either for or against communism. I think the interpretation indicated by the junior Senator from Virginia is entirely correct. I read one sentence from the Wherry amendment:

Or may be used in the manufacture of any article or commodity which may be useful to the Armed Forces.

I cannot think of anything that may not be useful to the Armed Forces. I had hoped that it could be worked out and that the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts would be accepted. It is quite obvious that this is legislation on an appropriation bill. I hope we can work out some sort of statement which would contribute something by showing the Administrator of ECA how we feel about it, and in a sense give direction to him to use his discretion and try to minimize or examine very carefully into the subject. However, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and having spent considerable time on this type of legislation, I do not feel that I could permit—assuming it is legislation, which I think it is—the Wherry amendment to be attached to the pending bill.

Mr. President, this is a difficult matter. If the Senator from Nebraska chooses to introduce it as a legislative amendment to the basic law, of course it would receive consideration, I hope, in our committee, which had the responsibility of drawing the original ECA Act and has considered it every year since its original enactment. As one member of the Committee on Foreign Relations I cannot accept the amendment. I do not think that this is the proper place for it, any more than it was proper to attach it to the tax bill. I recall that the senior Senator from Georgia was very adamant in his position in not accepting it on that bill, because it had complications. I think if it is a proper amendment—which I do not think it is in the language it is drawn—it ought to receive consideration of the proper legislative commit-

tee. Therefore, if it will help to contribute to clarify the situation I may as well state plainly that if the Senator is not willing to accept the Lodge amendment I shall make a point of order against his amendment as legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I appreciate the forthright statement of the Senator from Arkansas. As I said in the beginning, I realize that a point of order could be made against my amendment. I doubt if it is a limitation. It certainly does require an affirmative act by the Secretary of Defense.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I will yield in a moment. I did say that if a point of order was made I would withdraw it. I took the necessary precaution of filing notice that I would offer a motion to suspend the rules and attempt to get a vote on the amendment.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to explain why I said I would make the point of order. I had hoped that, because of the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, perhaps the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Nebraska would agree on some kind of expression.

Mr. WHERRY. I was about to answer that. It would be impossible for me to accept the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts as modified, for the reasons so ably stated by the distinguished Senator from Georgia. The basic law which the distinguished Senator has mentioned is found in section 117 (d):

The Administrator is directed to refuse delivery insofar as practicable to participating countries of commodities which go into the production of any commodity for delivery to any nonparticipating European country which commodity would be refused export licenses to those countries by the United States in the interest of national security.

It has been shown from time to time that ECA countries are exporting to satellite countries and to Russia materials which the Secretary of Commerce will not permit to be exported from this country. The discretionary section of the basic law has not been availed of by Mr. Hoffman, as I think should have been done. I do not wish in any way to reflect on the character or the administrative ability of Mr. Hoffman. However, I wish to say that the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts is also a discretionary measure. He himself has said it was. It is as discretionary as the section I have quoted. It says again what is already provided in the basic law.

As the distinguished Senator will recall, some of us have attempted to amend the basic law. When the authorization bill came up the amendment was offered. It was a much more stringent amendment. It would have cut off all funds. That is what the distinguished Senator from Virginia spoke about. The present amendment is not that kind of amendment. I will read it, because I

do not think the Senator from Arkansas went so far as he should have in reading it. It has been modified by striking out the word "any" on line 2 and changing the word "article" to "articles" and the word "commodity" to "commodities." It reads now:

Or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea), articles or commodities which the Secretary of Defense shall have certified to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration—

We go down to line 11—

having possible strategic value to the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or such satellite countries which he finds to be of the nature or class described.

That simply means that the Secretary of Defense would be given the responsibility of making a finding of what article, if any, he certifies to the Administrator is of use to the Armed Forces. It does not do what the Senator from Virginia a moment ago on the floor of the Senate said it would do. It permits free trade between the countries to continue. Until what time? Until they shall violate an order of the Secretary of Defense, which would be put into effect by the Administrator after the Secretary of Defense has certified to the Administrator that a participating country should no longer be permitted to ship into certain other countries a certain commodity which it had been exporting, because in the opinion of the Secretary of Defense it would be of use to the armed forces of that country. What could be clearer?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator in a moment. How could an amendment be written which would do the job any better than that? It is mandatory in that Congress takes a position. This is not the amendment which I offered to the authorization bill. I think until this afternoon very few Senators had studied the modification which I offered. If they had, I do not think we would have had this discussion. The amendment gives the Secretary of Defense complete latitude to make a finding of what he thinks is a strategic material which is useful to the Armed Forces. Otherwise the trade remains the same. What could be plainer?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yesterday afternoon, when the distinguished Senator from Nebraska suggested that he would offer an amendment, the junior Senator from Virginia asked the Senator from Nebraska whether he would be willing to limit it to war munitions. Did not the Senator from Nebraska say he was not willing to do that? When did the Senator from Nebraska change his opinion and decide to limit it to strategic materials which would be equivalent to war munitions? When did the Senator from Virginia know that?

Mr. WHERRY. I do not know anything about what the junior Senator from Virginia does about interpreting language or studying amendments. He has the same opportunity as everyone

else. I know that I talked to the Senator in the Committee on Appropriations, and I have talked with him not once but several times in trying to convert him to the idea that this needed to be done. I want to say very frankly, and with all due respect, that the distinguished Senator from Virginia does not want to be convinced. That is the answer.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I will not yield any further.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator has misrepresented my position. He should yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I will not yield at this time. I do not wish to detain the Senate any longer. In view of the fact that the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] has stated that he would make a point of order if I did not modify my amendment, I now move that the rule be suspended, under the notification I gave previously, and that a vote be taken on my motion.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. As I understand, the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts is now before the Senate, and the motion the Senator from Nebraska has made is out of order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I submit I am in order in the motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. Just a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The temporary occupant of the chair rules that the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], as a substitute, is the pending question before the Senate. As yet no point of order has been made.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, since the distinguished Senator from Nebraska would not concede the accuracy of what I said about the suggestion I made to him in committee, I am going to state it as a fact. Yesterday afternoon I took my pencil and took his amendment and suggested to him that it was so broad that under it, in my opinion, ECA countries could not ship anything, but that if he would limit his restriction to munitions of war—and I got the dictionary definition of that expression and showed it to him—that would have a good result, in my opinion, and be about as far as we could go with propriety at this time; and he said he would not do it.

Sometime today—and I did not hear the Senator do it—he says he has made that change in his amendment, so as to include strategic materials, indicating that he had in mind just what I suggested to him, namely, the inclusion of strategic materials useful for an army. That means munitions of war. That is what such materials are.

If the amendment were so worded, I would be with the Senator; but yesterday he told me very positively he could not do it, and when I discussed his amendment I did not know that he had proposed that change, and I have not

yet heard him propose it. He said he proposed it, but I have been here this afternoon and I did not hear him propose it. I had only the amendment he submitted on September 13.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska has the right to withdraw his amendment at this time, has he not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I withdraw the amendment, and now I move to suspend the rule in order that the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska may be offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska withdraws the amendment previously offered, and now moves to suspend the rule so that the substance of the amendment may be offered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. May we have the yeas and nays?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, what is the question before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska to suspend the rule in order that his amendment may be offered.

Mr. McKELLAR. That takes a two-thirds vote, does it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Who made the point of order against the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No point of order has been made. The Senator from Nebraska is within his rights in moving to suspend the rules.

The yeas and nays having been ordered on the motion to suspend the rule, the clerk will call.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as an adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the fifth annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, which is being held in Paris.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are unavoidably detained on official business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on

official business, having been appointed a member of the American group at the Interparliamentary Conference being held in Dublin, Ireland.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] is absent on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a temporary alternate Governor of the World Bank.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are absent by leave of the Senate as representatives of the American group to the Interparliamentary Union. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] would each vote "yea."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent on official business, and, if present, would vote "yea."

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is absent because of illness.

The senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent, and, if present, would vote "yea."

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] is detained on official business, and, if present, would vote "yea."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—50

Bricker	Hickenlooper	Martin
Butler	Hill	Millikin
Byrd	Holland	Morse
Cain	Hunt	Mundt
Chapman	Ives	O'Connor
Cordon	Jenner	Robertson
Darby	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Donnell	Kem	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Knowland	Taft
Eaton	Langer	Thye
Ferguson	Lodge	Watkins
Frear	Long	Wherry
George	McCarran	Wiley
Gillette	McClellan	Williams
Gurney	Magnuson	Young
Hendrickson	Malone	

NAYS—23

Anderson	Hoey	McMahon
Benton	Humphrey	Murray
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Connally	Kilgore	O'Mahoney
Ellender	Leahy	Sparkman
Fulbright	Lehman	Stennis
Graham	Lucas	Taylor
Green	McKellar	

NOT VOTING—23

Aiken	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, N. J.
Brewster	Kefauver	Thomas, Okla.
Bridges	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Capehart	McFarland	Tobey
Downey	Maybank	Tydings
Eastland	Myers	Vandenberg
Flanders	Pepper	Withers
Hayden	Saltonstall	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two-thirds of the Members of the Senate having voted in the affirmative, the motion of the Senator from Nebraska is agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now call up the amendment offered on behalf of myself, the Senator from Missouri

[Mr. KEM], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] dated September 13, 1950-A, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The amendment offered by Mr. WHERRY for himself and other Senators is as follows:

After section 1102 insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 1103. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country which exports or knowingly permits the exportation of, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea), any article or commodity which the Secretary of Defense shall have certified to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration may be usable by or may be used in the manufacture of any article or commodity which may be useful to the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or such satellite countries for military purposes; and the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to so certify to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration any article or commodity having possible strategic value to the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or such satellite countries which he finds to be of the nature or class described."

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I ask the junior Senator from Nebraska if he is willing to amend his proposed amendment so that it would read as follows:

Sec. 1103. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country which exports or knowingly permits the exportation of, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea), arms, or armament or military matériel, or any article or commodity which the Secretary of Defense shall have certified to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration may be used in the manufacture of arms, armaments, or military matériel; and the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to so certify to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration any article or commodity of a character above named.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, yes, I shall be glad to accept that modification. I should like to state that when the Senator read the language in line 2 on page 2 he read into it the article "any." That should not be in the second line on page 2, because we modified it already to read "articles or commodities." In addition to "articles and commodities", we have the language of the Sen-

ator from Oregon, which provides "arms, armaments, and military matériel." I shall be glad to modify the amendment to include the provision.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is what I tried to do yesterday afternoon.

Mr. WHERRY. What is that?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is exactly what I tried to do yesterday afternoon when I used the term "war munitions", and the Senator from Oregon spells it out.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if that is what the Senator tried to do yesterday afternoon, I certainly do not understand the English language. I shall certainly be glad to accept the modification of the Senator from Oregon, and I humbly apologize to the Senator from Virginia if that is what he tried to do. I did not so understand.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, may we have the amendment, as modified, stated? The amendment has not been stated.

Mr. LODGE. May we have the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska read as modified by the Senator from Oregon?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment, as modified, will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. After section 1102, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 1103. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country which exports or knowingly permits the exportation of, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea), arms, or armament or military matériel, any article or commodity—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the article "any" should not be in the language.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that it was proposed to omit that word.

The legislative clerk continued to read as follows—

arms, armaments or military matériel or any articles or commodities which the Secretary of Defense shall have certified to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration may be used in the manufacture of arms, armaments or military matériel; and the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to so certify to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration any article or commodity, of the nature or class described.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Does that include, for example, locomotives?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes; if the Secretary of Defense would so certify, and I imagine he would.

Mr. MILLIKIN. By what words are locomotives included?

Mr. KEM. By the words "may be usable by."

Mr. MILLIKIN. Locomotives would not be used in the manufacture of armaments.

Mr. WHERRY. The words "which may be usable by the armed forces" certainly would include a locomotive if the Secretary of Defense so determined.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I regard that as a substantial improvement of the amendment. Therefore, I shall not offer my amendment as a substitute.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to know whether or not the words "may be usable by" are stricken in the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. Those words are not there. The words are, "may be used in the manufacture of arms, armaments, or military matériel."

Mr. WHERRY. No; I thought the words "usable by" were retained.

Mr. CORDON. No; those words are not in the suggestion.

Mr. LUCAS. That is the way I understood the amendment. I thought there ought to be a clarification of it, because it becomes very important.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I cannot accept the amendment to the amendment, if it deletes the words "may be usable by."

I am unable to accept that amendment to the amendment. I thought the amendment would be strengthened by the provision with respect to arms and war matériel but if the words "usable by" are deleted my amendment will be seriously weakened. I want the Secretary of Defense to be able to certify as to what might be used by the enemy for war purposes.

I do not see why the Senator from Oregon would not permit those words to remain in the amendment.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. My thought in suggesting the amendment to the amendment was to prohibit civil economic assistance to any potential beneficiary which either itself exported or knowingly permitted the exportation of arms, armament, and military matériel or articles or commodities which might or which may be used in the manufacture of arms, armaments, and military matériel.

The definition of the last would be a matter in the sound discretion of the Secretary of Defense.

That was the purpose of the amendment, as I offered it to the Senator's amendment.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon a question. If the language he suggests is adopted, what would be done in the case of the locomotives mentioned by the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. CORDON. I would leave it in the sound discretion of the Secretary of Defense to determine whether that type of rolling stock is military matériel under

the general term, as he alone would have to define it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Would the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon regard a truck, an automobile, or a locomotive as military matériel?

Mr. CORDON. I would so regard it; but I cannot speak for the judgment of the Secretary of Defense, and the decision would be his to make.

Mr. President, if we are going to have any type of opportunity for any trade across the iron curtain, in the last analysis we are going to eliminate from it the things which are of immediate danger to us in time of war, and we are going to have to repose in someone who is competent and qualified the power to exercise judgment and discretion in drawing the line in that connection. That is why I suggested the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon is really striking at the very root of this matter. If Senators examine the RECORD, they will find that when we debated this issue some 2 months ago, when another appropriation bill was pending, the very thing we have been discussing today was discussed at that time. My interpretation of the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska was that it would include food, for instance.

In other words, if we are going to leave the amendment in general terms, practically anything is war matériel; and Senators will find that on that former occasion I said that under that amendment, food could be classified as coming under its provisions.

So it seems to me that the Senator from Oregon is striking directly at the root of the whole matter by means of the amendment he has submitted to the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska. I hope his amendment to that amendment will be adopted.

I followed the reading of the amendment, and I noticed that the Senator omitted the words "may be usable." I thought perhaps the Senator from Nebraska would wish to discuss that point.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have talked to the Senator who is a cosponsor, with me, of the amendment. I have in mind the explanation which has been made by the Senator from Oregon, namely, that his amendment to the amendment would permit the Secretary of Defense to determine what use might be made of the materials so sent, and that if locomotives were sent and if they were used for war purposes, the language would be broad enough to cover that point. I feel that way about the language.

If the cosponsors of the amendment, including the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], are in agreement in regard to that language, I shall be perfectly willing to accept it.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. I have no idea of trying to amend the amendment, because

certainly it is an improvement. However, any material which is sent into an iron-curtain country helps consolidate the gains of the Communists in that country, whether the material sent there is food or shirt buttons or anything else. The only way to whip a country is to stop making shipments to it. Practically everything is military matériel.

Many of the Members of the Senate have served in the Armed Forces and have been on the receiving end of such shipments, and they realize that practically any material may be used as military matériel.

Mr. WHERRY. Under this amendment, the shipment of anything coming within the finding of the Secretary of Defense as being for war purposes would be stopped.

Mr. MALONE. While I think this amendment does not go far enough, I shall vote for it.

Nevertheless, the point is that if we ship anything at all to such countries, to help them consolidate their gains, we are helping them in a very real way.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Does not the Senator think the Secretary of Defense will have a rather clear-cut criterion to follow, because he is constantly engaged in the procurement of military matériel and is spending the money appropriated by the Congress for use in equipping our military forces, so he will know about that matter, one way or the other?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. President, I think the matter is fairly clear, and I am ready for a vote on the amendment, as modified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, offered by the Senator from Nebraska, for himself and other Senators. [Putting the question.]

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to, as follows:

After section 1303 insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 1304. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country which exports or knowingly permits the exportation of, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea), arms, or armament or military matériel or articles or commodities which the Secretary of Defense shall have certified to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration may be used in the manufacture of arms, armaments, or military matériel; and the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to so certify to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration any article or commodity of the nature or class described."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if there are no other amendments, let us vote on the bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] has an amendment to offer. I believe he is not now in the Chamber. If so, I may be compelled to suggest the absence of a quorum.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on today, September 14, 1950, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 3409) to establish a new Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4569) authorizing the transfer of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to the State of Iowa; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WHITTINGTON, Mr. LARCADE, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. DONDERO, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7940) to provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. BARDEN, Mr. WEIR, Mr. STEED, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. KEARNS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate, except amendment No. 191, to the bill (H. R. 8920) to reduce excise taxes, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MILLS, Mr. REED of New York, Mr. WOODRUFF, and Mr. JENKINS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference; that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate No. 191 to the bill, and concurred therein with an amendment; that the House insisted upon its amendment No. 191 to the bill, requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MILLS, Mr. REED of New York, Mr. WOODRUFF, and Mr. JENKINS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9490) to protect the United States against certain un-American and subversive activities by requiring registration of Communist organizations, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr.

WOOD, Mr. WALTER, Mr. HARRISON, Mr. MCSWEENEY, Mr. NIXON, Mr. VELDE, and Mr. KEARNEY were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 9626) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to purchase the vessels *Mariposa* and *Monterey*, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 3555. An act defining and regulating the practice of the profession of engineering and creating a Board of Registration for Professional Engineers in the District of Columbia; and

S. 3921. An act to provide for the temporary assignment of referees in bankruptcy, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 9626) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to purchase the vessels *Mariposa* and *Monterey*, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, September 14, 1950, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 3555. An act defining and regulating the practice of the profession of engineering and creating a Board of Registration for Professional Engineers in the District of Columbia; and

S. 3921. An act to provide for the temporary assignment of referees in bankruptcy, and for other purposes.

TRANSFER OF FORT DES MOINES TO STATE OF IOWA

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. O'CONNOR in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4569) authorizing the transfer of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to the State of Iowa, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. CAIN conferees on the part of the Senate.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IN AREAS AFFECTED BY FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7943) to provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes, and re-

questing a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. AIKEN conferees on the part of the Senate.

REVENUE ACT OF 1950

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on a certain amendment of the Senate to House bill 8920, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
September 14, 1950.

Resolved, That the House agree to Senate amendment numbered 191 to the bill (H. R. 8920) entitled "An act to reduce excise taxes, and for other purposes," with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate insert the following:

"TITLE VII—EXCESS PROFITS TAX

"SEC. 701. Excess-profits tax.

"(a) The House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance are hereby directed to report to the respective Houses of Congress during the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, and as early as practicable during said session, a bill for raising revenue by the levying, collection, and payment of corporate excess-profits taxes with retroactive effect to October 1, or July 1, 1950, said bill to originate as required by article I, section 7, of the Constitution.

"(b) The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete study of the problems involved in the taxation of excess profits accruing to corporations as the result of the national defense program in which the United States is now engaged. The joint committee shall report the results of its study to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance as soon as practicable."

Resolved, That the House insist upon its amendment to Senate amendment numbered 191 to the foregoing bill and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MILLS, Mr. REED of New York, Mr. WOODRUFF, and Mr. JENKINS be the managers of the conference on the part of the House.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 191, agree to the request of the House for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. GEORGE, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. BYRD, Mr. MILLIKIN, and Mr. BUTLER conferees on the part of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief announcement in order that Senators may know what the program is.

When the Senate concludes action on the pending appropriation bill—and I hope that will be done within the next hour—we shall then proceed to the consideration of a bill, reported by the Armed Services Committee, dealing with an amendment to the Armed Forces Unification Act and with one other law, as I understand, whereby Gen. George Marshall may become Secretary of Defense. I thought I should make that announcement, because we shall dispose of that matter before the evening is over.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it the intention to have a night session?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. So we will proceed on into the night. Is that correct?

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY subsequently said: Mr. President, if the Senator from Washington will yield, I desire to ask the majority leader a question with respect to the schedule today.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, without prejudice to my right to the floor I may yield to the Senator from Minnesota for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Washington yields to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wanted to find out from the majority leader whether he felt that we might be able to complete the consideration of the Great Lakes ship bill this afternoon.

Mr. LUCAS. It all depends, of course, upon how long it takes to dispose of the pending appropriation bill, and the bill which will follow that, which deals with an amendment of the law to permit General Marshall to serve as Secretary of Defense. I do not know how long it will take, but when we finish with those two matters, we shall probably resume consideration of the bill dealing with Great Lakes shipping.

Mr. HUMPHREY. We started on the ship bill last night.

Mr. LUCAS. It has been temporarily laid aside, and will be the pending business, when we finally get back to it.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Can the majority leader state now that after the bill with reference to General Marshall has been considered, we shall get back on the ship bill?

Mr. LUCAS. I should hope that we might dispose of it tonight.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the majority leader.

GREAT LAKES SHIPPING BILL

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the body of the RECORD a statement on H. R. 8847, known as the Great Lakes shipping bill, which I will support.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN ON H. R. 8847, THE GREAT LAKES SHIPPING BILL

Prior to the war a large volume of freight moved across the Great Lakes to and from the State of New York on package-freight

vessels. Moreover, many thousands of passengers and their automobiles were carried to and from upper New York State to various Lake regions. Through the use of these vessels, eastern manufacturers were able to get their goods to the western markets with a minimum of freight cost, while the agricultural products of the Midwest were made available at low freight rates to the people of my State.

Today there is a greater demand than ever for service of this kind. In recent weeks the shortage of railroad-car space has pointed up and emphasized the need for a water transportation system on the Great Lakes to assist in handling the huge freight burden. Civic organizations and others in my State have urged support of this bill as the only means by which the Great Lakes water-borne commerce can be revived.

From the standpoint of defense it is also important that this bill pass. If you will glance at a globe, you will find that the only means of invasion by our only potential enemy at this time is "over the top" through Alaska and Canada. This would put the Great Lakes as a main artery in our transportation system for war matériel. The presence of these vessels on the Great Lakes with their capacity to carry huge numbers of troops and vast quantities of heavy war equipment would be of inestimable value in such a war effort. If such an attack "over the top" does not materialize these vessels can either be removed from the Lakes if needed on the oceans, converted to use in the bulk trades to carry our bulk ores if additional ore capacity is necessary, or be used as a valuable supplement to carry the transportation load which war would put on the States bordering the Great Lakes.

I am informed that we have sold 1,100 vessels under the Ship Sales Act to foreigners and 700 vessels to American ocean buyers. Not one has been sold for use on the Great Lakes because of a technicality in the Ship Sales Act. This bill is designed to correct that technicality. It seems to me that it should pass for two principal reasons. One, it is only fair that the Great Lakes shipping men should be treated on substantially the same basis as foreigners and American citizens who purchase vessels for use on the oceans. Second, and most important, I feel that every possible assistance should and must be given to the States bordering the Great Lakes which will give to their people the water-borne transportation service which they so sorely need. May I point out, moreover, that this latter objective can be accomplished without cost to the Government, through making available for Great Lakes use these 10 ships which have been rusting away among the literally thousands of vessels in our laid-up fleets since World War II.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, is the bill still open to amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have an amendment at the desk, which I now offer, and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Washington will be stated.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I prefer not to yield until the amendment has been stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Members of the Senate will resume their seats, and the Senate will come to order.

The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 35, after line 16, it is proposed to insert:

RIVERS AND HARBORS

ICE HARBOR LOCK AND DAM

Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works," \$4,000,000, to remain until expended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have offered an amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill, which deals with a hydroelectric project on the Snake River, in the State of Washington, near the Idaho border. The amount involved is \$4,000,000. The Snake River, of course, is the greatest tributary of the Columbia, and is an integral part of the great hydroelectric potential and development of the entire Columbia River Basin.

Ice Harbor Dam is a dam which in the main is involved in power development, or the development of kilowatt hours. It has certain navigational features, but they are almost incidental to the power feature. I offer this amendment to meet what I consider to be something in the nature of an emergency. Ice Harbor Dam is a part of the comprehensive scheme approved by the Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation for the hydroelectric development of the Columbia River. It was approved by the Budget Bureau about 2 years ago and was presented to the Senate Appropriations Committee at that time, and simultaneously, to the House committee. When it was in the House, a controversy arose between the Army engineers and the Fish and Wildlife Service relative to the question of fish conservation. We were then in a peacetime, postwar development of this river. A controversy arose at that time over the fish ladders. The House postponed action. In the meantime, we went ahead with the building of Chief Joseph Dam. The matter has rested there.

It was presented to the Appropriations Committee by myself, in connection with the general appropriation bill. I did so on my own initiative, as I have done on many other occasions. However, it was also sponsored by all the other Senators from the Pacific Northwest, in the hope that as a peacetime development in connection with schedule S, in the development of hydroelectric power, it would be started this year. The amount of \$4,000,000 is, of course, for preliminary work. It will be spent in connection with the condemnation of land and for preliminary works which are necessary, and which will bring the dam to its completion almost a year ahead of the regular schedule.

Since the general appropriation bill was reported, and since the Korean war and the President's message to the Con-

gress, in which, in no uncertain terms, he, of course, said that we should not continue nonessential spending, the Bureau of the Budget has gone over the matter with great care. The President made specific reference in his message to the Congress to the fact that he did not include power projects. He said, in effect, as he has said on many other occasions, that in this day of modern warfare, power projects are as much entitled to be considered as implements of war, as are tanks and airplanes and guns.

The Bureau of the Budget went over the matter carefully, and as a result of the policy announced by the President, submitted in connection with the supplemental bill, which is an appropriation for war, two projects in the Pacific Northwest which develop power. One is Albeni Falls, which is in the bill, and I appreciate the action of the committee in considering and approving it; the other is the Ice Harbor Dam, which has high recommendations.

I shall not burden the Senate with the message of the Bureau of the Budget, but there can be no question that the Budget vigorously suggests to the Congress that we start Ice Harbor Dam. It has been approved by all the governors of the interested States, by all the Senators, by the Corps of Engineers, by the Bureau of Reclamation, by the Bureau of the Budget, by the President, and by everyone else who has ever considered the project.

But, even beyond that, and since the outbreak of the Korean war—and it has been placed in the classification of projects which are essential to the war effort—something even more serious has happened, which to my mind calls for the enactment of this \$4,000,000 appropriation in order that a start may be made on this hydroelectric power development.

I need not tell the Senate—I have told them many times—of the necessity of more power in the Pacific Northwest. We shall not have enough power, even after the completion of McNary Dam and Chief Joseph Dam, which would add almost 40 percent to the total. We will still be short of power after those projects are completed. We have people standing in line, including war industries, and those who produce the instruments of war, demanding power. The Bonneville Authority had to deny power recently to some of the producers, and to give it to the aluminum plants in Spokane, so that aluminum, which is a strategic material, might be manufactured.

I shall now refer to the other thing which has happened, and I hope the Committee on Appropriations will take note of it. I know the chairman of the committee looks with great sympathy upon power projects. Probably the most important industry in the entire United States in connection with the war effort, in connection with our preparations to become strong in this troubled world, namely, the great atomic-energy plant at Hanford, which relies upon electric power, has been in a bad situation because of lack of electricity.

I wish to read a letter written to the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration by the manager of the Hanford atomic-energy plant. The President of the United States, the Bureau of the Budget, and everyone else who has anything to do with it, recommends vigorously and strongly that the project be completed. If we add this letter to those recommendations, it becomes a double-A war measure. The letter is as follows:

DEAR DR. RAVER: Special provision for the quality of electric service furnished to this project—

And it is probably the most important project in the whole world—

was originally provided in an order of the War Production Board dated November 1, 1944. The extreme importance of the quality of the electric service furnished the Hanford works of the Atomic Energy Commission has been reemphasized particularly by the following correspondence:

Then four letters are listed which have recently been sent to those in authority. The letter goes on to say:

Because of the larger number of plants which are now in operation at the Hanford Works—

And I interpolate only to say the plans for enlargement of the plant involve more power than was anticipated only 60 days ago. We do not know how much power is needed or will be needed in the next 4 or 5 years by such plants.

The letter goes on to say:

Because of the larger number of plants which are now in operation at the Hanford Works and because of the increasing importance of the production commitments for which the Hanford Works is responsible—

We know what those commitments are—

in meeting the requirements of the atomic weapons program; the quality of electric service for the Hanford Works is of greater importance today than ever before.

From the standpoint of national security, continuity of operations at this project demands that every reasonable step be taken to insure the continuity and quality of electric service.

On June 6, 1950—

Please listen to this. This is more important than are some of the items in the bill, and it has been so stated by the Bureau of the Budget and the President of the United States.

On June 6, 1950, the most serious electric power outage experienced to date by the Hanford Works occurred from a general system breakdown of the entire Bonneville system.

The need for power was so great that the whole grid system was overloaded and the most important plant on the face of the earth was shut down. This has all happened since the general appropriation bill.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. CAIN. I hope that during his remarks my colleague will, if he feels it is the proper thing to do, describe the closeness of the decision within the committee which led to an adverse recommendation. It is my thought, being very sympathetic toward the presentation being

made, that such a recitation might indicate the strength of the support which the item had in the committee.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I shall be glad to do that. I appreciate the suggestion of my colleague, who has supported this project, together with all the other Senators from the Northwest.

Let me continue reading the letter:

In reviewing with your engineers the circumstances which could bring about this kind of occurrence, we have become convinced that the best way to protect the Hanford project from interruption of production by this kind of electric service failure is to provide the project with a source of generation which could be separated by automatic relays and switches from the rest of the Bonneville power system at times of system failure.

What would happen, Mr. President, if we were in an all-out war and needed every single atomic bomb that could be produced? What would happen if there should be a power failure? There would be a complete shutdown.

Ice Harbor lies approximately 42 miles from the atomic-energy plant, at the confluence of the Columbia and Snake Rivers. Ice Harbor Dam is more important to the plant than is anything else, because it would be a direct source of power. If the system became overloaded and should break down, a switch could be thrown in the plant, and in a second there would be uninterrupted power from the Ice Harbor Dam into the Hanford Works.

I see that the Senator from South Dakota is present. He asked a very pertinent question and suggested that the electricity would not come into being until the latter part of 1952 or early 1953. The engineers have stated that it could be speeded. Power is what gives us superiority over the other nations of the world. The President has said so, the Bureau of the Budget has said so, the Atomic Energy Commission has said so, and so has the Defense Department. Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. Will Ice Harbor Dam be able to produce 325,000 kilowatts of electricity without the building of any other dams upstream with which to provide a continuous supply of water?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It will not produce 325,000 kilowatts of power until there is storage provided upstream, but it will produce enough power without that storage—

Mr. GURNEY. How much will it produce without any other dams being constructed?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not have here the exact figures. They are in the hearings. I think I am correct in saying that it would produce approximately 225,000 kilowatts.

Mr. GURNEY. Of firm power?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. It would be enough to take care of the atomic energy plant. I may be incorrect in my figures. I see the Senator from Oregon is shaking his head. But, as I recall, without storage upstream—and there are projects in existence for storage—it can produce approximately 200,000 kilowatts.

Mr. GURNEY. I think a correct answer to my question is very necessary, because we are not merely making an appropriation of \$4,000,000; it is an initial appropriation of \$4,000,000 in connection with an appropriation of \$89,000,000. In order to make the first dam properly operate and do the things we want to have done in the Bonneville area, namely, to supply power for the Hanford plant, we have got to build further dams to cost much more than \$89,000,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. My information is that there will be three generators, and they would be capable of producing approximately 60,000 kilowatts each. Of course, that would vary according to the water supply. But, regardless of that fact, the answer is that we are going to build those dams. By the time this dam is ready to furnish power, we hope the things which we have planned on doing will be done.

Mr. GURNEY. I should like to make a statement when the Senator has completed his remarks.

Mr. FERGUSON. I want to finish reading the letter from the Atomic Energy Commission. I invite the attention of the Senator from South Dakota to this portion of the letter:

It appears to us that this could best be achieved—

They are talking about the inconceivable fact that the whole atomic energy plant should get into this position—

It appears to us that this could best be achieved—

So that they would be assured for all time of uninterrupted power—

by a special connection (not through the Midway substation) with a nearby source of generation, such as any one of the dams on the Lower Snake River.

Anyone of them. That is why the Bureau of the Budget and the President recommend we begin the Ice Harbor Dam in a supplemental war appropriation measure.

We would not presume to recommend specifically as to which would be most desirable of the several projects which we understand to be pending within a sufficiently short radius of the Hanford works.

Of course meaning the Ice Harbor Dam, 42 miles from the project.

You will recall that in our letter to you of April 16, 1948, we requested that you consider supplying this project with 230 kilowatt of power from sources and through transmission systems independent of Midway. In view of the experience obtained since that time, we would like to make a firm recommendation that such a separate source—

I emphasize the words "separate source"—

and transmission system should be provided, and we urge a separate source and we urge that it be provided as speedily as possible.

Yours very truly,

DAVID F. SHAW,
Manager.

What could be more compelling in an appropriation bill for defense purposes than this project, which the Budget Bureau, the President, and everyone else has said should be begun, particularly, when we add the fact that the Atomic

Energy Commission thinks it ought to be constructed as speedily as possible.

Let me add something else. We took similar action on an appropriation bill in the case of the Tennessee Valley Authority and I think it should have been taken. We added some \$20,000,000 to enlarge a steam plant down there in order to meet the needs of Oak Ridge. My proposal involves the same thing. The plant for Oak Ridge would not be completed until 1952. I think that project should have been provided for as it was for the Oak Ridge plant. Here we have a much larger plant, and the Atomic Energy Commission is pleading that we make provision for Ice Harbor Dam. Yet the item has been cut out of the bill, even after the Budget Bureau had recommended it as a war measure, and after the President had said that power is as much a part of war as a tank or gun.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. GURNEY. I should like to read a paragraph from the hearing. I read from the bottom of page 57 as to the time when power would be available at Ice Harbor. It is the statement of Colonel Potter:

The amount that was requested in the main bill, sir, was for planning only. The President has considered that the production of hydroelectric power at the date that it can be produced, which is August 1955, for the first unit—

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is reading from the hearings. That is the testimony given by Colonel Potter. I have a letter before me from the engineers, which I shall read into the Record. What the Senator has read refers to the general plan, which is in accordance with an orderly, even development of the river. In other words, we had planned to finish Grand Coulee much later than it was finished. We had planned on McNary power to come in 2 years from now. That is the orderly procedure. However, we are speaking of an emergency. We can complete this project in a shorter period, if the Atomic Energy Commission needs the power and if the only way of getting it is from the Ice Harbor Dam or dams on the lower Snake River. Secondly—and this is probably repetitious—this project has a feasibility ratio higher than any dam in the whole Pacific Northwest, or 1 to 1.17. Even if we were not faced with this emergency, it would be one of the best investments which the Government could make. The situation is serious. This project has been recommended by everyone. It is no longer a new start, because it has been before Congress before. Even in normal times the recommendation has been made that the project be undertaken. It was recommended 2 years ago, and it was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget twice. I do not know why, in view of the urgency set forth in the letter I have read, there should be any opposition to it.

I was hoping that the committee would accept the amendment and take it to conference. In the meantime we would be able to explore the situation further,

and perhaps have the general manager of the plant testify before the conference committee. He was willing to come and state the urgency of the matter. Perhaps we could have the Bureau of the Budget again reiterate the importance of it. I do not know why it should be delayed.

In the past I have always been met with the question, "Has it budget approval?" Several times I have been a little embarrassed when I have had to state I did not have budget approval. The answer was, "Well, we will just throw it out." Now we have a project which has been approved by the Budget Bureau. It has been approved by the Budget Bureau twice. It has been recommended as a war measure in a special message to Congress by the President of the United States. It has been recommended to the consideration of the Congress by the most important plant we have in the United States, a plant which will probably keep us out of war, if we keep running it with an enlargement of its program which cannot be stated in so many words, but an intimation of which surely appears in the letter from the general manager of the plant. I have talked to many members of the committee. I do not think any of them are opposed to the project as such. They probably thought or expressed the opinion that this was a new project, and that the urgency for it had not been shown; therefore it could wait. Apparently it cannot wait. I hope the amendment can be taken to conference. Then we could have further testimony from the Atomic Energy Commission, further reiteration by the Bureau of the Budget, and further statement by the President as to its urgency. Perhaps we could get it under way. The quicker we do it the quicker we will assure keeping alive the atomic energy plant. The amendment should be acted on favorably as was done in the case of the steam plant for Oak Ridge in the Tennessee Valley item in a prior appropriation bill.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. CAIN. If the \$4,000,000 item is to be approved by the Senate, will it not be true that the total amount of money carried in the bill for power, construction, and development will be considerably less than the original sum recommended by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Much less.

Mr. CAIN. Does my colleague have any idea concerning how much less that figure might be? I think every Senator would be interested in knowing that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wonder if the Senator from Oregon has the original budget estimate as to Ice Harbor.

Mr. CAIN. I think I can help in that respect. My memory tells me that the sum would be approximately \$10,000,000 less than what was originally recommended.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think originally it was \$16,000,000 or \$15,000,000. The committee has given the Tennessee Valley Authority \$28,000,000 for what I think is a very laudable purpose in a war

bill, because they need to buckle up the steam plant there. I suppose the Oak Ridge plant, finding out what happened to the Hanford plant, became worried about their uninterrupted continuity of power and asked for it. The testimony is that they need it to keep that plant going, and that is a project where the power will not be available until, I believe, 1952, according to the testimony at page 401.

Mr. President, I hope that the chairman can see fit to take this amendment to conference, where the urgency of it can be reiterated by the very important agencies engaged in the war effort, and by the Budget Bureau itself, and further explanation would be unnecessary. If the Atomic Energy Commission, the manager of the plant, the Budget Bureau itself, and those who have strenuously urged this project for the war effort, should not impress the committee with its urgency, of course the committee would not be bound to go ahead with it.

I hope that that can be done, because I cannot stand idly by and see money provided for a power project under the Tennessee Valley Authority, and denied to a project which everybody has asked for on behalf of the Hanford plant. Both projects are important.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, why was it that the appropriation for this particular project was eliminated? I was not present, and have not heard all the Senator's argument.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It was done in an executive session of the Committee on Appropriations. I do not know the reason, but I cannot see why they did it, when they took favorable action in the case of the Tennessee Valley Authority project, designed for the same laudable purpose. The President recommended it, the Bureau of the Budget recommended it, and I have just read one of the strongest letters I have ever seen regarding the seriousness of the situation. The letter was from the atomic energy plant at Hanford, which had an interruption of power approximately 2 weeks ago.

THE REVENUE ACT OF 1950—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I desire to address a parliamentary inquiry to the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Was any action taken this afternoon on the request of the House of Representatives to have a conference with the Senate on the House amendment to Senate amendment 191 to the tax bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the chairman of the Committee on Finance requested that the Senate disagree with the House amendment, which was done, and that the Senate insist upon its amendment, which position was taken, and that a new group of conferees, or an additional conference committee, be appointed, which was done, the same conferees being named.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which that action was taken. I was called off the floor. It was my purpose to move to concur in the House amendment, which was a privileged motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington yield for the purpose of the Senator's entering the motion?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is it the purpose of the Senator from Wyoming to enter his motion at this time?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is my intention to enter it at this time. I shall take it up later. I shall wait until the Senator from Georgia is present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be entered. The present occupant of the chair is advised that the papers have gone back to the House of Representatives, and he advises the Senator from Wyoming to that effect.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I therefore move that the Senate ask the House to return the papers.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I do not care to yield for any long discussion to go into this question, because I have a very important matter to discuss.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator suspend for a moment while the bill clerk checks to see exactly what the situation is?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me say to the Senator from Washington, in the meantime, that this is one of the most important questions that can come before the Senate. It is the excess-profits tax amendment that is referred to.

The House of Representatives this afternoon, by a vote of 331 to 2, changed amendment 191, known as the George-Millikin amendment, by instructing the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate to make a report upon an excess-profits tax to this session of Congress, instead of to the next session of Congress. That, of course, was a matter which was perfectly within the competence of the House of Representatives, and it certainly is a matter which the Senate of the United States should have an opportunity to pass upon. Therefore my motion was to reconsider the vote by which the Senate disagreed to the House amendment, and I am requesting that if the papers have been sent to the House, the Senate request their return to this body so that the Members of the Senate may express their opinion on the amendment of the House.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have no reason not to want to yield for that purpose, but I do desire to get on with what I have to say.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If Senators will suspend for a moment, I believe the information about the papers is available.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Washington has yielded to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the bill clerk that he is not yet sure whether the papers have been actually returned to the House, and he has sent out to discover whether they have or not, and the information should be here very shortly.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Washington has yielded to me to make a motion that the Senate request the House to return the papers if in fact they have been sent to the House, and I am sure that there will be no objection to that motion. If there is an objection to the motion, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I suggest the absence of a quorum now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state first that the motion is not debatable. The Chair recognizes the request for a quorum call, and directs the clerk to call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

After the names of several Senators had been called, the following occurred:

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has just been advised that the papers were apprehended before they were delivered to the House, and are now back in the custody of the Senate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, in those circumstances the quorum call is not necessary, and the motion to request the return of the papers is not necessary, and my motion to reconsider the vote has been entered.

Mr. WHERRY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. Until the motion to reconsider is adopted, and the motion to return the papers is acted upon, on what authority should the papers be held up from going to the House?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator that the situation is that the Senator from Wyoming asked the Senator from Washington to yield to him, which was done, and the Senator from Wyoming entered a motion to reconsider the action by which the Senate had refused to concur in the House amendment, and conferees had been appointed. The Chair was first advised that the papers had already gone, and had been delivered to the House, but the bill clerk upon inquiry found that they were merely on the way, and had not departed from the jurisdiction of the Senate; and they are now on the desk.

Mr. WHERRY. That does not answer the parliamentary inquiry. Does the entering of the motion to reconsider hold up the papers?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The papers not having gone to the House, they will be held in the Senate subject to the motion to reconsider.

Mr. WHERRY. Is that because the notice has been already served by the distinguished Senator from Wyoming that he intends to move to reconsider?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has already entered the motion to reconsider, but it has not been called up.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed and understands that so long as the papers still remain in the jurisdiction of the Senate, they will remain here subject to the determination of the Senate of the motion to reconsider.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the point I am making, whether the serving of the notice of a motion to reconsider is the basis on which the papers are held.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The entry of the motion to reconsider is sufficient.

Mr. WHERRY. It is the basis on which the papers are held?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the second motion made by the Senator from Wyoming is inappropriate, and he has withdrawn it, as the Chair understands.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I still should like to have enlightenment with respect to what the present situation is after the withdrawal of the motion which the Chair has just mentioned. What is the immediate problem before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] has the floor. He had yielded to the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] in the beginning solely for the purpose of the Senator from Wyoming entering a motion to reconsider, which was done. Thereupon, when it was announced that the papers had left the jurisdiction of the Senate the Senator from Wyoming asked permission, which was granted, to enter a motion to recall the papers, which, however, was found to be unnecessary. That motion has now been withdrawn. So that the Senator from Wyoming has entered a motion to reconsider, and the Senator from Washington has the floor, and unless he relinquishes the floor for the purpose of calling up of the motion to reconsider he will continue his debate.

In the meantime the absence of a quorum was suggested, and the clerk had begun to call the roll. The absence of a quorum was suggested presumably because of the entering of the second motion by the Senator from Wyoming. If the Senator from Nebraska does not desire to have the call of the roll continued—

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I think there ought to be a call of the roll anyway.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I suggested the absence of a quorum, and I insist on the call of the roll.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I refuse to yield any further.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator cannot refuse to yield since the call of the roll has been started.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I did not know that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unless the suggestion of the absence of a quorum is withdrawn.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I do not withdraw the suggestion.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask that the quorum call be continued.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will continue with the call of the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded the call of the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Hickenlooper	Magnuson
Benton	Hill	Malone
Erickson	Hoey	Martin
Butler	Holland	Millikin
Eyrd	Humphrey	Morse
Cain	Hunt	Mundt
Chapman	Ives	Murray
Chavez	Jenner	Neely
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	O'Connor
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Darby	Kern	Robertson
Donnell	Kerr	Russell
Douglas	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Dworshak	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Eaton	Langer	Sparkman
Ellender	Leahy	Stennis
Ferguson	Lehman	Taft
Frear	Lodge	Taylor
Fulbright	Long	Thomas, Okla.
George	Lucas	Thye
Gillette	McCarrah	Watkins
Graham	McClellan	Wherry
Green	McFarland	Wiley
Gurney	McKellar	Williams
Hendrickson	McMahon	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Kent, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H. R. 6217) to provide greater security for veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, in the granting of outpatient treatment by the Veterans' Administration, returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was—

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

The message also announced that the House having proceeded to reconsider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 233) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, returned by the President of the United States with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was—

Resolved, That the said joint resolution pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9526), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The Senator from Washington has the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I do not wish to proceed much further with this matter. I now ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a statement on this matter which I made before the committee, as well as a letter which I shall furnish to the Official Reporter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON

In view of world conditions today, delay in construction of Ice Harbor Dam would be practically indefensible.

Competent authorities will bear out this statement.

Reflect for a moment on the power potential of the United States. That potential was placed at around 77,000,000 kilowatts by the Federal Power Commission last year.

The waters of the Pacific Northwest alone can produce more than one-third of that total, or more than 30,000,000 kilowatts. About 5 percent of that potential has been developed.

Korea changed many estimates. It changed the timetable for installation of additional power generation in the Pacific Northwest, as this committee is aware.

Here is a region which relied largely upon its forests and farms until a decade ago. In that decade the picture has changed completely. The region today produces half of all of the aluminum ingot made in the United States. It turns out large amounts of ferroalloys, calcium carbide, potted metals, abrasives, chlorine, caustic soda, and electrolytic zinc.

It turns out something else—plutonium.

The area devoted to fishing 10 years ago has become one of the major deterrents to a Soviet war of aggression today.

Let me quote from the report of the United States Atomic Energy Commission (1947-48) which said:

"The builders of Hanford were successful because they concentrated upon one objective: the production of an atomic bomb."

That production took place while the Pacific Northwest was also turning out flying fortresses and superfortresses and aircraft carriers and tanks, and other implements of the Second World War. It was possible only because at that time the region had a reserve of hydroelectric power.

No such reserve exists today.

Let me quote from the letter of Dr. Paul J. Raver, Bonneville Power Administrator, to Gen. Lewis A. Pick, Chief of Engineers, July 20, 1950. Dr. Raver said: "The Pacific Northwest, since 1947, has suffered because of a shortage of electric power. Power loads grew faster following World War II than new starts on additional hydroelectric generating facilities were made. Unless new hydroelectric projects are started regularly, the shortage may be prolonged indefinitely."

"The Pacific Northwest was able to produce large quantities of war materials, ships, planes, steel alloys, chemicals, aluminum, and other products during World War II. Much of this production would not have been possible except for the fortuitous existence of partially completed hydroelectric projects, which permitted rapid expansion of power supply in excess of civilian needs; today, when we are faced with another emergency, the ability of the region to again contribute to the security of the Nation is reduced because power supplies are not even adequate for civilian requirements."

It is significant, Mr. Chairman, that in the same letter, the Bonneville administrator pointed out that the construction of Ice Harbor Dam would eliminate the necessity

for building transmission lines and transformer facilities which otherwise would cost \$5,000,000.

Significantly, also, the National Security Resources Board has forecast a deficit of 191,000 kilowatts for the region in 1952. The Board made this statement:

"Supply in adjacent regions and interconnections will not be adequate to relieve those shortages."

It would be difficult for me to over-emphasize the conviction I hold—that this is not essentially a matter of regional concern; it is a subject for national concern.

The Federal Government has heavy responsibilities in the Pacific Northwest. For example, it supplies half of the region's electric power and half of the Nation's aluminum, in addition to power for the Hanford plutonium works and other defense installations.

Any sudden military demand for expanded aluminum or atomic energy would mean that we would have to generate more electricity in a hurry.

Let me emphasize again that this is a national problem. In recent weeks the national significance of our power shortage has been recognized by the National Security Resources Board, the Department of Defense, the Corps of Engineers, the Interior Department, the Bureau of the Budget, and by the President himself.

During 1940-41, Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams were a tremendous asset in the speedup of the national defense program. A huge reserve of power was installed in relatively short time.

There is no such reserve today. The deficiency now existing is a matter of acute embarrassment. There are no large, unfinished dams in which generators can be placed speedily.

Our regional capacity is about 4,000,000 kilowatts, more than twice the capacity of 1940. In spite of that, we would find ourselves 278,000 kilowatts of firm power short of the goal if we were forced suddenly to revive the national defense industries of World War II.

Ice Harbor Dam affords the obvious answer. It could have two generators in service by December of 1954 without an accelerated schedule, if started now.

The Budget Bureau took into consideration the following questions in its consideration of Ice Harbor Dam's justification:

1. The impact on the fisheries program.
2. Electric power deficiencies in the Pacific Northwest.
3. Whether Ice Harbor would relieve those deficiencies in time.
4. Whether the project fitted the Nation's financial program.

It sought the answer to each of these questions, and found the answer was "Yes." It proposed an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the start of construction.

In addition, the Secretary of Interior made these observations in a letter to the House Appropriations Committee:

1. Ice Harbor Dam is among the projects needed to meet urgent power needs as those needs are reflected in schedule S of the Bonneville Power Administration.
2. Provision of the most modern and effective fish-protective facilities, such as fish ladders, bypasses, and collecting devices at Ice Harbor for protection of existing fish runs, was recommended.
3. The Corps of Engineers planned for the installation of fish ladders and other protective devices at the dam.

Since World War II ended neither the Federal nor non-Federal power systems of the Pacific Northwest has been able to keep pace with expanding demand. There has been no firm power available for industrial use, new use, since 1947. Furthermore, no

large amounts are due to be available for several years, when dams now being built are completed.

If not one additional power request were to be made by industry for defense purposes, Ice Harbor would still be urgently needed. Bonneville estimates that for 1954 more than 37,000,000 kilowatt-hours will be needed in the region as compared with actual use of 23,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours in 1949.

As against the demand which, for defense purposes, could come at any time we have the following picture:

The House approves Albeni Falls, a project whose firm power of 23,000 kilowatts added to net downstream benefits would provide an average 165,000 kilowatts of firm power, and recommends \$2,900,000 for the work.

At the same time it has rejected a project as vitally needed to provide essential power—Ice Harbor, which under minimum conditions will provide an average 172,000 kilowatts in firm power.

It is difficult to reconcile these actions.

The overwhelming weight of evidence points to the urgency of need for both projects.

I strongly urge favorable consideration of Ice Harbor Dam.

UNITED STATES ATOMIC
ENERGY COMMISSION,
HANFORD OPERATIONS OFFICE,
Richland, Wash., August 29, 1950.

Dr. PAUL J. RAVEN,
Administrator, Bonneville Power
Administration, Portland, Oreg.

DEAR DR. RAVEN: Special provision for the quality of electric service furnished to this project was originally provided in an order of the War Production Board dated November 1, 1944. The extreme importance of the quality of the electric service furnished to the Hanford works of the Atomic Energy Commission has been reemphasized particularly by the following correspondence:

Letter from Acting Chairman Pike to Secretary Krug of October 30, 1948, and the reply to Mr. Pike from Acting Secretary Chapman dated November 5, 1947.

Letter of February 9, 1948, from Carleton Shugg, manager, Hanford operations office, to Dr. Raven, and the reply thereto from Mr. Marlett to Mr. Shugg dated February 20, 1948.

Letter of April 16, 1948, from Mr. Shugg to Dr. Raven and reply of April 23, 1948, from Mr. Marlett to Mr. Shugg.

Letter of August 25, 1948, Mr. Shaw to Dr. Raven, and reply of November 19, 1948, from Mr. Schultz to Mr. Shaw.

Because of the larger number of plants which are now in operation at the Hanford Works and because of the increasing importance of the production commitments for which the Hanford Works is responsible in meeting the requirements of the atomic-weapons program, the quality of electric service for the Hanford Works is of greater importance today than ever before. From the standpoint of national security, continuity of operations at this project demands that every reasonable step be taken to insure the continuity and quality of electric service.

On June 6, 1950, the most serious electric power outage experienced to date by the Hanford Works occurred from a general system breakdown of the entire Bonneville system. In reviewing with your engineers the circumstances which could bring about this kind of occurrence, we have become convinced that the best way to protect the Hanford project from interruption of production by this kind of electric service failure is to provide the project with a source of generation which could be separated by automatic relays and switches from the rest of the Bonneville power system at times of system failure. It appears to us that this could best be achieved by a special connection (not through the Midway substation)

with a nearby source of generation, such as any one of the dams on the lower Snake River, which we understand to be under consideration. We would not presume to recommend specifically as to which would be most desirable of the several projects which we understand to be pending within a sufficiently short radius of the Hanford Works.

You will recall that in our letter to you of April 16, 1948, we requested that you consider supplying this project with 230 kv. power from sources and through transmission systems independent of Midway. In view of the experience obtained since that time, we would like to make a firm recommendation that such a separate source and transmission system be provided, and we urge that it be provided as speedily as possible.

Very truly yours,
DAVID F. SHAW, Manager.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I close by saying that regardless of what may be done otherwise on the Snake River, the Ice Harbor Dam is capable of producing, at the three generators, sufficient electric power to give an uninterrupted flow adequate for the needs of the atomic energy plant, in the first place. In the second place, the absolute need has been stressed, just as was done in the case of the Tennessee Valley steam plant. All the agencies have recommended construction of the dam; it has been recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and the other agencies. It is a war measure.

So I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I wish to place in the Record a little information which I believe will be of use in connection with reaching a decision against starting the dam known as Ice Harbor Dam, in the State of Washington, near the Idaho line.

In the first place, I admit that approval has been given by the Bureau of the Budget a number of times, and I know the matter has been up for consideration for the past 3 or 4 years before the subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee having to do with civil functions of the Army. The necessity for the project is fairly well established, and I believe that eventually the dam should be built.

If by any stretch of the imagination this dam were necessary in order to supply electricity for the Hanford plant, in connection with the production of plutonium, I would be stronger for it than horseradish, for I think the Congress wishes to do everything that is necessary to be done in the war effort. However, it is my contention that the war effort will be impeded, rather than advanced, by beginning this project at this time. That is reason No. 1 in opposition to beginning the project.

To prove that point, I wish to advise the Senate that there are presently under construction in the Bonneville power area two of the largest dams which are presently under construction in the United States, namely the McNary Dam, which is taking an annual appropriation of nearly \$70,000,000, and which will produce 980,000 kilowatts of electricity.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. CORDON. I believe the Senator from South Dakota is in error in respect to the annual appropriation for the McNary Dam. I think the largest amount appropriated during any year for that dam has been \$40,000,000, and that has been the amount in the past 2 years.

Mr. GURNEY. The appropriation for the McNary Dam, then, has been in the amount of approximately \$40,000,000, instead of \$60,000,000 or almost \$70,000,000, as I originally stated.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. GURNEY. I should prefer to complete my statement first, and then I shall be glad to yield for questions.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Very well.

Mr. GURNEY. At any rate, Mr. President, the McNary Dam has been under construction for a number of years, and it is now getting close to the point where it will produce electricity. It will produce 980,000 kilowatts of electricity when it is completed. That amount will be added to the electrical energy which presently is on the Bonneville transmission line, all of which will go into one bulk amount of electrical energy which will be available in that area and will be available to the Hanford plant.

The other dam, which was begun 2 years ago, I believe, is the Chief Joseph Dam. It is even larger than the McNary Dam. The Chief Joseph Dam will produce 1,400,000 kilowatts of electricity, making a total of approximately 2,500,000 kilowatts of electricity.

The dam which is now being discussed ultimately will produce, when three other dams are constructed along with it, 325,000 kilowatts of electrical energy; but the dams under construction at this time, and which will produce at least 2,400,000 kilowatts of electricity, will increase the existing amount of electrical energy in the Bonneville area by more than 50 percent, for there is presently available on the Bonneville line approximately 4,000,000 kilowatts of electricity. So, as a result of the operation of the McNary Dam and the Chief Joseph Dam, an additional 2,400,000 kilowatts of electricity will become available, and at a much earlier date than will any electricity which could be produced at the Ice Harbor Dam.

Nevertheless, it would be all right to start the Ice Harbor Dam, if it would not retard completion of the two dams which Congress already has authorized, and which Congress should not only continue to support, but for which Congress should appropriate sufficient funds, so that completion of those dams can be accelerated. That can be done a little sooner if the Congress appropriates more money for them and gives word to the Army engineers to go ahead with that work. That is the way to get more electricity available for the Hanford plant, the aluminum plants, and every other war industry which may be located in the Northwest area.

I wish to have the Senate know that the dam known as Ice Harbor Dam will cost \$89,000,000. The \$4,000,000 appropriation now requested will not do one dime's worth of construction, but will

be used for access highways, for rights-of-way, and for land necessary for the construction operations. In other words, the actual throwing of dirt or the mixing of concrete will not begin as the result of Congress making the requested appropriation of \$4,000,000.

Without building two or three other dams upstream from the Ice Harbor Dam, it will not be possible to obtain the 325,000 kilowatts of electrical energy. So it will be necessary for much more than \$89,000,000 to be spent. In fact, it may be necessary for possibly three more dams to be constructed, at a cost of at least \$50,000,000 each, although my information regarding that estimate is not entirely complete.

So, Mr. President, I believe that at this time, when we must do everything we possibly can to help in the war effort, we should not begin this new project; but we should give every possible support to increased appropriations for McNary Dam and Chief Joseph Dam, in that area. It is my firm belief that in that way we can obtain better production and can assure continuous production at the Hanford plant.

In my opinion those are some of the reasons, at least, why the committee turned down this request for \$4,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. As the Senator from South Dakota knows, I have supported, uniformly, all the dams in the West, just as I have supported dams all over the country, which have added to the power resources of the Nation.

Mr. GURNEY. That is a correct statement.

Mr. McKELLAR. I voted for this particular dam, as the Senator from South Dakota knows.

Does the Senator see any particular objection—after all, he will be on the conference committee—to taking this amendment to conference, and letting it be handled in that way, or at least permitting the Senate to vote on the amendment?

I may state that this is the last amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to answer the Senator's question.

Mr. McKELLAR. If this is the last amendment, then let us act on it promptly, so that we can complete action on this bill tonight.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, all that the amendment will do will be to add \$4,000,000 to the bill. The House has voted against this item. The House indicated that the reason for its action was the fact that the fishing industry in that area is opposed to this project.

In addition, I have stated the other reasons against construction of the project.

So, Mr. President, I oppose the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let us have a vote on the amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, before the vote is taken on the amendment, I wish to make sure that the RECORD is clear.

It is true that we are building the McNary and Chief Joseph Dams but the Atomic Energy Commission's representatives have just finished saying, in a vigorous letter to us, that they need a source of uninterrupted power, and that those dams will not help them in that respect. There was a breakdown at the Hanford plant 3 weeks ago. The purpose is to prevent such an occurrence in the future. The Budget Bureau has recommended the project, and it is urgently needed. It is as much a part of the war effort as a tank, a piece of aluminum, or a gun; and the Budget Bureau says so. I would not like to be charged with responsibility if 2 or 3 years from now, Hanford atomic energy works did not have sufficient power.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, the Senator from South Dakota has made a most appealing and a rather logical argument against this proposed item of \$4,000,000 for Ice Harbor Dam. I know the Senator from South Dakota is recognized as somewhat of an authority on the civil functions of the Department of the Army, and I have usually found myself in complete agreement with his views. However, at this time, I must disagree with him most vigorously.

I should like to point out that for 2 years the Army engineers requested funds with which to begin construction of Ice Harbor Dam. Those requests were rejected by the Bureau of the Budget, and consequently Congress took no action.

Then, on July 12, after the Korean incident arose, the Bureau of the Budget, at the express request of the President, sent a request to the Congress in the sum of \$4,000,000, with which to start construction of Ice Harbor Dam. I want to stress the point that while the Army engineers, for at least 3 years, had \$800,000, which has been expended by them on preliminary construction work on Ice Harbor, the Army engineers have requested that this dam, the flood-control, and particularly the power-generating project be constructed. The Bureau of the Budget has at all times heretofore refused to approve those requests. However, since the Korean incident developed, the Bureau of the Budget has reversed itself and now wants this bill passed. I made the statement before the Appropriations Committee, and I want to point out now that I am supporting the request vigorously, because, notwithstanding the comments made by the Senator from South Dakota, Colonel Potter, of the Army engineers, made this very impressive statement before the committee:

The urgency of this project is because of the power. At the present time, the power situation in the Pacific Northwest, which is the location of a great many defense plants and other important national installations, is now operating at close to its peak capacity.

That capacity is 3,600,000 kilowatts, and it is anticipated that by 1956 there will be a need for about twice that much, or 8,000,000 kilowatts. So, of course, it is necessary to plan construction of those plants now, not in 1956, when it is anticipated the demand for power will be double what it is today.

The Senator from South Dakota said that he was objecting for another reason, namely, that the fish and wildlife and fisheries interests of the Northwest have been opposed to it because of the inadequate facilities for fish runs. I understand from the statements of Secretary Chapman and representatives of the Army engineers that adequate and satisfactory arrangements have been made to permit the fish run of salmon up the river.

In conclusion, I desire to emphasize the fact that in the pending bill there is an item for \$4,000,000,000 to provide military assistance for the countries in Europe and Asia—\$4,000,000,000—because it is essential in order to protect and safeguard the interest of this country in the face of aggression. I contend that it is quite as essential to produce power where it is needed for defense plants, such as Hanford. If there were no other reason, I think the Senate should approve this amendment, because the Army engineers, the Bureau of the Budget, and those acquainted with our defense program point out that it is imperative in planning our defense. If we can appropriate \$4,000,000,000 for expenditure abroad, it seems to me that it is not unreasonable to request \$4,000,000 at this time with which to begin construction of Ice Harbor Dam.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I think I have reasonable familiarity with this subject matter. I have lived with it for a number of years. I have not been actively attempting in the past 2 or 3 years to secure an appropriation to begin construction on the Ice Harbor project. The Senator from Washington has suggested that he cannot understand why anyone opposes it. The Senator is fully aware of my views. However, I desire this evening to make them wholly public in order that no one may misunderstand them.

Unfortunately, Mr. President, the Treasury is not a bottomless barrel. Unfortunately, appropriations from the Treasury are called for from all parts of the United States. Unfortunately, so far perhaps as we of the Pacific Northwest are concerned, some of us serve on the Appropriations Committee which must give the same consideration to the tip end of Florida or the northern point of Maine that it gives to my own Pacific Northwest. If we do not do that we have no business sitting as members of the Appropriations Committee, and we dishonor seats in the United States Senate.

We must consider the situation generally, and we know as a practical proposition that we must spread what funds are available throughout the Nation, and must do the things that need to be done, where they need to be done. We have not been able to do many things as rapidly as we should have liked to do them.

I went into the problem of public works in the Pacific Northwest, and I undertake to say that no one has studied them more carefully nor worked more earnestly for their advancement than I have. I found that some decisions had

to be made which I did not like to make; but they had to be made. No one knows better than the present occupant of the chair, the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] why they had to be made. There had to be some selection of the construction projects, because all of the money which was available could have been spent in the Pacific Northwest, so far as productive public work is concerned; but there were other places which had to be considered. The question arose, as a result, "What is the best policy? Shall we select certain public works which, because of their magnitude, necessarily involve huge sums of money—not thousands or tens of thousands, but millions of dollars?" Should we select some outstanding project of great value not only to the Pacific Northwest but to the Nation as a whole, and concentrate on its completion, or should we start a multitude of projects and spread the available funds among them, with the result that we could never know when any of them might be completed? As someone has said, if I may be pardoned, "A dam is not worth a damn until it is completed." That is true of the Pacific Northwest and of the rest of the United States. When we take a look at the public-works program we must consider some schedule of construction that will complete a particular project at some specified time. That was necessary, Mr. President, in the Pacific Northwest. The Senator from Oregon, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, was compelled to make a decision, and he made it. He is prepared to defend it in the United States Senate or anywhere else. The position he took then and the decision he made then was that there were two outstanding projects of very great value to the Pacific Northwest and of very great value to the Nation as a whole. They were McNary Dam on the Columbia River, on the boundary between the States of Oregon and Washington, and Chief Joseph Dam entirely within the State of Washington and but a short distance below Grand Coulee Dam, also on the Columbia River.

McNary Dam, when completed, will have an output capacity of 930,000 kilowatts. It will have a firm capacity of approximately 750,000 kilowatts, and that without any stand-by production of any kind or character.

Chief Joseph Dam will have approximately a million and a half kilowatts capacity and about two-thirds of that will be firm power. But neither will have one iota of value until it is completed. Both projects are vast in size and expensive in construction, running over \$250,000,000 apiece. Neither could ever be completed if we attempted to build five, six, or seven, or even three other projects if we had to take from these two major primary structures funds which could hasten their completion and give them to some other projects. That would only retard the construction of the major structures.

So the Senator from Oregon reached the conclusion, and maintains it now,

that the best interests of the Pacific Northwest and the best interests of the Nation would be met by doing everything possible to put every dollar that can be found into those two major projects until closure was had and the installation of power units was begun, or at least until that was approached. To do that, the Senator from Oregon had to turn from the Ice Harbor project, and he did so.

Mr. President, I know that my friend the senior Senator from Washington is aware of the views of the Senator from Oregon in that regard. That was my view as a sound policy for development of the Northwest area.

When there was a complete outage of Bonneville power during the current summer and the great plutonium piles at Hanford had to grow cold, a review of this matter became imperative. The outage was somewhere in the grid system, where, I do not know, but there was a complete shutdown for a short time. It could occur if the source of power for Hanford were 5 miles away, but, of course, as everyone knows, the possibility of outage increases mathematically with the distance the power must be transported.

Mr. President, the Hanford project is vital to our national security. Whatever might be the sound policy in a long-range construction program in the Pacific Northwest is one thing; what is absolutely essential to maintain the continuity of operation of Hanford may be quite another thing. When it came to my attention, as it recently did, that that outage would have the serious effects it has, and that some source of power within the reasonably close neighborhood of Hanford was essential as a national defense proposition, I found it necessary to review my own conclusions.

Mr. President, I am not going to discuss the merits of the several dams. I happened to be on the Committee on Commerce in 1944 when the Snake River dams were authorized. I am happy to say that I may have had some little to do with the authorizations made. I have never been adverse to any of those dams.

When the fish question was raised, it so happened that that question might be resolved in the period of construction of the two major dams, which, of course, would be a consummation devoutly to be wished. I do not want a ten, fifteen, or twenty million dollar per annum industry destroyed unless it is necessary to destroy it. I do not know whether the building of the dams will do that; no one knows; but there was an opportunity to get more information while, at the same time, using every available dollar to forward two major projects which were essential to the Northwest and to the Nation.

When the outage came, the people at Hanford immediately wrote to Dr. Raver, the Administrator of Bonneville. A letter has been placed in the RECORD by my distinguished friends, the senior Senator from Washington, and it speaks for itself. It represents the considered judgment of the Director of the Hanford project that there it will be necessary to

have a reasonably close generating facility to furnish electric power to the Hanford project, and that the transmission facilities, to get the power from its place of generation to Hanford, must be so divorced from the over-all Bonneville grid and so safeguarded by automatic cut-out switches as to be free from the type of accident which recently occurred. In the letter the Director suggested that one of the four Snake River dams would be a proper and ideal solution of the difficulty.

Mr. President, McNary Dam is only 40 or 50 miles farther away than is Ice Harbor Dam. In my opinion, it might serve the same purpose as would Ice Harbor Dam. I do not know. I need expert information that I do not have today. It might well be that an accelerated construction program on McNary Dam, an accelerated program for the installation of the generators there, would bring the power needed to safeguard Hanford more rapidly than could be done by the construction of Ice Harbor Dam. Again, Mr. President, I do not know the answer. It is an answer which we must have. There is a possibility in connection with the dam authorized down the river from McNary, which in itself is one of the great structures to be built in the Pacific Northwest and which will in itself have a potential generation of approximately 1,400,000 kilowatts of power.

Whether that dam ought to go forward before the four dams on the Snake River, I do not know. There are some compelling reasons in favor of it. However, Mr. President, I do not have the information. The Senate does not have it. In the meantime the continuous operation of Hanford is essential. I think some of that information can be had in time, and it will be of value in determining what ought to be done to maintain continuity of operation at Hanford. Certainly I do not want to see Members of the United States Congress by their own action put it beyond their power to do something about it now, if Ice Harbor is the answer.

Therefore, Mr. President, I voice the hope that we may take to conference the authorization which has been submitted by the senior Senator from Washington.

I am in no wise betraying a confidence when I say that the vote in the committee was 6 to 5 against the inclusion of the appropriation. Someone has asked why six Senators voted against it. Of course no one can read anyone's mind. The history of Ice Harbor in the past may have had something to do with it. I was among the five who voted in favor of it. We needed six votes, but we had only five.

I hope, Mr. President, that the Senate will see fit to include the appropriation in the bill and let it go to conference. I want to say to the Senate now that I pledge to the Senate that I shall do everything in my power to have every bit of information available that can possibly be secured in order to determine whether Ice Harbor should go forward now, or whether there is another answer which is better for Hanford and there-

fore better for the people of the United States. That is the position I take at this time.

I desire to add that these problems, when one views them from the position of a member of the Committee on Appropriations, take on quite a different aspect than they do when one views them as an advocate for an improvement in his own section of the country, and does not have the responsibility of allocating available funds, which comes to a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did the Senator say that he was in favor of the amendment? So far as I am concerned, I have offered to take the amendment to conference. Can we not vote on it and pass the bill? We have been here nearly 7 hours. Can we not go on with it and pass it?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will my colleague yield for one sentence?

Mr. CORDON. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. I want to say that I associate myself with my colleague's recommendation that this appropriation for Ice Harbor be taken to conference.

I appreciate that my esteemed friend, the chairman of the committee, is anxious to conclude the matter. I have no desire to prolong it. I may say that I have not taken too much of the Senate's time in the past 6 years.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. CORDON. I shall endeavor to keep that record for as long as I may be here in the future. However, this is a matter of some importance. It is necessary sometimes to get the facts into the RECORD. One cannot always leave a matter of this character in an ex parte shape, because there may come a time when someone else may be on the Committee on Appropriations and may be on the other side, and we on the Senate side could be faced with: "Gentlemen, on a certain date in the United States Senate this statement was made, and nobody refuted it." The statement could rise to plague us. Therefore sometimes it is necessary that a statement go into the RECORD solely for the purpose that the RECORD may be a little more fully answerable to all the facts that may come up at some other date.

Mr. President, I shall not further detain the Senate. One of these days I may find it necessary to discuss at greater length some of the problems involved in the public works program of the Pacific Northwest. I say to my colleagues that at that time I shall also endeavor to be as brief as the facts will warrant. Sometimes, because the problem is complex, one cannot stop as soon as one would like. I now voice the hope, Mr. President, that the Senate will agree that the item be included in the bill and will go to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there are no further amendments to be proposed the question is on the engrossment

of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WHERRY conferees on the part of the Senate.

DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AMERICAN-FLAG SHIPPING ON THE GREAT LAKES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8847) to aid the development and maintenance of American-flag shipping on the Great Lakes, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 24, it is proposed to strike out "90" and to insert in lieu thereof "75."

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL OF THE ARMY GEORGE C. MARSHALL TO THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, because of the importance of the bill, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business, the bill (H. R. 8847) to aid the development and maintenance of American-flag shipping in the Great Lakes, and for other purposes, be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 4147), authorizing the President to appoint General of the Army George C. Marshall to the Office of Secretary of Defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 4147), authorizing the President to appoint General of the Army George C. Marshall to the Office of Secretary of Defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 4147), authorizing the President to appoint General of the Army George C. Marshall to the Office of Secretary of Defense.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Chavez	Eaton
Benton	Connally	Ellender
Bricker	Cordon	Ferguson
Butler	Darby	Frear
Byrd	Donnell	Fulbright
Cain	Douglas	George
Chapman	Dworshak	Gillette

Graham	Langer	Neely
Green	Leahy	O'Connor
Gurney	Lehman	O'Mahoney
Hendrickson	Lodge	Robertson
Hickenlooper	Long	Russell
Hill	Lucas	Schoeppel
Hoey	McCarran	Smith, Maine
Holland	McClellan	Sparkman
Humphrey	McFarland	Stennis
Hunt	McKellar	Taft
Ives	McMahon	Taylor
Jenner	Magnuson	Thomas, Okla.
Johnson, Colo.	Malone	Thye
Johnson, Tex.	Martin	Watkins
Kem	Millikin	Wherry
Kerr	Morse	Wiley
Kilgore	Mundt	Williams
Knowland	Murray	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. BYRD obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I heard the Chair state that the matter before the Senate was another bill from the one to which I wish to refer. Yesterday I entered a motion to concur in the House amendments to Senate bill 3357, and I desire to know if that is not the pending business. That is a privileged matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the measure mentioned by the Senator from Colorado was temporarily laid aside, and upon the disposition of the supplemental appropriation bill the shipping bill became the unfinished business. Upon request for unanimous consent to lay that aside and take up a bill with reference to the Unification Act, the Senate gave consent for that to be done. So that the pending business now is the measure to amend the Unification Act.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I do not know what the RECORD shows, but I was here at the time when my motion was before the Senate, and no order was entered to lay aside my motion at any time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the motion which the Senator has in mind is a privileged matter, and he can call it up at any time. The bill to amend the Unification Act is now the pending business.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I understand the parliamentary situation. So that when I can get the floor I can call up my motion. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Upon getting the floor and having the House amendments laid before the Senate, the Senator will be entitled to bring up his motion as a privileged matter at any time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Chair.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, Senate bill 4147 was reported favorably by the Committee on Armed Services by a vote of 8 to 2. This bill was introduced at the request of the President of the United States to make it possible—

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? May we have order? It is a very important step the Senate is being asked to take, and I think every Senator should hear both sides of the argument.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is well made. The Senate will be in order.

Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 9430) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service, and for other purposes," approved August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 806), to simplify administration in the Government service, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 5, strike out lines 9 to 16, inclusive.
Page 5, line 17, strike out "7" and insert "6."
Page 5, line 21, strike out "8" and insert "7."
Page 6, line 13, strike out "9" and insert "8."
Page 6, line 17, strike out "10" and insert "9."
Page 6, strike out all after line 21 over to and including line 14 on page 7.
Page 7, line 15, strike out "12" and insert "10."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand this compels the head of a division to sign for all telephone charges?

Mr. DAWSON. That is right.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is all this amendment does?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1951

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is this the bill that appropriates money to arm foreign countries under the North Atlantic Pact?

Mr. CANNON. The bill carries an item of \$4,000,000,000 for that purpose.

Mr. RICH. Four billion dollars? Mr. Speaker, I object.

THE OLD STONE HOUSE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7722) to provide for the acquisition and preservation, as a part of the National Capital

Parks system, of the Old Stone House in the District of Columbia, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to acquire, on behalf of the United States, by gift or purchase, a historic building of great pre-Revolutionary architectural merit known as the Old Stone House, located at 3051 M Street NW., Washington, D. C., together with the site on which it stands, more particularly described as lot 859, square 1209, containing approximately 20,048 square feet. In the event the Secretary of the Interior is unable to acquire the property at a price deemed by him to be reasonable, he is authorized and directed to acquire such property by condemnation under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1929 (45 Stat. 1415).

"Sec. 2. The property acquired under the provision of section 1 of this act shall be renovated, stabilized, maintained, and preserved as one of the outstanding remaining examples in the city of Washington of eighteenth century architecture, by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the National Capital Parks system, subject to the provisions of the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666). The Secretary is authorized to establish a museum on the premises for relics and records pertaining to the early history of Georgetown and the city of Washington and he may accept, on behalf of the United States, for installation such museum articles which may be offered as additions to the museum.

"Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

"Sec. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman this question: Am I correct in understanding that since yesterday the gentleman has got an agreement that there is to be a limit on the amount to be expended for this purpose?

Mr. PETERSON. We have an assurance from the Parks Service that they will limit the money that will be spent on the purchase.

Mr. RICH. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS, NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4901) to authorize the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, to lease certain lands for a period not exceeding 40 years, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, is hereby authorized to lease, for business purposes, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for a term not exceeding 25 years, any unassigned nonagricultural or timber tribal land located within an area not exceeding 400 yards adjacent to United States Highway No. 19 and 19a, and State Highway 107 and the Blue Ridge Parkway on the Eastern Cherokee Indian Reservation, N. C."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act authorizing the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, to lease certain lands for business purposes for a period not exceeding 25 years."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

[Mr. PETERSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2822) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 264), and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of September 8, 1950.)

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this conference report has been approved by the Senate without a roll call, and the report we have brought back to the House is very similar to the bill which the House passed amending the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act. The main point of debate between the conferees was the question of examination of the banks. The House bill provided that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation could make examinations of any insured bank whenever, in the opinion of the board of directors, the examinations were deemed necessary. The Senate bill made no change in existing law, which provides that the national banks are to be examined by the Comptroller of the Currency, the State members of the Federal Reserve shall be examined subject to the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act and the insured nonmember State banks are examined by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. We provided in the conference report that when the

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, after the Federal Reserve or Comptroller examiners made their report, felt that the interest of the depositors or of the Corporation was jeopardized, they could make a special examination.

Since the passage of the bill I have received many communications from the bankers, fearing that they would be subjected to duplicating examinations. That fear has been dispelled by the statement in the conference report because it is provided that these special examinations shall only be made when the regular examination shows the necessity for the examinations.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a letter from Chairman Harl of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to Hon. BURNET R. MAYBANK, chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, a copy of which was sent to me by Mr. Harl. He states in this letter that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will only use the powers granted for special examinations when conditions justify it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The letter is as follows:

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,
Washington, August 24, 1950.
Hon. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
Chairman, Senate Committee on
Banking and Currency,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In respect to the examination provisions of S. 2822 which is now in conference, I understand there is some apprehension on the part of some of the Senate conferees that this Corporation will embark upon a program of regular periodic examinations of all members banks and national banks if the House bill is approved.

We have stated many times and wish to repeat here that such is not the purpose or intention of this Corporation. If this Corporation is given the right to look at its risks as provided in the House bill, it will only make a special examination of a State member bank or a national bank in the case where, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, after the review of the Federal Reserve or Comptroller's examination reports there are indications that the bank may be a problem case, or that it is in a condition likely to result in loss to depositors or to the Corporation. The present system simply will not work out in times of emergency. In many cases a delay of several days' time or even several hours in arranging for an examination will mean the difference between being able to save a bank or have it close.

May we reiterate that there is no intention or purpose of the Corporation to use the examining authority provided in the House bill to conduct the regular periodic examinations of State member banks or national banks. We believe the record of administration of the FDIC during its 16 years of existence has amply demonstrated that it can be trusted to administer the law in accordance with the intent of the Congress. If it would serve to allay any fears, we would not object to your including this letter in the conference report or elsewhere in the public record.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for your continued success, I am, believe me,

Cordially and sincerely,
MAPLE T. HARL, Chairman.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, in the bill there is also provided that interest shall be paid upon the advances for stock made by the Treasury of the United States of \$150,000,000, and made by the Federal Reserve banks of \$139,000,000. The principal of these sums has already been paid.

The Corporation agrees to pay back, and is compelled to pay back under this act, 2 percent simple interest on this fund while it was used by the Corporation, which amounts to \$80,000,000. The House bill provided that this should be paid out of current revenues. The Senate bill provided that it should be paid out of the reserve fund. We have compromised, and in the conference report it is provided that this \$80,000,000 shall be paid in two installments, extending over two calendar years, to be taken out of reserve funds, which will not at any time reduce the reserve fund below its present figure.

Those are the salient features. It increases the coverage of individual deposits from \$5,000 to \$10,000, which I think will mean a decentralization of the deposits in the banks, and will largely inure to the benefit of the smaller banks, where big depositors will increase their deposits from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and in that way it will bring money to sections of the country which greatly need it, and will give added prosperity to the smaller banks.

The insurance premiums will be reduced to the banks, but at no time will the reserve fund be diminished. It will continue to grow. It now amounts to \$1,200,000,000. Based upon the 1949 experience of the Corporation, it is expected that even under the dividend credit provided in the conference report, the reserve fund will continue to grow annually by \$70,000,000.

I think the bill has met with the approval of the business interests of the country generally, and I hope that the House will approve the conference report.

I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

FDIC

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this conference report. It is not the right time to double the liability of the Corporation and at the same time reduce the assessments for the reserve fund more than 50 percent.

Suppose you were to go to see a banker and tell him: "I want you to double this note that I owe the bank and at the same time reduce my payments by 50 percent." That would not make sense to anybody.

This bill is highly inflationary. It will give to about 10 large banks an average of \$800,000 a year in rebates at a time when we are facing inflation. Those dollars that the banks will have are powerful dollars. They can be expanded as much as seven times. So it is highly inflationary.

I know that there is not a great deal of interest in this bill. Otherwise, I think there would be a good chance of defeating this conference report. I certainly hope that it is defeated. It should not be passed at this time.

On Wednesday, last, September 13, I had a special order of 35 minutes, at which time I fully discussed this conference report and the reasons it should be defeated.

My remarks appear at page 14843 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date and subsequent pages.

CREDIT UNIONS EXEMPT FROM REGULATION W

Mr. Speaker, credit unions, both State and Federal, are a great asset to the people of the United States. When consideration was being given to the Defense Production Act of 1950, which included regulation of consumers' credit, I requested the conferees between the House and Senate as a member of this committee to include a provision that would exempt credit unions from the operation of regulation W in the same way and manner that certain savings and loan associations were exempted. The final draft of the conferees included such language.

In order to make it perfectly clear, I am inserting herewith a letter from the Secretary of the Federal Reserve System to the effect that credit unions are included in this provision of the regulation cited. It is as follows:

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1950.
Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATMAN: It is understood from the staff of the House Banking and Currency Committee that you have inquired as to the treatment under regulation W of certain loans that are fully secured by the lender's own withdrawable shares or a savings account held with the lender.

This subject is treated in section 7 (k) of the regulation, which states the following as one of the credits exempted from the regulation:

"(k) Certain loans on savings shares or accounts: Any loan which is made by a bank, savings and loan association, or similar institution, and is fully secured by withdrawable shares issued by our savings accounts held with the lender."

This provision applies to loans by banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, cooperative banks, and other such institutions, in those instances in which the institution lends on its own withdrawable shares or on savings accounts that are maintained with the lender. Loans by any such institution which are not fully so secured would, of course, not be covered by this provision, and if otherwise subject to the regulation would have to comply with the applicable requirements.

Very truly yours,
S. R. CARPENTER, Secretary.

I am inserting herewith Federal Credit Union high lights for the year 1949 as contained in the annual report. They are as follows:

HIGH LIGHTS FOR THE YEAR 1949

Number of charters granted, 523, as compared with 341 in 1948.

Number in operation at close of year, 4,495, as compared with 4,058 at the end of 1948.

Membership, 1,800,000, an increase of 200,000, or 11.7 percent, during the year.

Total assets, \$316,400,000, an increase of \$58,000,000, or 22.4 percent, during the year.

Average shares per member, \$157, an increase of \$13, or 9 percent over 1948.

Amount of loans granted during year, \$348,900,000, an increase of \$75,700,000, or 27.7 percent over 1948.

mous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 353) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, be authorized to have printed for its use 5,000 copies of Senate Report No. 2501, Eighty-first Congress, second session, a report on resolutions relative to revision of the United Nations Charter, Atlantic Union, World Federation, and similar proposals.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WATKINS. May we have an explanation of the resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me ask the distinguished Senator whether the resolution came before the committee for consideration.

Mr. GREEN. I do not know. It was sent to me and I was asked to report it.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand, but I should like to know whether the committee had a chance to act on the resolution.

Mr. GREEN. I was not at the last meeting of the committee, and I do not know whether it was taken up then or not. It was to have been taken up.

Let me state what the resolution is, and then I do not think there will be any objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. WHERRY. I do not know that I shall object; but in order to have an opportunity to obtain an explanation, I shall reserve the right to object, and then I shall ask the distinguished acting chairman of the committee for an explanation.

Mr. GREEN. Very well. The report has already been printed. There has been such a call for it by the general public that various Senators have asked for additional copies. Some Senators have asked for 50 copies, some for 100, and so forth. The report was made to the Foreign Relations Committee by a special subcommittee, and it explains the various proposals which have been made for world government and similar organizations. The report is very useful to Senators. I think probably all other Senators have had the experience which I have had, in that when letters asking for information about various world agencies are received by us, it saves a great deal of writing to be able to enclose one of these pamphlets.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. GREEN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Has this pamphlet already been printed?

Mr. GREEN. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator know how many copies were printed at that time?

Mr. GREEN. I think the ordinary number were printed—1,500.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator know how much the bill will be, under this resolution?

Mr. GREEN. Four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty cents.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not believe I will object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 353) was considered and agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

(Mr. WILLIAMS introduced Senate bill 4157, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands to require competitive bidding for leases of deposits of oil and gas not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 4158. A bill for the relief of Teruko Okuaki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DARBY:

S. 4159. A bill for the relief of Robert T. Wieland, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 4160. A bill to provide for the distribution to members of the armed forces on active duty of waterproof cards advising them with respect to the requirements for proving the incurrence of service-connected disabilities and to provide for the preparation and immediate forwarding to the United States of duplicate copies of medical records with respect to service-connected injuries or diseases; to the Committee on Armed Services.

TEMPORARY PERSONNEL FOR SMALL-BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Mr. SPARKMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 354), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That in making the inquiry authorized by Senate Resolution 344, the Select Committee on Small Business, or any duly authorized committee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistance as it deems advisable, and is authorized, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Federal Government. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 7332) to authorize an appropriation for cooperation with joint district No. 5, towns of Almon, Barthelme, Morris, and Seneca, and the village of Bowler, Shawano County, Wis., for the construction, extension, improvement, and equipment of public-school buildings at Bowler, Wis., to be available to both Indian and non-Indian children, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1951—CHANGE OF CONFEREES

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, yesterday the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] was appointed as one of the conferees on the part of the Senate

on the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes. I am informed by the Senator's office that he cannot be present. I therefore ask unanimous consent that he be excused, and that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] be appointed in his place as one of the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

OUR LAST, BEST HOPE FOR PEACE—ARTICLE BY BERNARD M. BARUCH

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Our Last, Best Hope for Peace," written by Bernard M. Baruch and published in Look magazine for September 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

NEED FOR IMPROVED RADIO SERVICE FOR THE FARM—EDITORIAL FROM FARM AND RANCH

[Mr. ELLENDER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Improved Radio Service Needed," published in the May 1950 issue of Farm and Ranch, which appears in the Appendix.]

COMMUNISM—QUOTATIONS FROM WILL ROGERS

[Mr. ECTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Bozeman (Mont.) Daily Chronicle of September 10, 1950, referring to communism, and containing quotations from the Autobiography of Will Rogers, which appears in the Appendix.]

ON THE PHILIPPINE FRONT—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "On the Philippine Front," published in the New York Times of September 11, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

ATTEMPT BY JOHN LIBED TO REENLIST IN THE ARMY—ARTICLE BY JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM

[Mr. LEHMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article dealing with the attempt of John Libed to reenlist in the United States Army, written by James F. Cunningham, United Press Staff correspondent, under date of September 12, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

OUR FLAG—POEM BY ALBERT RALPH KORN

[Mr. IVES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem entitled "Our Flag," written by Albert Ralph Korn, which appears in the Appendix.]

WORK OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON PREPAREDNESS—ARTICLE BY JOHN G. NORRIS

[Mr. LONG asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Five Task Forces Delving Into Defense Costs," written by John G. Norris, and published in the Washington Post on September 10, 1950, which appears in the Appendix.]

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO NATIONAL DEFENSE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by him on the subject of the St. Lawrence seaway and its relationship to national defense, which appears in the Appendix.]

THIS CAN STOP RUSSIA—ARTICLE BY SENATOR BENTON

[Mr. ANDERSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "This Can Stop Russia," written by Senator BENTON and to be published in the September 22 issue of Coronet magazine, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE WISCONSIN GENERAL ELECTION—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him regarding the forthcoming Wisconsin general election, which appears in the Appendix.]

EAST OF THE IRON CURTAIN—EDITORIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

[Mr. MUNDT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "East of the Iron Curtain," published in the Christian Science Monitor, which appears in the Appendix.]

DEATH OF CAPT. JOHN M. BIRCH

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, on September 5, in the course of some remarks I made in the Senate, I discussed the case of Capt. John M. Birch, of Macon, Ga., who had been killed by the Chinese Communists in 1945. On the Saturday afternoon following that I received a telephone message from Macon, Ga., from the mother of Captain Birch, saying she was going to send me some material the family had relating to the case.

I have quite a file, but for the information of the Senate, I ask that there be inserted at this point in my remarks the following:

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Birch to me dated September 14, 1950.

A copy of a letter which John M. Birch, then a civilian missionary in China, wrote to the American Military Mission to China, in Chungking, saying that he wanted to offer his services to his country as a volunteer, and asking to be taken into the Army as a private.

The first communication received by Mrs. Birch informing the family that Captain Birch had been killed, at that time saying that it had been the result of some stray bullets.

A letter of September 28, 1945, from Charles B. Stone III, major general, United States Army, Commanding, which gave a little information, but not the full story at that time. I may say, in fairness, that perhaps the commanding officer at that particular time did not have the full story.

A letter dated January 8, 1946, to Mrs. Birch, from one of the officers who had served with Captain Birch in China. I believe it gives a very accurate account of what took place, though not in all the details shown in the Army records.

Finally, a letter dated February 16, 1946, from Maj. Gen. Ray T. Maddocks.

Mr. President, I shall have more to say about this case at a later date.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

There being no objection, the communications were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MACON, GA., September 14, 1950.
Hon. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: This is to express appreciation to you for the special delivery airmail letter, enclosing that part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that dealt with our son, the late Capt. John M. Birch, following our telephone conversation on September 9—also to send you the information I spoke of to you then, which Mr. Birch and I have been making copies of and preparing to forward to you.

It has been difficult to know just what to send, not knowing what might be useful to you. However, we are sending all the material we have been able to secure concerning John's last mission and death, also some material concerning his activities prior to that time. We are also sending information regarding recommendations for awards, though I hope in a day or two to go into this more fully in a letter which will follow. You will note that in addition to the recommendation for DSC, with its supporting material, that there are recommendations for the Silver Star Medal, and for the Congressional Medal of Honor, none of which have been awarded.

There is much that Mr. Birch and I would like to tell you regarding the apparently deliberate suppression of truth, the misrepresentation, and even actual lies we met at every turn, while those in authority went through the motions of cooperating.

The removal of Johnson and the recommendation that General Marshall succeed him, as we heard the news over the radio last evening by Fulton Lewis, Jr., indicates that it is just a matter of time until Formosa falls into Communist hands, unless something very drastic is done at once. To us it is tragic that with one hand our Government gives aid to Communists and with the other sends our boys to be killed by the very ones our State Department is aiding.

Sincerely,

Mrs. GEORGE S. BIRCH.

SHANGHAI, Kiangsi, April 13, 1942.
The AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION TO CHINA,
Chungking.

GENTLEMEN: I am writing to inquire as to the present opportunities for and the need of volunteer service in the United States Armed Forces in this part of the world.

I am an American citizen (recently registered with the consulate in Kunming), 23 years old, able-bodied, and single. I was first-honors man, Mercer University (Ga.), 1939, and an independent Baptist missionary in Jap-occupied Chekiang from July 1940 to the outbreak of war on December 8, 1941. Since then I have been preaching here in free Kiangsi, but am finding that increasingly hard to do on an empty stomach. (No word of funds from home since November.)

To continue my self-glorification—I can preach and pray, both in English and Chinese, can speak enough Mandarin to get by, can build and operate radio transmitters and receivers, can stand physical hardship. I believe in God, His Son, in America, and in freedom; I hold them all more precious than peace and more precious than my earthly life. I have lived for more than a year behind the Jap front lines, and what I have seen strengthens my belief in the worth of freedom and the need of destroying the Japanese Army.

Why all this "I" stuff?—because I want to join the Army. Why do I want to join the Army?—There are two reasons: First, I want to do my patriotic bit in pushing back the gang that is swarming on our boys in Bataan, P. I., and second, the above-mentioned empty stomach.

I should like to be a chaplain—I am an ordained Baptist minister (I think that's

what they wrote in minutes of the Georgia Baptist Convention 1937-39), but if there is no demand for chaplains I should cheerfully tote a rifle, run a short-wave set, or drive a truck, or be an interpreter, or whatever they tell me to do. What pay does a private draw a month? \$21? That's more than enough for me. Please write me what my chances would be if I were to go to Chungking to volunteer, even if you have to write "nil."

Yours for victory,

JOHN M. BIRCH.

P. S.—I should go to you myself with this inquiry, but I have an infant church here that I can't leave for a long and possibly fruitless journey. J. M. B.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1945.
Mrs. GEORGE BIRCH,
Macon, Ga.

DEAR Mrs. BIRCH: It is with deep regret that I confirm the telegram of recent date informing you of the death of your son, Captain John M. Birch, O889028, Air Corps.

The official casualty report states that your son was killed on August 25, 1945, enroute to Suchow, China, on the Lunghai Railway, as the result of stray bullets.

In order that families may receive as much information as possible, provisions have been made for the unit commander or chaplain to send a letter containing further information to the emergency addressee or next of kin of each person who dies overseas in the service of our country. It is not known just when the letter can be expected, but it is hoped that it will not be long delayed.

I sincerely regret that this message must carry so much sorrow into your home and I hope that in time you may find sustaining comfort in knowing that he served his country honorably.

My deepest sympathy is extended to you in your bereavement.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General, Acting the Adjutant
General of the Army.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1945.

The Secretary of War has asked me to express his deep regret that your son, Capt. John M. Birch, was killed in China August 25, 1945. Confirming letter follows:

EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Acting the Adjutant General of the
Army.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE,
APO 287, POSTMASTER,
New York, N. Y., September 28, 1945.

Mr. GEORGE S. BIRCH,
Macon, Ga.

DEAR Mr. BIRCH: It is with deep regret that I must inform you that your son, Capt. John M. Birch, was killed August 25, 1945. No doubt you have already been notified by the War Department.

Captain Birch was en route to Suchow, China, on the Lunghai Railway on an official intelligence mission. At one point along the route there was a clash between Chinese Central Government forces and irregular Chinese troops and your son was struck by a stray bullet. According to the reports received, his death was instantaneous and without pain. His body was interred outside the city of Suchow. The specific location of his burial place is in the process of being properly registered.

As an intelligence liaison officer of the Fourteenth Air Force, Captain Birch performed invaluable services which greatly aided the achievement of ultimate victory. His work was performed to a great extent behind

continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION IN AREAS AFFECTED BY FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2317) to authorize grants to the States for surveying their need for elementary and secondary school facilities and for planning State-wide programs of school construction; and to authorize grants for emergency school construction to school districts overburdened with enrollments resulting from defense and other Federal activities; and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of September 14, 1950.)

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, this conference report is on the bill S. 2317, which is a construction bill to take care of the impact caused by various Federal activities including military installations. The conference report comes with the unanimous approval of all the conferees both for the House and Senate. There are only two changes of importance in the bill in comparison with the bill as it passed the House. One was the change as the result of the insistence of the Senate upon \$5,000,000 for survey of school needs of the various States to be matched by the States. The House did not have any amount to cover this item. The conferees agreed on \$3,000,000 for that purpose.

The other change which is of some importance is a change made with reference to larger cities. It developed in debate on the floor of the House that there were one or two cities which might be, in a way, discriminated against. So, instead of chopping it off at the 35,000 figure, there was a provision made for an absorption of 10 percent, instead of 5 percent. We found no disagreement to that among the conferees. We agreed on it. So far as I know the conference report will meet with the approval of the House just as the bill did.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McCONNELL] is the ranking minority member, and I yield to him for such statement as he might care to make.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report. As you recall, this bill passed the House unanimously. It went to conference

with the Senate. I am happy to say that we had to agree to very few changes to the House bill. The chairman has stated that we agreed to \$3,000,000 for a survey on a matching basis with the States; also, we agreed to certain percentage changes for school districts, where the school population—that is, the children in average daily attendance—exceeded 35,000. We provided, instead of a complete chop-off, for a higher percentage requirement for those types of districts. It will mean that only a few of the larger cities will be brought in. But we feel that those which will be brought in are deserving cases.

So, with those two exceptions mainly, this bill is the same as the bill passed by the House just about 3 weeks ago.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I understand that the amount itself is cut down from \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000?

Mr. McCONNELL. The amount authorized for the survey is cut down from \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Mr. STEFAN. What will be the total authorization?

Mr. McCONNELL. We did not provide for any over-all amount. But the other body called for \$5,000,000 for a survey. We cut it down to \$3,000,000 and it is to be on a matching basis of 50-50 State and Federal.

Mr. STEFAN. How much is authorized to be appropriated in this bill as reported in this conference report?

Mr. McCONNELL. There is no specific amount authorized in the bill except for the survey. There is no specific amount.

Mr. STEFAN. Is there an actual appropriation in this bill?

Mr. BARDEN. No; there is no amount. There is an authorization.

Mr. McCONNELL. There is no amount. It is just an authorization.

Mr. STEFAN. There is no actual appropriation?

Mr. McCONNELL. There is no actual appropriation in the bill.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. The Senate Appropriations Committee put in an amount in the committee and then the Senate raised that amount \$24,000,000 on yesterday, I think it was.

Mr. STEFAN. Is that going in the supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. BARDEN. As I understand it, yes, sir.

Mr. McCONNELL. That is approximately \$24,000,000 which has been advanced for the remainder of this year.

Mr. STEFAN. And that is in the supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. McCONNELL. I think it will be.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCONNELL. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the committee have any idea what the actual cost of this legislation will amount to in the next 10 years?

Mr. BARDEN. If it lasts 10 years,

Mr. JENSEN. Well, once it is started it will keep on, because these places will demand equality of treatment, and Congress will say, "Of course we have to treat everybody fairly who are in the categories which we have designated in this bill."

Mr. McCONNELL. I would state to the gentleman, as I stated on the floor during the discussion prior to the passage of the bill in the House: It is my belief that at least \$150,000,000 will be required over the next few years for this bill. That is just a guess, because you must realize that we are now reactivating many military installations. We are preparing for the change from a cold war to a hot war. It is impossible to know just what the requirements will be. The Federal Government will cause an impact on more and more districts with its activities. As the Federal Government goes into those districts, I would not want to guess what this bill will cost, but I would say at least \$150,000,000, which I stated before.

Mr. JENSEN. That is just a guess, of course, and that is all anyone can do at this time, but this is the kind of legislation that will run on and on, and no one knows how much it will cost. We know it is going to cost hundreds of millions of dollars, and possibly billions.

As the gentleman knows, I have been very skeptical of this legislation ever since it was first introduced. I think I can see where every community that has a little Government installation is going to be in here demanding that they have school facilities furnished to them, and that a certain amount of it will be paid by the Federal Government. The first thing we know, they will be insisting that Government facilities move in instead of taxpaying facilities. We are embarking on a most dangerous course. I realize there are many places that must have this help, but I certainly hope that this committee will see to it that this thing is held down to such places as where the need is absolutely necessary. After all, these business houses and these people living in the places where these installations are going in are profiting and have profited to a great degree because of those facilities. To just come out and say that the Government is going to take over and we are going to pay the bill or a part of the bill is mighty dangerous ground on which to venture.

Mr. McCONNELL. I am just as concerned about the dangers of this as is the gentleman. I think those who know me best know that I am watchful of the encroachment of the Federal Government on our school system, as well as from an economy standpoint.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure the gentleman is.

Mr. McCONNELL. But here we have an obligation. The Federal Government goes into these school districts and takes over their lands, brings in Federal workers with additional children to educate, and you just place an impossible situation on that district. I think the Government owes them something. As to the dangers of the future, we have lessened them by limiting this aid to 3

years, which will give the Congress an opportunity to look at it again. Also, it is our hope that the war preparations or war activities will become more stabilized once this initial period of getting ready for the active defense system is over. I do not know how long it will take, but when the defense activities stabilize in this country there will probably be no new additional demands beyond that period. If it had not been for the war situation, the amount of expenditures for school districts in this bill would be much smaller than we now anticipate.

Mr. JENSEN. That is what disturbs many of us. We are heading into world war III, and it is very possible that within a few years we will be getting into world war IV, and before we know it we will have complete military and economic dictatorship, where the Government runs everything.

Mr. McCONNELL. That is a danger that the people in a republic always have to watch.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 277]

Anderson Calif.	Hale	O'Brien, Mich.
Angell	Hall,	O'Konski
Barrett, Wyo.	Edwin Arthur	Patten
Bates, Ky.	Hare	Patterson
Bentsen	Havener	Pfeifer,
Bosone	Hébert	Joseph L.
Breen	Hill	Pfeiffer,
Brooks	Hinshaw	William L.
Brown, Ohio	Hoffman, III.	Plumley
Buckley, N. Y.	Hollifield	Poage
Carlyle	Howell	Powell
Carnahan	Irving	Quinn
Case, S. D.	Jackson, Calif.	Redden
Celler	Johnson	Reed, III.
Christopher	Jonas	Richards
Clemente	Keefe	Rivers
Cole, N. Y.	Keogh	Roosevelt
Colmer	Kerr	Sabath
Cooley	King	Sadowski
Denton	Klein	Scott, Hardie
Dingell	Kunkel	Shelley
Douglas	Larcade	Sikes
Doyle	Lovre	Smathers
Eaton	Lyle	Smith, Ohio
Ellsworth	Lynch	Stanley
Engel, Mich.	McCarthy	Stockman
Fallon	McCormack	Thornberry
Fellows	McGrath	Vursell
Fernandez	McGuire	Wadsworth
Flood	McMillen, III.	Wagner
Gathings	Mack, Wash.	Werdel
Gillette	Macy	Willis
Gilmer	Martin, Iowa	Wilson, Ind.
Goodwin	Miller, Calif.	Wilson, Tex.
Gordon	Morrison	Withrow
Gossett	Nicholson	Wood
Gregory	Nixon	Woodhouse
Guill	Norton	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 309 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1951

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand that my objection would hold the bill up for only a day or so, until a rule could be secured from the Committee on Rules. I do not want to delay the membership, but I want to know whether we are going to have an opportunity to vote against the \$4,000,000,000 that you are going to use to arm these foreign countries.

Mr. CANNON. The amendment to which the gentleman refers is legislation. Under the rules, it must be brought back to the House for a separate vote. I assure the gentleman that so far as I am concerned I shall ask for a roll-call vote on the amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. CANNON, Mr. NORRELL, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. GARY, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGLESWORTH, and Mr. STEFAN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I secured unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an article by General Fellers from this week's Collier's. It develops that the article is in excess of the two pages allowed under the rules and I therefore submit an estimate of \$246 cost of publication and renew my request for extension of remarks to include the article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to ask the gentleman where you are going to get this \$246.

Mr. CANNON. We will save it a million times in appropriations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

GENERAL OF THE ARMY GEORGE C. MARSHALL

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 853 and move its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill to authorize the President to ap-

point General of the Army George C. Marshall to the office of Secretary of Defense. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The question is: Will the House consider the resolution?

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] and yield myself 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is the resolution reported this morning by the Committee on Rules for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9646) to provide an exception in the case of General of the Armies George C. Marshall, in order that he may be appointed and qualify as Secretary of Defense. The reason for it is that in the unification bill it was provided that no person who had served in the Armed Forces within a period of 10 years should be permitted to be Secretary of Defense. Whatever may have been the reasons for that provision at that time it has been considered advisable by the President that it should be waived at this time in order that General Marshall may become Secretary of Defense.

I have heard some slight opposition to this bill. I have no doubt there will be some opposition to it; it is natural that there should be, and I have no quarrel with that opposition. I do wish to remind the Members, if any reminder be necessary, that we are at the moment in a case of grave emergency, an emergency which I know all of the Members of this House feel that in foreign affairs and the conduct of the war we should speak as a unit whatever our individual views might be. I know that sentiment prevails throughout this House, always has, and always will; and I am sure that no Member of this body would himself want to take the responsibility at this hour to say: "No; General Marshall shall not be Secretary of Defense." And let me say to those Members who might oppose this legislation, let me propound a question to them: There is a vacancy in the office of Secretary of Defense, the most important office in the country today in this emergency; a vacancy exists—that vacancy must be filled. If you who oppose this bill were called upon to make the selections, upon whom would it fall? Every Member knows General Marshall's reputation as a great soldier. History reveals that in every great emergency some great men arise to meet that emergency. In the last great emergency one of those great men was George C. Marshall. There is no one here who can

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SHAFER moves to recommit H. R. 9646 to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin and Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 220, nays 105, answered "present" 3, not voting 101, as follows:

[Roll No. 278]

YEAS—220

Abbutt	Gary	O'Brien, Ill.
Abernathy	Gathings	O'Hara, Ill.
Addonizio	Gore	O'Neill
Albert	Gorski	O'Sullivan
Andrews	Gossett	O'Toole
Aspinall	Granahan	Pace
Bailey	Granger	Patman
Barden	Grant	Perkins
Baring	Green	Peterson
Barrett, Pa.	Hand	Phillips, Tenn.
Bates, Mass.	Hardy	Pickett
Battle	Hare	Polk
Beckworth	Harris	Preston
Bennett, Fla.	Harrison	Price
Bennett, Mich.	Hart	Priest
Biemiller	Harvey	Rabaut
Blackney	Hays, Ark.	Rains
Blatnik	Hedrick	Ramsay
Boggs, La.	Heffernan	Regan
Bolling	Heller	Rhodes
Bolton, Md.	Herlong	Ribicoff
Bonner	Heseltun	Riehlman
Boykin	Hobbs	Robeson
Brown, Ga.	Holmes	Rodino
Bryson	Huber	Rogers, Fla.
Buchanan	Jackson, Wash.	Rooney
Buckley, Ill.	Jacobs	Roosevelt
Burke	Javits	Sabath
Burleson	Jones, Ala.	Sasser
Burnside	Jones, Mo.	Saylor
Burton	Jones, N. C.	Secrest
Byrne, N. Y.	Karst	Sheppard
Camp	Karsten	Sims
Canfield	Kearney	Smathers
Cannon	Keating	Smith, Va.
Carroll	Kee	Spence
Case, N. J.	Kelly, N. Y.	Staggers
Cavalcante	Kennedy	Steed
Celler	Kilday	Stigler
Chatham	King	Sullivan
Chelf	Kirwan	Sutton
Chesney	Kruse	Tauriello
Chudoff	Lane	Taylor
Combs	Lanham	Teague
Cooper	Lind	Thomas
Cox	Lineham	Thompson
Crawford	Lodge	Tollefson
Crook	McGrath	Trimble
Crosser	McGuire	Underwood
Davenport	McMillan, S. C.	Van Zandt
Davis, N. Y.	McSweeney	Vinson
Davis, Ga.	Mack, Ill.	Wagner
Davis, Tenn.	Madden	Walsh
Dawson	Magee	Walter
Deane	Mahon	Welch
DeGraffenried	Mansfield	Whitaker
Delaney	Marsalis	White, Calif.
Dollinger	Marshall	White, Idaho
Donohue	Marrow	Whitten
Doughton	Miles	Whittington
Douglas	Mills	Wickersham
Durham	Mitchell	Widnall
Eberhart	Monroney	Wier
Elliott	Morgan	Wilson, Okla.
Engle, Calif.	Morris	Wilson, Tex.
Evins	Moulder	Winstead
Feighan	Murdock	Wolverton
Fisher	Murphy	Wood
Fogarty	Nicholson	Yates
Forand	Nixon	Young
Frazier	Noland	Zablocki
Fugate	Norblad	
Furcolo	Norrell	
Garmatz		

NAYS—105

Allen, Calif.	Gross	Nelson
Allen, Ill.	Gwinn	O'Hara, Minn.
Andersen,	Hagen	Passman
H. Carl	Hall	Phillips, Calif.
Andresen,	Leonard W.	Poulson
August H.	Halleck	Rankin
Arends	Harden	Reed, N. Y.
Beall	Herter	Rees
Bishop	Hoeven	Rich
Boggs, Del.	Hoffman, Mich.	Rogers, Mass.
Bolton, Ohio	Hope	Sadlak
Bramblett	Horan	St. George
Brehm	Hull	Sanborn
Burdick	Jenlson	Scott,
Byrnes, Wis.	Jenkins	Hugh D., Jr.
Chlperfield	Jennings	Scrivner
Clevenger	Jensen	Scudder
Cole, Kans.	Judd	Shafer
Corbett	Kearns	Short
Cotton	Kilburn	Simpson, Ill.
Coudert	Latham	Simpson, Pa.
Cunningham	LeCompte	Smith, Kans.
Curtis	LeFevre	Smith, Wis.
Dague	Lichtenwalter	Stefan
Davis, Wis.	Lucas	Taber
D'Ewart	McConnell	Talle
Dolliver	McCulloch	Towe
Dondero	McDonough	Velde
Elston	McGregor	Vorys
Fellows	Martin, Mass.	Weichel
Fenton	Mason	Wheeler
Ford	Meyer	Wigglesworth
Fulton	Michener	Williams
Gamble	Miller, Md.	Wolcott
Gavin	Miller, Nebr.	Woodruff
Golden	Morton	
Graham	Murray, Wis.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Marcantonio	Potter	Tackett
-------------	--------	---------

NOT VOTING—101

Allen, La.	Hale	Multer
Anderson, Calif.	Hall	Murray, Tenn.
Angell	Edwin Arthur	Norton
Auchincloss	Hannover	O'Brien, Mich.
Barrett, Wyo.	Hays, Ohio	O'Konski
Bates, Ky.	Hébert	Patten
Bentsen	Hill	Patterson
Bosone	Hinshaw	Pfeifer,
Breen	Hoffman, Ill.	Joseph L.
Brooks	Hollfield	Pfeiffer,
Brown, Ohio	Howell	William L.
Buckley, N. Y.	Irving	Plumley
Carlyle	Jackson, Calif.	Poage
Carnahan	James	Powell
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson	Quinn
Christopher	Jonas	Redden
Clemente	Keefe	Reed, Ill.
Cole, N. Y.	Kelley, Pa.	Richards
Colmer	Keogh	Rivers
Cooley	Kerr	Sadowski
Denton	Klein	Scott, Hardie
Dingell	Kunkel	Shelley
Doyle	Larcade	Sikes
Eaton	Lovre	Smith, Ohio
Ellsworth	Lyle	Stanley
Engel, Mich.	Lynch	Stockman
Fallon	McCarthy	Thornberry
Fernandez	McCormack	Vursell
Flood	McKinnon	Wadsworth
Gillette	McMillen, Ill.	Werdel
Gilmer	Mack, Wash.	Willis
Goodwin	Macy	Wilson, Ind.
Gordon	Martin, Iowa	Withrow
Gregory	Miller, Calif.	Woodhouse
Guill	Morrison	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hays of Ohio for, with Mr. Tackett against.

Mr. McCormack for, with Mr. Brown of Ohio against.

Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Potter against.

Mr. Angell for, with Mr. Macy against.

Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer against.

Mrs. Woodhouse for, with Mr. Withrow against.

Mr. Flood for, with Mr. Wilson of Indiana against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Smith of Ohio against.

Mr. Lynch for, with Mr. Gillette against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Martin of Iowa.

Mr. Gregory with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Havenner with Mr. Case of South Dakota.

Mr. Hollfield with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Goodwin.

Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Mack of Washington.

Mr. Multer with Mr. Hardie Scott.

Mr. Shelley with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Vursell.

Mr. Fallon with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.

Mr. Clemente with Mr. Hale.

Mr. Irving with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hill.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. Hinshaw.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. James.

Mr. Breen with Mr. Jackson of California.

Mr. Stanley with Mr. Johnson.

Mrs. Bosone with Mr. Jonas.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Patten with Mr. Reed of Illinois.

Mr. Redden with Mr. Lovre.

Mr. Gordon with Mr. Keefe.

Mr. Howell with Mr. O'Konski.

Mr. Denton with Mr. Werdel.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Doyle with Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. Larcade with Mr. Guill.

Mr. Klein with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. HAYS. If he were present he would have voted "yea." I am opposed to the bill and so cast my vote. However, because of having the live pair, I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Chairman, I have a live pair with the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. If he were present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK—ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this minute in order to find out from the acting majority leader the program for next week.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the distinguished minority leader, we will have on Monday the Consent Calendar and on Tuesday the Private Calendar.

We have also listed for Monday and Tuesday four bills. I believe under the rule an hour of general debate is provided for each of these bills. The first is S. 3504, for the development of improved transport aircraft. That is from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The next is S. 450, also from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It amends the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 by granting the Administrator authority to delegate some of his powers in connection with aircraft inspection.

Then we have H. R. 5506, which relates to the Palisades Dam and Reservoir Project.

The last is H. R. 9219, for the rehabilitation of certain tribes of Indians.

I may say to the minority leader that in accordance with the policy we have followed all year there will be no record votes on Monday or Tuesday. It is my understanding there is a primary in Maryland on Monday and one in Wisconsin, and in Massachusetts on Tuesday, so there will not be record votes on either of these days.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman is going to ask unanimous consent that when we adjourn tonight we adjourn until Monday next?

Mr. PRIEST. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I will yield for that purpose now, if the gentleman wants to submit that request.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. HOEVEN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, can the acting majority leader tell us when we can expect conference reports on the tax bill and the anti-Communist bill?

Mr. PRIEST. The acting majority leader cannot. He can only hope that they come in as soon as possible. I might say that the program for the rest of the week, beginning Wednesday, is set aside largely for the handling of conference reports. We hope they will be reported just as expeditiously as possible, and of course they will be handled accordingly.

Mr. HOEVEN. Is it the hope of the acting majority leader that the Congress shall complete its business next week?

Mr. PRIEST. That is the hope.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. What is the status of the supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. PRIEST. The supplemental appropriation bill is now in conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until

midnight tomorrow night to file a report on supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 9526.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

PANAMA CANAL

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 8677) to authorize and provide for the maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal by the present corporate adjunct of the Panama Canal, as renamed; to reconstitute the agency charged with the civil government of the Canal Zone, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, strike out lines 10 to 16, inclusive, and insert:

"SEC. 2. (a) Except as otherwise provided in, or where inconsistent with, the provisions of this act—

"(1) the terms 'the Panama Canal,' 'the Canal,' and 'the Canal authorities,' wherever appearing in the statutes of the United States and having reference, prospectively, to the agency heretofore known by those names, are amended to read 'the Canal Zone Government'; and

"(2) the term 'the Panama Railroad Company,' wherever appearing in the statutes of the United States and having reference, prospectively, to the corporation heretofore known by that name, is amended to read 'the Panama Canal Company.'

"(b) Except as otherwise provided in this act, the title 'the Governor of the Panama Canal,' wherever appearing in the statutes of the United States, is amended to read 'the Governor of the Canal Zone.'

"(c) Sections 982, 987, and 1024 of title 4, and section 833 of title 5, of the Canal Zone Code, are amended by deleting the term 'the Panama Canal,' appearing in each of said sections, and inserting in lieu thereof the term 'the Panama Canal Company.'

"(d) Section 836 of title 5 of the Canal Zone Code is amended by deleting the term 'the Government of the Canal Zone,' which appears in paragraph b of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the term 'the Panama Canal Company.'

"(e) The headline and introductory clause of section 7 of title 2 of the Canal Zone Code are amended to read as follows:

"7. Control and jurisdiction of Governor over Canal Zone: The Governor of the Canal Zone shall: * * *"

Page 2, strike out lines 17 to 20, inclusive, and insert:

"SEC. 3. Section 10 of title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, as amended by section 1 of the act of June 13, 1940 (ch. 358, 54 Stat. 387), is further amended to read as follows:

"10. Injuries to vessels, cargo, crew, or passengers, occasioned by operation of Canal: (a) Injuries in locks of Canal: The Panama Canal Company shall promptly adjust and pay damages for injuries to vessels, or to the cargo, crew, or passengers of vessels, which may arise by reason of the passage of such vessels through the locks of the Panama Canal under the control of officers or employees of the said corporation: *Provided, however,* That no such damages shall be paid in any case where the injury was proximately caused by the negligence or fault of the vessel, master, crew, or passengers: *Provided further,* That in any case wherein the negligence or fault of the vessel, master, crew, or passengers proximately contributed to the

injury, the award of damages shall be diminished in proportion to the negligence or fault attributable to the said vessel, master, crew, or passengers: *And provided further,* That damages shall not be allowed and paid for injuries to any protrusion beyond the side of a vessel, whether such protrusion is permanent or temporary in character. A vessel shall be considered to be passing through the locks of the Canal, under the control of officers or employees of the corporation, from the time the first towing line is made fast on board before entrance into the locks and until the towing lines are cast off upon, or immediately prior to, departure from the lock chamber.

"(b) Injuries other than in locks: The Panama Canal Company shall promptly adjust and pay damages for injuries to vessels, or to the cargo, crew, or passengers of vessels which may arise by reason of the presence of such vessels in the waters of the Canal Zone, other than the locks, when the injury was proximately caused by negligence or fault on the part of any officer or employee of the corporation acting within the scope of his employment and in the line of his duties in connection with the operation of the Canal: *Provided, however,* That in any case wherein the negligence or fault of the vessel, master, crew, or passengers proximately contributed to the injury, the award of damages shall be diminished in proportion to the negligence or fault attributable to the said vessel, master, crew, or passengers: *And provided further,* That in the case of any vessel which is required by or pursuant to regulations prescribed under section 9 of this title, as amended, to have a Panama Canal pilot on duty aboard, no damages shall be adjusted and paid for injuries to any vessel, or to the cargo, crew, or passengers of any such vessel, incurred while the vessel was under way and in motion, unless at the time such injuries were incurred the navigation or movement of the vessel was under the control of a Panama Canal pilot.

"(c) Measure of damages generally: In determining the amount of the award of damages for injuries to a vessel for which the Panama Canal Company is found or determined to be liable, there may be included (1) actual or estimated cost of repairs; (2) charter hire actually lost by the owners, or charter hire actually paid, depending upon the terms of the charter party, for the time the vessel is undergoing repairs; (3) maintenance of the vessel and wages of the crew, if such are found to be actual additional expenses or losses incurred outside of the charter hire; (4) other expenses which are definitely and accurately shown to have been incurred necessarily and by reason of the accident or injuries: *Provided, however,* That there shall not be allowed agent's fees or commissions or other incidental expenses of similar character, or any items which are indefinite, indeterminable, speculative, or conjectural. The corporation shall be furnished such vouchers, receipts, or other evidence as may be necessary in support of any item of a claim. If a vessel is not operated under charter but by the owner directly, evidence shall be secured if available as to the sum for which vessels of the same size and class can be chartered in the market. If such charter value cannot be determined, the value of the use of such vessel to its owners in the business in which it was engaged at the time of the injuries shall be used as a basis for estimating the damages for the vessel's detention; and the books of the owners showing the vessel's earnings about the time of the accident or injuries shall be considered as evidence of probable earnings during the time of detention. If the books are unavailable, such other evidence shall be furnished as may be necessary.

"(d) Delays for which no responsibility assumed: The Panama Canal Company shall

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

SEPTEMBER 18, 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9526]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate reeede from its amendments numbered 8, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 33, 42, 47, 60, 64, 67, 80, 101, 107, 108, 117, and 118.

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 28, 32, 34, 35, 37, 43, 59, 61, 63, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 76, 77, 79, 81, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 105, 106, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, and 115, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *and including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert *\$9,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$63,855,850; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert \$2,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount, for "Construction", \$500.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$375,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment insert:

(a) In making appointments in the government service the Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to make temporary appointments in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel and no employee in the Federal civil service promoted, transferred or appointed to a position of higher grade shall

be eligible, in the event of separation from the service through reduction in force, to reinstatement at a grade above the grade held by such employee on September 1, 1950; and all reinstatements, transfers or promotions to positions in the Federal civil service shall be temporary and for positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to the individual reinstated, transferred or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission;

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 69, 71, 74, 75, 78, 82, 83, 88, 97, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 109, 119, and 120.

CLARENCE CANNON,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
ELMER THOMAS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
(except 40-41),
PAT MCCARRAN,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
CHAN GURNEY,
HOMER FERGUSON,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
GUY CORDON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 1—*Office of Civil Defense*: Appropriates \$100,000, instead of \$290,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$30,000 as proposed by the House and adds language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3—*Office of Administrator of Rent Control*: Appropriates \$113,100 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and allows language as proposed by the Senate making \$34,000 of the amount available for the payment of terminal leave only.

Amendment No. 4—*Public Schools*: Corrects typographical error.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6—*Health Department, operating expenses*: Appropriates \$9,000, instead of \$18,000 as proposed by the Senate and adds new section title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7—*Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital*: Appropriates \$50,000, instead of \$71,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8—*Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital*: Deletes Senate proposal of \$68,500, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9—*Public Welfare*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 10—*National Capital Parks*: Appropriates \$40,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11—*Audited Claims*: Appropriates \$60,942 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$60,636 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12—*Judgments*: Appropriates \$1,203 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,171 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

Amendment No. 13: Inserts a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Pertain to appropriations for the Senate, and are reported in disagreement.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Amendment No. 16: Provides for payment to beneficiary of a deceased Member, and is reported in disagreement.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Amendment No. 17—*Completion of Rotunda Frieze, Capitol*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate for an appropriation of \$20,000 for this purpose:

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 18—*American Sections, International Commissions*: Strikes out the Senate proposal to make an additional appropriation of \$105,669 to be available for expenses of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

Amendment No. 19—*International Information and Educational Activities*: Appropriates \$63,855,850, instead of \$62,655,850 as proposed by the House and \$77,612,000 as proposed by the Senate. \$1,000,000 of the increase over the House proposal is for Exchange of Persons and the remainder, \$200,000, is for Libraries.

Amendment No. 20—*International Information and Educational Activities*: Authorizes the transfer of not to exceed \$5,000,000 additional to other appropriations of the Department of State as proposed by the House, instead of \$7,760,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21—*International Information and Educational Activities*: Authorizes the use of not to exceed \$15,212,000 in counter-part funds as proposed by the House, instead of \$19,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22—*International Information and Educational Activities*: Restores the House language.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 23—*Federal Bureau of Investigation*: Appropriates \$6,000,000 for salaries and expenses, including the purchase of two hundred additional passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24—*Immigration and Naturalization Service*: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 25—*Civil Aeronautics Administration, Land Acquisition, Additional Washington Airport*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26—*National Bureau of Standards, Construction of Laboratories*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27—*Maritime Activities, Ship Construction*: Reported in disagreement.

THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 28—*Other Courts and Services, Salaries of Judges*: Makes the appropriation under this head in the General Appropriation

Act, 1951, available for payment of the salary of the judge of the district court of Guam as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 29—*Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, Bureau of Accounts*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate the additional sum of \$355,000 for this purpose.

Amendment No. 30—*Salaries and expenses, Office of the Treasurer*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate the additional sum of \$27,000 for this purpose.

Amendment No. 31—*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue*: Appropriates \$2,500,000, instead of \$3,760,000 as proposed by the Senate; and increases the amount available for stationery from \$1,500,000 to \$1,573,680 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32—*Salaries and expenses, Secret Service Division*: Appropriates an additional amount of \$76,700 and increases the limitation on the purchase of passenger motor vehicles from fifteen to twenty-one, as proposed by the Senate.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 33—*Requiring the Postmaster General to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for rate increases on fourth-class mail*: Restores the provision in the House bill. It is the opinion of the conferees that the inclusion of this language will strengthen the Post Office Department's position in connection with the rate increase applications on the part of the railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in that the Commission will be aware of the intent of Congress to require the Postmaster General henceforth to fix the rates on fourth-class mail at a level to produce sufficient revenue to pay the costs thereof.

CHAPTER V

Amendment No. 34: Inserts a chapter heading as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Amendment No. 35: Inserts a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36—*Promotion and further development of vocational education*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 37: Inserts a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40—*Payments to school districts*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41—*Grants for surveys and school construction*: Reported in disagreement.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 42—*National Institutes of Health*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate additional funds under this heading for the fiscal year 1951.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 43: Inserts a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44—*Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 45—*Grants to States for Public assistance*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 46—*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance*: Appropriates \$50,000 instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47—*Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate for an additional appropriation for this item.

Amendment No. 48—*Grants to States for maternal and child welfare*: Reported in disagreement.

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONER AND THE ADMINISTRATOR

Amendments Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58: Relate to appropriations for these offices, and are reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendment No. 59: Changes chapter heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60—*Bureau of Animal Industry, Research Facilities*: Eliminates \$24,500,000 inserted by the Senate for the construction of a laboratory for research on foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 61: Changes a chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 62—*Health, Education, and Welfare Services*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 63—*Payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians*: Appropriates \$10,500 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Amendment No. 64—*General Investigations*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$50,000. The planning work on the Weber Basin project may be accomplished with funds already available.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 65: Inserts a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66—*Management and Protection*: Appropriates \$40,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 67 and 68—*Construction*: Strike out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$3,000,000 but approve the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$500.

TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

Amendment No. 69—*Construction of Roads, Alaska*: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VIII

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 70: Changes a chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 71—*Expenses of defense production*: Reported in disagreement.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 72—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates an additional amount of \$1,000,000 for this purpose and increases the limitation on travel expenses from \$438,013 to \$466,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 73: Inserts a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 74 and 75—*Relating to funds appropriated to the Displaced Persons Commission*: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 76—*Public Buildings Service, acquisition of land in the District of Columbia*: Appropriates \$525,000 for such purpose, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 77—*Strategic and critical materials*: Authorizes the use of not to exceed \$14,000,000 of funds appropriated for this purpose for plant reactivation as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 78—*Emergency operating expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Amendment No. 79—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$225,000 for this purpose as proposed by the Senate.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81—*Salaries and expenses*: Restore the provisions in the House bill fixing a limit of \$50,000 for travel expenses

of employees attached to National Headquarters and \$400,000 for such expenses of employees attached to State Headquarters; and appropriates \$20,476,000, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$19,360,030, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 82: Reported in disagreement.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Amendment No. 83—*Appropriation of additional funds*: Reported in disagreement.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 84—*Automobiles for disabled veterans*: Appropriates \$375,000, instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IX

CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF THE ARMY

Amendment No. 85: Changes a chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 86—*Rivers and Harbors, Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works*: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for this purpose as proposed by the Senate. This sum is provided for use exclusively for expediting work on the McNary and Chief Joseph dams and no funds are included in the bill for the Ice Harbor Lock and Dam.

CHAPTER X

DEFENSE

Amendment No. 87: Changes a chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 88—*Quartermaster Corps, Clothing and equipage*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 89—*Medical Department*: Appropriates \$29,350,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,446,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 90—*Medical Department*: Strikes out language proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 91—*Expediting Production*: Strikes out language proposed by the House and inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 92—*Construction of ships*: Appropriates \$163,450,000 instead of \$160,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 93—*Increase and replacement of naval vessels*: Appropriates \$40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 94—*Ordnance for new construction*: Appropriates \$21,550,000, instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 95—*Medical care*: Appropriates \$26,715,000, instead of \$16,431,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 96—*Medical care*: Strikes out language proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 97—*Department of the Navy*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 98—*Facilities*: Strikes out words, “sections 355 and”, as proposed by the House, and inserts the word “section”, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 99—*Acquisition and construction of real property*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 100—*Mutual Defense Assistance*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 101—*Section 106*: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 102, 103 and 104—*Sections 107, 108, and 109*: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XI

FOREIGN AID

Amendment No. 105—*Foreign Aid*: Adds chapter title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 106—*Funds Appropriated to the President*: Adds section title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 107—*Mutual Defense Assistance*: Deletes language and \$4,000,000,000 proposed by the Senate, as proposed by the House. A motion on this item will be offered in connection with Amendment No. 100.

Amendment No. 108—*International Children's Welfare Work*: Deletes language and \$12,500,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 109—*International Development*: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 110: Changes a chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 111 and 112: Appropriate \$35,001,053 for such purposes as proposed by the Senate instead of \$34,339,115 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 113: Changes chapter heading as proposed by Senate.

Amendment No. 114: Changes section number as proposed by Senate.

Amendment No. 115: Changes section number as proposed by Senate.

Amendment No. 116: Restores the language proposed by the House with clarifying amendments.

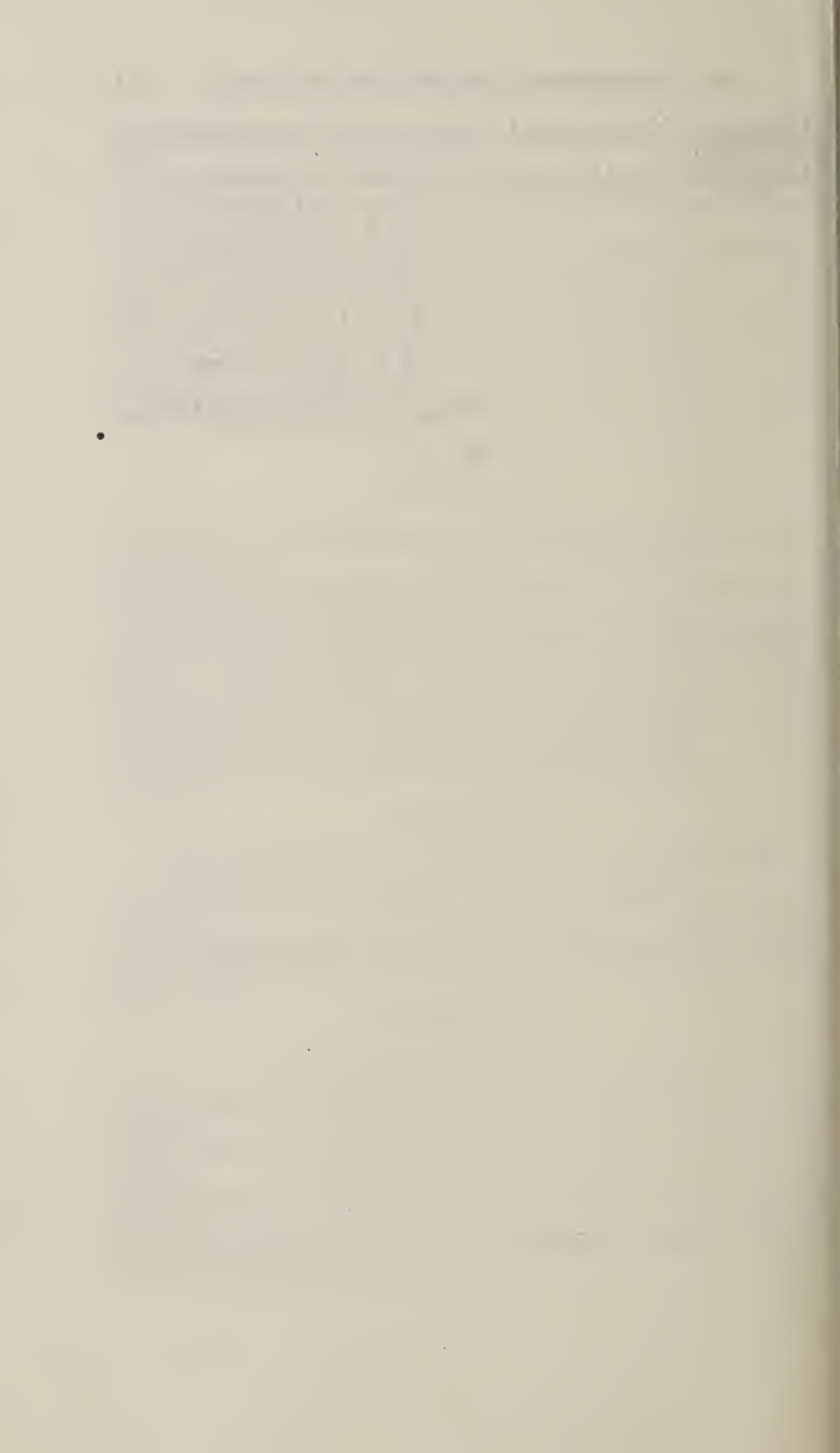
Amendments Nos. 117 and 118: Restores section numbers as proposed by House.

Amendments Nos. 119 and 120: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.





To be first lieutenants, United States Air Force (medical)

Charles P. DeMinico, 523498, United States Naval Reserve.
LeRoy C. Pierce, O976006.
Robert L. Rudolph, AO1906449.
Edward V. Schaffer, AO965455.

To be first lieutenants, United States Air Force (dental)

Philip A. Barale.
Charles B. Warr, AO387936.

To be first lieutenants, United States Air Force (veterinary)

James Armstrong, AO930471.
J. B. Couch, AO379148.
George T. Dalziel, AO503536.
Edward P. Hornickel, AO428009.
Roy E. Kyner, Jr., AO512187.
Frederick Weil, AO1744927.

To be second lieutenants, United States Air Force (medical service)

John N. Allinson, AO2050709.
Clarence L. Ashlin, AO968564.
William S. Beck, AO1541918.
Wilbert A. Black, AO1543063.
Mariyn W. Boruff, AO966524.
Raymond J. Cook, AO1533992.
Verne W. Cornils, AO1533287.
Philip Dibona, AO1534712.
Charles C. Dunn, AO718178.
John J. Dykstra, AO454050.
Raymond A. Flavion, AO1546606.
Walter F. Garner, AO1533062.
Steven V. Haigler, Jr., AO1547640.
Robert E. Hedblom, AO997407.
Daniel M. Herrin, Jr., AO1637657.
Francis L. Holihan, AO451615.
Robert L. Holliday, AO1541459.
John A. Johnson, AO1534051.
Herman I. Little, AO1545510.
Anthony J. Lubrant, AO2049001.
Kenneth L. Marolf, AO1543496.
Albert M. Meyer, AO976872.
Thomas R. Michael, AO590274.
Fred B. Morgan, Jr., AO2011819.
Floyd M. Morris, AO811828.
Harry B. Nicely, Jr., AO2002368.
William L. Plock, AO1534362.
Stanley Rhodes, AO2048460.
Floyd G. Richardson, AO2011335.
Robert J. Rofitis, AO2046806.
Donald J. Ruffing, AO2002100.
Harold G. Schult, AO1547448.
Kenneth E. Smyth, AO1576672.
Don J. Spiers, AO1703811.
Robert E. Sullivan, AO1546834.
Ray H. Tingen, AO1543583.
William E. Weller, AO1547496.
Orbin R. Whitt, AO2050693.
Noel F. Windsor, AO975108.

Donald R. Winkelblech, AO2048197.
Henry M. Woolf, AO1544317.
Billy B. Zellers, AO1544419.
George Zinnemann, AO1543545.

The following-named persons for appointment in the United States Air Force in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 101, Public Law 36, Eightieth Congress (Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947):

To be second lieutenants, United States Air Force (nurses)

Harriett J. Bratton, AN779661.
Erminia DeZorzi, AN792994.
Bertha E. Evans, AN804108.
Elizabeth M. Kennedy, AN792228.
Doris M. Kessler, AN762740.
Kathryn M. Mauel, AN795326.
Elizabeth J. Wagner, AN792939.

The following-named persons for appointment in the United States Air Force in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 102, Public Law 36, Eightieth Congress (Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947):

To be second lieutenants, United States Air Force (women's medical specialists)

Betty L. Bales, AN2540.
Jean M. Ertwine, AN2848.

The following-named distinguished officer candidates for appointment in the United States Air Force in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):

To be second lieutenants

Robert D. Canfield, AO591058.
John F. Daley, Jr., AO591110.
Howard F. Day, AO591111.
Robert F. Dees, AO591112.
Enos J. Dickson, AO591118.
Bernard V. Duclos, AO5911126.
Leonard C. Herr, AO591164.
Robert E. Lee, AO591189.
Thomas E. McNair, AO591202.
Harry V. Montague, Jr., AO591214.
Bill T. Moore, AO591216.
Milfred F. Smith, AO591253.
William F. Smith III, AO591256.
Wallace K. Wroth, AO591290.

The following-named distinguished officer candidate for appointment in the United States Air Force in the grade indicated, with date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947), and

section 301, Public Law 625, Eightieth Congress (Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948):

To be second lieutenant

Frances W. Isbell, AL591227.

The following-named distinguished aviation cadets for appointment in the United States Air Force in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):

To be second lieutenants

David S. Ammerman	Edmund T. Pawelek
Earl F. Bancroft	William G. Podoli
Kenneth G. Boyer	Kent W. Rabbitt
William F. Bretzius III	Edwin J. Scarff
Harry B. Davis	Paul P. Schmidt
Louis J. Dei Do	Walter Simons, Jr.
John R. Hills	Archie N. Walter
Scott C. Jones	Wesley W. Williams

Subject to physical qualification and subject to designation as distinguished military graduates, the following-named distinguished military students of the Senior Division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, for appointment in the United States Air Force in the grade of second lieutenant, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):

Robert F. Ambrose	Harold T. Jones
Edward J. Belinski	John P. Kidner
Richard L. Bockstiegel	George J. Kovacich
William C. Boettcher	Rufus H. Mahaffey, Jr.
Thomas W. Bostick	George D. Matthews
Edward J. Brown	Richard E. Michaud
Walter T. Buffington	Edward P. Miles
George R. Busse	Edward K. Mills, Jr.
Robert M. Cameron	Donald M. Mixson
Grant S. Christensen	Jack C. Mullins
Robert L. Clark	Ralbern H. Murray
Henry H. Conner, Jr.	Edward L. Perkins
Edwin A. Coy	James W. Petrie
Edward H. Curtis	Jay D. Pinson
Derrell C. Dowdy	Paul C. Plastino
Boyd H. Edwards	Robert H. Rahiser
James F. Fagan	A. Albert Restum
Gerald A. Ferguson, Jr.	Alvin J. Rose
Henry C. Gordon	Dan S. Shipley
Harry E. Hand	H. B. Siquefield, Jr.
William M. Harvey Jr.	Kenneth R. Smith
Dwight J. Hatcher	Walter M. Snyder
Robert G. Hawk	Patrick R. Stevens
Robert Y. Henslee	Homer W. Swenson
Robert O. Holaway	John B. Templeton
Howard P. Hollinger	William F. Waters
Donald W. Hollway	John W. Wayne III
Paul D. Hoover	

House of Representatives

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Dr. Robert S. Cooper, pastor, East Washington Heights Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, who art in Heaven, at the beginning of this day of business we would bow before Thee. We would acknowledge our debt to Thee for all the blessings which Thou hast graciously given our country. During the years of its history, Thou hast given unto us both material and physical blessings and the richness of leadership to guide us through crisis after crisis. For all these and the many other blessings we would thank Thee.

And now, O Father, would we bow in behalf of these men who gather here to carry on the work of our country. Let the fullness of Thy grace, peace, and wisdom be with them from day to day. Steer them in the right paths, guard them from the many pitfalls that constantly beset those of positions of prominence. Let them so be led of Thee that through this emergency we shall speedily come again to peace. In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, September 15, 1950, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On September 9, 1950:

H. R. 1271. An act for the relief of Carl E. Lawson and Fireman's Fund Indemnity Co.;

H. R. 7302. An act to amend the act of July 14, 1943, relating to the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8028. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of the remaining Government lots in the town site of St. Marks, Fla.; and

H. J. Res. 385. Joint resolution to provide for the acceptance on behalf of the United States of a memorial plaque to the memory of Stephen Collins Foster, and for other purposes.

On September 11, 1950:

H. R. 8594. An act to provide for the acquisition, construction, expansion, rehabilitation, conversion, and joint utilization of facilities necessary for the administration and training of units of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 9038. An act to authorize the President to determine the form of the national budget and of departmental estimates, to modernize and simplify governmental ac-

counting and auditing methods and procedures, and for other purposes.

On September 13, 1950:

H. R. 2233. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Ewa Plantation, a Hawaiian corporation.

On September 18, 1950:

H. R. 9646. An act to authorize the President to appoint General of the Army George C. Marshall to the office of Secretary of Defense.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 9362. An act to provide for the exchange of certain national park land situated in the District of Columbia for certain lands owned by the New Temple Committee, Inc.; and

H. J. Res. 536. Joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Harvey N. Davis and Arthur H. Compton as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 4145. An act to assist the national defense by authorizing the provision of housing at reactivated military installations, and for other purposes; and

S. Con. Res. 79. Concurrent resolution directing that there shall accompany every report of a committee of conference a statement explaining the effect of the action agreed on by the committee.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 6319) entitled "An act to authorize a \$100 per capita payment to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. McFARLAND, and Mr. BUTLER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 7940) entitled "An act to provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes," agrees to the conference requested by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. AIKEN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of

the House to the bill (S. 3357) entitled "An act to prohibit transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. McFARLAND, and Mr. WILLIAMS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO APPOINT GENERAL OF THE ARMY GEORGE C. MARSHALL TO THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a communication from the Clerk of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEPTEMBER 16, 1950.

The honorable the SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: Pursuant to authority granted on September 15, 1950, the Clerk received today from the Secretary of the Senate the following message:

That the Senate had passed without amendment H. R. 9646, entitled "An act to authorize the President to appoint General of the Army George C. Marshall to the office of Secretary of Defense."

Very truly yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had on September 16, 1950, examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 9646. An act to authorize the President to appoint General of the Army George C. Marshall to the office of Secretary of Defense.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on Friday, September 15, 1950, he did on Saturday, September 16, 1950, sign the following enrolled bill of the House:

H. R. 9646. An act to authorize the President to appoint General of the Army George C. Marshall to the Office of Secretary of Defense.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I submit a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes; and I wish to serve notice at this time that we hope to call it up on Wednesday, following any other conference reports which may be in order at that time.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 3096)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 33, 42, 47, 60, 64, 67, 80, 101, 107, 108, 117 and 118.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 28, 32, 34, 35, 37, 43, 59, 61, 63, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 76, 77, 79, 81, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 105, 106, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "and including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$9,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$63,855,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"CONSTRUCTION"

"For an additional amount, for 'Construction', \$500."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$375,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment insert:

"(a) In making appointments in the government service the Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to make temporary appointments in order to prevent increases in the number of perma-

nent personnel and no employee in the Federal civil service promoted, transferred or appointed to a position of higher grade shall be eligible, in the event of separation from the service through reduction in force, to reinstatement at a grade above the grade held by such employee on September 1, 1950; and all reinstatements, transfers or promotions to positions in the Federal civil service shall be temporary and for positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to the individual reinstated, transferred or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission;"

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 69, 71, 74, 75, 78, 82, 83, 88, 97, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 109, 119, and 120.

CLARENCE CANNON,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
ELMER THOMAS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
(except 40-41),
PAT MCCARRAN,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
CHAN GURNEY,
HOMER FERGUSON,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
GUY CORDON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

District of Columbia

Amendment No. 1, Office of Civil Defense: Appropriates \$100,000, instead of \$290,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$30,000 as proposed by the House and adds language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3, Office of Administrator of Rent Control: Appropriates \$113,100 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and allows language as proposed by the Senate making \$34,000 of the amount available for the payment of terminal leave only.

Amendment No. 4, Public Schools: Corrects typographical error.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6, Health Department, operating expenses: Appropriates \$9,000, instead of \$18,000 as proposed by the Senate and adds new section title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7, Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Appropriates \$50,000, instead of \$71,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8, Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Deletes Senate proposal of \$68,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9, Public Welfare: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 10, National Capital Parks: Appropriates \$40,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11, Audited claims: Appropriates \$60,942 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$60,636 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12, Judgments: Appropriates \$1,203 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,171 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER II

Legislative branch

Senate

Amendment No. 13: Inserts a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15: Pertain to appropriations for the Senate and are reported in disagreement.

House of Representatives

Amendment No. 16: Provides for payment to beneficiary of a deceased Member, and is reported in disagreement.

Architect of the Capitol

Amendment No. 17, Completion of Rotunda Frieze, Capitol: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate for an appropriation of \$20,000 for this purpose.

CHAPTER III

Department of State

Amendment No. 18, American Sections, International Commissions: Strikes out the Senate proposal to make an additional appropriation of \$105,669 to be available for expenses of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

Amendment No. 19, International Information and Educational Activities: Appropriates \$63,855,850, instead of \$62,655,850 as proposed by the House and \$77,612,000 as proposed by the Senate. \$1,000,000 of the increase over the House proposal is for Exchange of Persons and the remainder, \$200,000, is for Libraries.

Amendment No. 20, International Information and Educational Activities: Authorizes the transfer of not to exceed \$5,000,000 additional to other appropriations of the Department of State as proposed by the House, instead of \$7,760,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21, International Information and Educational Activities: Authorizes the use of not to exceed \$15,212,000 in counterpart funds as proposed by the House, instead of \$19,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22, International Information and Educational Activities: Restores the House language.

Department of Justice

Amendment No. 23, Federal Bureau of Investigation: Appropriates \$8,000,000 for salaries and expenses, including the purchase of two hundred additional passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24, Immigration and Naturalization Service: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 25, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Land Acquisition, Additional Washington Airport: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 26, National Bureau of Standards, Construction of Laboratories: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27, Maritime Activities, Ship Construction: Reported in disagreement.

The Judiciary

Amendment No. 28, Other Courts and Services, Salaries of Judges: Makes the appropriation under this head in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, available for payment of the salary of the judge of the district court of Guam as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IV

Treasury Department

Amendment No. 29, Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, Bureau of Accounts: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate the additional sum of \$355,000 for this purpose.

Amendment No. 30, Salaries and expenses, Office of the Treasurer: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate the additional sum of \$27,000 for this purpose.

Amendment No. 31, Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue: Appropriates \$2,500,000, instead of \$3,760,000 as proposed by the Senate, and increases the amount available for stationery from \$1,500,000 to \$1,573,680 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32, Salaries and expenses, Secret Service Division: Appropriates an additional amount of \$76,700 and increases the limitation on the purchase of passenger motor vehicles from fifteen to twenty-one, as proposed by the Senate.

Post Office Department

Amendment No. 33, Requiring the Postmaster General to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for rate increases on fourth-class mail: Restores the provision in the House bill. It is the opinion of the conferees that the inclusion of this language will strengthen the Post Office Department's position in connection with the rate increase applications on the part of the railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in that the Commission will be aware of the intent of Congress to require the Postmaster General henceforth to fix the rates on fourth-class mail at a level to produce sufficient revenue to pay the costs thereof.

CHAPTER V

Amendment No. 34: Inserts a chapter heading as proposed by the Senate.

*Federal Security Agency**Office of Education*

Amendment No. 35: Inserts a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36, Promotion and further development of vocational education: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 37: Inserts a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38, Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39, Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40, Payments to school districts: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41, Grants for surveys and school construction: Reported in disagreement.

Public Health Service

Amendment No. 42, National Institutes of Health: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate additional funds under this heading for the fiscal year 1951.

Social Security Administration

Amendment No. 43: Inserts a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 45, Grants to States for public assistance: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 46, Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance: Appropriates \$50,000 instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47, Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate for an additional appropriation for this item.

Amendment No. 48, Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: Reported in disagreement.

Offices of the Commissioner and the Administrator

Amendments Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58: Relate to appropriations for

these offices, and are reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VI

Department of Agriculture

Amendment No. 59: Changes chapter heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60, Bureau of Animal Industry, research facilities: Eliminates \$24,500,000 inserted by the Senate for the construction of a laboratory for research on foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases.

CHAPTER VII

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 61: Changes a chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 62, Health, education, and welfare services: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 63, Payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians: Appropriates \$10,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Reclamation

Amendment No. 64, General investigations: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$50,000. The planning work on the Weber Basin project may be accomplished with funds already available.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 65: Inserts a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66, Management and protection: Appropriates \$40,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 67 and 68, Construction: Strike out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$3,000,000 but approve the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$500.

Territories and Island Possessions

Amendment No. 69, Construction of roads, Alaska: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VIII

Executive and independent offices

Amendment No. 70: Changes a chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Funds Appropriated to the President

Amendment No. 71, Expenses of defense production: Reported in disagreement.

Civil Service Commission

Amendment No. 72, Salaries and expenses: Appropriates an additional amount of \$1,000,000 for this purpose and increases the limitation on travel expenses from \$438,013 to \$466,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Displaced Persons Commission

Amendment No. 73: Inserts a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 74 and 75, Relating to funds appropriated to the Displaced Persons Commission: Reported in disagreement.

General Services Administration

Amendment No. 76, Public Buildings Service, acquisition of land in the District of Columbia: Appropriates \$525,000 for such purpose, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 77, Strategic and critical materials: Authorizes the use of not to exceed \$14,000,000 of funds appropriated for this purpose for plant reactivation as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 78, Emergency operating expenses: Reported in disagreement.

National Science Foundation

Amendment No. 79, Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$225,000 for this purpose as proposed by the Senate.

Selective Service System

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81, Salaries and expenses: Restore the provisions in the House bill fixing a limit of \$50,000 for travel expenses of employees attached to National Headquarters and \$400,000 for such expenses of employees attached to State Headquarters;

and appropriates \$20,476,000, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$19,360,030, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 82: Reported in disagreement.

Tennessee Valley Authority

Amendment No. 83, Appropriation of additional funds: Reported in disagreement.

Veterans' Administration

Amendment No. 84, Automobiles for disabled veterans: Appropriates \$375,000, instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IX

Civil functions of the Army

Amendment No. 85: Changes a chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 86, Rivers and harbors, maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for this purpose as proposed by the Senate. This sum is provided for use exclusively for expediting work on the McNary and Chief Joseph dams and no funds are included in the bill for the Ice Harbor Lock and Dam.

CHAPTER X

Defense

Amendment No. 87: Changes a chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 88, Quartermaster Corps, Clothing and equipage: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 89, Medical Department: Appropriates \$29,350,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,446,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 90, Medical Department: Strikes out language proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 91, Expediting production: Strikes out language proposed by the House and inserts language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 92, Construction of ships: Appropriates \$163,450,000 instead of \$160,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 93, Increase and replacement of naval vessels: Appropriates \$40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 94, Ordnance for new construction: Appropriates \$21,550,000, instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 95, Medical care: Appropriates \$26,715,000, instead of \$16,431,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 96, Medical care: Strikes out language proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 97, Department of the Navy: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 98, Facilities: Strikes out words, "sections 355 and", as proposed by the House, and inserts the word "section", as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 99, Acquisition and construction of real property: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 100, Mutual Defense Assistance: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 101, Section 106: Strikes out language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 102, 103 and 104, Sections 107, 108 and 109: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XI

Foreign aid

Amendment No. 105, Foreign aid: Adds chapter title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 106, Funds appropriated to the President: Adds section title as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 107, Mutual defense assistance: Deletes language and \$4,000,000,000 proposed by the Senate, as proposed by the House. A motion on this item will be offered in connection with amendment No. 100.

Amendment No. 108, International children's welfare work: Deletes language and \$12,500,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 109, International development: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XII

Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments

Amendment No. 110: Changes a chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 111 and 112: Appropriate \$35,001,053 for such purposes as proposed by the Senate instead of \$34,339,115 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XIII

General provisions

Amendment No. 113: Changes chapter heading as proposed by Senate.

Amendment No. 114: Changes section number as proposed by Senate.

Amendment No. 115: Changes section number as proposed by Senate.

Amendment No. 116: Restores the language proposed by the House with clarifying amendments.

Amendments Nos. 117 and 118: Restores section numbers as proposed by House.

Amendments Nos. 119 and 120: Reported in disagreement.

CLARENCE CANNON,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 25 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, and to revise and extend his remarks and include certain extracts.

Mr. MACK of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House today for 15 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House today for 30 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

BEER FOR SOLDIERS IN KOREA

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, Milwaukee's great brewing industry does not intend to let our boys in Korea become dependent on stagnant water as the only thirst-quencher available. Blatz Brewery and Schlitz Brewery have each offered to donate 10 carloads of beer—about 600,000 cans—to tide over the Army until a permanent policy can be developed. I have urged Secretary of the Army Frank Pace to accept these offers totalling 1,200,000 cans.

You will recall that last week the beer ration of each soldier in Korea was cut off. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, a native Milwaukeean who appreciates how helpful our splendid beer is for the health as well as the morale of our fighting men, had wisely ordered the ration. Soldiers in Korea eagerly look forward to that ration.

However, Army fiscal experts insist that current appropriations cannot be used for this purpose. At the moment General MacArthur is utilizing PX profits and similar small sources of money to again furnish beer to the men on the fighting front.

Dry forces last week crowded over their temporary victory. It is amazing to see people happy because our boys were temporarily forced to drink stagnant water.

I am sure the boys in Korea will hail the action of Blatz and Schlitz Breweries and I trust the Secretary of the Army will accept this offer with dispatch.

Further, I trust the Army will find proper funds to finance the regular distribution of beer so our boys will not be dependent on polluted water unsafe for consumption. If necessary we should pass the Dingell bill.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION OF ROBERT DENHAM,
GENERAL COUNSEL, NATIONAL LABOR
RELATIONS BOARD

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, the forced resignation of Mr. Robert Denham, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, removes from that branch of our Government the last man who believes in the honest interpretation and enforcement of the Taft-Hartley law, a law which was passed over the President's veto, and which a majority of this Congress has voted to retain on the statute books.

I think this action of the President flouts the Congress, and indeed, the American people. I, for one, am not going to accept it as final. You may expect to hear more from me about it. I make this statement that you may know and others may know that I intend to carry out my duties in this regard.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Lucas] has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

COMMEMORATION OF LAYING OF COR-
NERSTONE OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, 163 years ago yesterday in the city of Philadelphia the final session of the Constitutional Convention was held. The completed document was signed, and on the following day George Washington entrusted that document to William Jackson, Secretary of the Convention, who proceeded with it to the Congress of the Confederation, then sitting in the city of New York.

We all know the subsequent history of that great document. During the progress of the 81 working days of the session, the Convention was beset with many difficulties. After adoption of the Constitution the cornerstone of the Capitol was laid on the 18th day of September 1793. George Washington, acting as acting grand master of the Masons of Maryland and Virginia, laid the cornerstone. Today, in appropriate ceremonies, brief but nevertheless pertinent, the Speaker of the House, the Vice President, and others, gathered before the Capitol at the place where the cornerstone was laid, and there commemorated the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the laying of this stone.

We, in Pennsylvania are particularly proud of this, for three reasons. We are proud because the Constitutional Convention sat in Philadelphia. We are proud that the meetings were held in the Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence had been signed.

At this point let me say we acknowledge our gratitude to you, Mr. Speaker, for your help and assistance in securing the appropriation to assist in the restoration of that part of the city of Philadelphia to its former surroundings.

Last, those of us who are members of the Masonic fraternity are proud that George Washington had once been a Mason in a lodge which had received its charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

So today, Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of that great event, we pause to do honor to this man who gave us this memorial building, the Capitol of the United States.

It has been said that nazism has its book, *Mein Kampf*; that communism has its book, *Das Kapital*, by Marx, but America has no book. We have a greater document than all these. We have the Constitution of the United States, whereby men have been freer, where they have grown to greater heights and attained greater freedom and greater privileges than any country has even seen.

So I say that today, doubly honored are we to commemorate this great day, in a land of freedom, of justice and liberty. We are the heirs and joint heirs of a marvelous heritage.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Graham] has expired.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today following any special orders heretofore entered.

H. R. 9184

(Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. HESELTON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. If it is not more than 300 words the gentleman may do so if there is no objection.

There was no objection.

DELAYING TACTICS OF HOUSING EXPEDITER

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, the delaying tactics used by Housing Expediter Tighe Woods to prevent signing the resolution to decontrol rents in Los Angeles, which was passed by the Los Angeles City Council by a vote of 10 to 4, should be thoroughly investigated.

I agree with my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. Poulson] and with the House resolution he has introduced to investigate the reason for holding up action by Tighe Woods on approving this order in defiance of the action taken by the Los Angeles City Council.

Even the injunction granted by the district court of appeals is subject to question because there was sufficient time before the injunction was granted for Tighe Woods to have signed the resolution of the Los Angeles City Council.

The people of Los Angeles are aroused and angry at this attempt by a Washington bureaucrat to "mooch" their rights and are demanding an investigation to reveal why Washington is trying to dominate and nullify the legitimate action by the Los Angeles city government in the decontrol of rents in that city.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

ONE IMPORTANT ELECTION ISSUE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, one of the main issues to be decided in the November election will be, "What kind of a tax bill with the Eighty-second Congress pass?" We know now it will contain an excess-profits tax. That has already been decided. But will the excess-profits tax be retroactive to cover part of the profits of American industry for the year 1950? What will the rates be? Will they be confiscatory? What base period will be determined upon to measure excess profits? These are questions affecting American industry as a whole that will be decided by the election returns on November 7.

If an excess-profits tax is made retroactive to cover part of 1950 profits, it will mean no American business firm will be able to close its books until 5 or 6 months after the 1950 business year has ended, nor pay out dividends to its stockholders. It will not know how it stands until May, June, or July of 1951, because the new tax bill will not be completed

and signed before then. One can hardly imagine the chaos that will exist in the financial affairs of American industry during that 5 or 6 months period.

If the excess-profits tax rates are confiscatory, it will have a decided effect upon prospective business expansion and upon increased production, because confiscatory tax rates take away all incentive for expansion or stepped-up production.

The election returns will also determine what increased tax rates will be added on to the regular corporation tax rates; what increase will be added to individual income tax rates; whether "family partnerships" will be further penalized under our tax laws; what tax loopholes will be closed; and so forth.

Mr. Speaker, the solution of these tax problems, and many more that might be mentioned, will be decided at the November election, because the votes in both the Senate and the House on these tax questions in the present Congress were very close. A switch of four votes in the Senate when it acted upon the tax bill that is now in conference would have given us a half-baked, ill-considered, retroactive, destructive excess-profits tax. And so I say if the November election results increase the New Deal-Fair Deal Members of the Senate by four, it will have a determining effect upon the kind of tax bill that will be passed next year. If the November election results increase the New Deal-Fair Deal Members of the House by 30 to 40 votes, it will have a determining effect upon the 1951 tax bill.

The American voter in the November election will decide what kind of a tax burden he will saddle upon himself for the future and just how that tax burden will be spread.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[Mr. POULSON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

THE UNITED STATES MARINES

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, without pencils, pads, or typewriters the Marines have smashed into Inchon and are on the way to Seoul. The clatter heard there last week—and today—was that of machine guns, not typewriters; those reports were of rifles, not news reports; the points there were on bayonets, not pencils; and the waves swooping over the shores of Korea were waves of marine green, not radio or propaganda waves.

These exploits prove that this "propaganda" machine is not "almost as good as Stalin's." They prove that this marine machine is better than anything Joe puts out.

Truly, Mr. Speaker, as one of my constituents, Miss Elizabeth Zelenak, of Kansas City, Kans., recently wrote:

The Marines are the police force for the United States.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF MR. DENHAM FROM NLRB

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my voice to others in protest against the removal of Mr. Denham from the NLRB. I think his removal is one of the meanest things that could possibly be done against the interest of the union members who belong to the AFL and the CIO.

In my home town we have several thousand of these union members. In the past several years certain of the leaders of the CIO and AFL have done substantially everything they could to eliminate me from this body, and I respect their right to their views; as I allow them the same freedom that I have, with respect to my views. The union members as a whole are entitled to the protection which the Taft-Hartley law gives to them, and I regret very much Mr. Denham has been removed.

FORT DES MOINES, IOWA

Mr. WHITTINGTON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4569) authorizing the transfer of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to the State of Iowa:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 3097)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4569) authorizing the transfer of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to the State of Iowa, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, and 5 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Page 1, lines 6 and 7, in lieu of the language stricken out by the Senate insert the following: "without consideration save as contained in this Act"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Page 1, line 9, strike out the language inserted by the Senate and insert in lieu thereof the following: : "Provided, That if conveyance hereunder is made to the State of Iowa, the instrument of conveyance shall provide that said State shall not alienate title to said property or any part thereof, but shall keep it intact and use it for public purposes, and that if the United States needs the property for military purposes, it shall revert to the

lief is within the discretion and judgment of the Congress.

Congress has the prerogative and constitutional right to act as a tribunal in this case.

The Senate bill, S. 784, will correct the injustice inflicted on the companies for so many years.

Mr. Speaker, S. 784 simply proposes to correct an injustice of long standing. It proposes to, at long last, settle a claim in the only honorable way it can be settled. The bill should be passed unanimously by this House.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

IF UN IS TO SUCCEED, MEMBERS MUST BACK IT WITH MORE THAN WORDS

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I never did have any faith in the Atlantic Pact, and the reason was that I knew we would have to put up all the money and do the most of the fighting to help Europe save itself. France will not agree to our plan of making peace with western Germany and permit that country to arm herself. With the potential threat of Russia against all capitalistic countries, western Germany would be an important factor; but if we keep her virtually a prisoner of war, she cannot defend herself. The Germans are first-class fighters, as we all know, and with a world-wide contest possible, we should permit them to get into position to defend not only themselves but aid in defending all of the Atlantic Pact countries.

France should be told to get in line or be left out of any defense agreement. Other countries should agree to a plan of defense, or we should walk right off and leave them to their own resources. If this trouble starts in western Europe, those countries affected will have to work and bleed with the rest of the defenders. If they would rather be overrun by the Russians than to line up with us to defend them, they should be told that straight from the shoulder.

We should make peace with Japan at the earliest possible moment. We are holding her a prisoner with no chance to protect herself; the many good divisions that could be equipped in Japan will insure the protection of Japan, for which we are now responsible, and which will, in a war, contribute fighters who know jungle warfare. Why are we holding back on peace with Japan? If we wait until Russia agrees to a peace, we will be right where the United Nations is today. After a week of oratory, Russia sits down with a veto and there we are. With this Russian veto always in prospect, the United Nations can accomplish just exactly nothing. After one veto the members argue for another week only to be squelched with another veto. As

far as actually doing anything, the UN is about as valuable to putting down invasions as a fifth wheel on a wagon.

Where would the defense of South Korea have been if all waited for the United Nations to send troops? Since we are to do all of the financing and most of the defending 10,000 miles from home, the United Nations should wake up and get into action.

Russia is probably counting on the impotency of the United Nations, but that impotency should end, and every nation which is a member contribute to a power which will stop aggression. Russia claims she is not mixed up in the Korean War. That ballyhoo will do to present to the Security Council, but the fact is, the whole aggression scheme was engineered by the Russians, and most of the world can see that.

When Russia discovers that we mean what we say and are not afraid to say it, she may be convinced that there is a limitation to her sphere of action. It should be well known in every nation that we do not seek the territory of any nation; all we want is peace. We do not want any Russian territory, nor do we intend or wish to interfere with the kind of government Russia wants for herself, but we do know that there can be no peace while Russia is fomenting aggressive action in other countries. This is a capitalistic Government, as are all of the governments of our allies. Personally I believe there is room enough on this globe for both the communistic and capitalistic governments to exist in peace, and there would be if Russia were content to remain within its own sphere of action. To preserve peace in this situation each form of government should know and observe its own limitations and permit other people to live as they choose to live.

We are satisfied with our own Government. It has stood the test of 184 years since the Declaration of Independence, and in this Government today the citizens have the greatest degree of independence and freedom of action of any government that ever existed. We fight among ourselves about the means by which we can make this Government more responsive to freedom, but when it is in danger of being destroyed, the people always have, and I hope always will rise up to defend it. If Russia knew the overwhelming desire of the people of the United States to keep the Government we have, she would understand that the chance of spreading her doctrine here is doomed to failure before it starts.

There is no occasion to be alarmed over the spread of communism in the United States. Why some people think so is because those who are satisfied with our Government, without bettering conditions and keeping this democracy directed against all appeals for a better life among the people, are so determined in their action that they brand everyone who seeks to make the Declaration of Independence mean what it says, as Communists, pinks, or left wingers. These self-styled patriots have means to carry on a propaganda campaign of smear against all progressives in the hope that the people will be willing to

let them run the Government and throw out everyone who is guilty of thinking or uttering the least word of criticism against the Government. They have made some inroads, but when the people wake up to the fact that their Government is in danger of being supplanted by a dictatorship, this false propaganda will be known for what it is. Russian communism is responsible for much of this situation. By her conniving and dealing with agents and employees of this Government, to obtain information for her own advantage, she has made it possible to set up in this country a campaign of intolerance, fanaticism, and hysteria which does not stop with Communists, but millions of loyal American citizens who are guilty of no crime except thinking for themselves, have been engulfed in this wild and maddened hysteria.

If war comes, those who have been wrongfully smeared by the propagandists will be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with their accusers. The chances are that in the event of war the accusers will be waving the Stars and Stripes, and the accused will be doing the fighting. But whatever appellations have been placed upon progressive people, in this unthinking period of hysteria, they mean to defend this Government and contribute all they have to keep, maintain, and protect a Government that offers more liberty and freedom to every citizen than any government ever established on this earth.

WHERRY AMENDMENT

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD by including a letter from Mr. Omar P. Ketchum, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The letter is as follows:

HON. JOHN E. RANKIN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: It is my understanding that on Wednesday, September 20, 1950, the House of Representatives will take up for consideration the conference report on the bill H. R. 9526, providing for supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes. It is also my understanding that the House will consider by separate vote the so-called Wherry amendment, which would deny economic or financial assistance to any country permitting the exportation of arms, armament, or military material to the Soviet Union or any so-called Soviet satellite country.

The fifty-first National Encampment, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, meeting in Chicago, Ill., August 27 to September 1, 1950, had under consideration the subject matter of the Wherry amendment. Subsequently, the encampment adopted a 10-point security program, one of which would recommend to the President and the Congress that economic aid under the Marshall plan be withdrawn immediately from any nation supplying such strategic or essential materials to Soviet Russia and/or her satellites.

The amendment should and ought to commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Congress. How can we rehabilitate the economy of a nation within the frame-

work of democratic capitalism if the nation's trade in turn enhances the growth of an economic and ideological system which is the antithesis of ours? Are we not then nurturing the seeds of our own destruction? If the economic rehabilitation of any democratic country is dependent upon the maintenance of traffic in arms, armament, or other military material with a nation behind the iron curtain, then the Congress may as well pause to reconsider the soundness of the whole European recovery program.

This paradox of the taxes of our people directly or indirectly strengthening the war potential of Soviet Russia and her satanic entente can be resolved only by the Congress taking a firm stand in support of the Wherry amendment.

In behalf of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, I strongly urge that you vote for this amendment when the conference report on H. R. 9526 is considered in the House on Wednesday, September 20, 1950.

Respectfully yours,

OMAR B. KETCHUM, *Director*.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 3 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

STOP IRON-CURTAIN COUNTRY PRODUCTS NOW

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, there is pending in the House a resolution calling for the appointment of a select committee to investigate and study the existing situation with respect to entry into the United States of goods produced in foreign countries, in order to determine what action by the Congress is necessary to prevent the importation of such merchandise.

May 15, 1950, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 205, requesting that the President should take such action as may be necessary to rescind foreign trade agreements negotiated with any foreign country, if such country is Communist controlled. Several Members of Congress endorsed this resolution and introduced identical measures, but as yet we cannot obtain action on it.

We must realize the seriousness of flooding our markets with foreign-made glassware and other goods, particularly from Communist-controlled countries. If this action is not stopped we will seriously impair and endanger the means of livelihood of our own workers. Wages paid our skilled American workers average almost four times the wages paid to European workers outside the iron curtain. We, of course, have no figures on wages behind the iron curtain. We cannot stand this type of competition. American labor is high-priced labor, for which let us be thankful, since it means that we are more productive than other lands.

The small businesses of the United States cannot meet the competition of the countries behind the iron curtain. Because of the increasing importation of cheap-labor foreign-made products, our

plants are working at only 50 percent of last year's rate. The workers are getting tired of promises. The time has come for Congress to take action.

We cannot compete with slave labor, which we know Soviet Russia and her satellites are using. Why should we give trade preference to communistic countries when they are doing everything they can to block our endeavors to help the world recover from the ravages of war. We are spending millions of dollars for defense, yet we are leaving the back door open to communism by continuing our trade with Russia and her satellites.

THE TAX BILL CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tomorrow within which to file a conference report on the bill H. R. 8920, the tax bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. LATHAM (at the request of Mr. MICHENER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter, letters, newspaper excerpts, etc.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles.

Mr. PACE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GRAHAM asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.

Mr. DAGUE (at the request of Mr. GRAHAM) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WEICHEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of September 18, 1950.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, briefly summarizing the conference report, the total budget estimates considered by the House aggregated \$16,852,484,598. The bill as it passed the House carried total appropriations of \$16,771,356,077.

The Senate increased the total amounts carried by the bill to \$17,196,735,669.

Total appropriations agreed to in conference thus far amount to \$17,076,072,285, and in addition to that amount the items (as passed the Senate) remaining in actual disagreement and herewith returned propose to add an additional \$5,543,565.

The reduction effected by conferees below the Senate bill (exclusive of amounts in actual disagreement) total \$115,119,819.

Reductions below Budget estimates (exclusive of amounts in actual disagreement) aggregate \$221,042,784.

Of course the usual yardsticks do not apply as the bill is largely for the military establishment. All the moneys affected, or sought to be affected, are in the few nonmilitary items.

Mr. Speaker, if no one desires time for debate, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of amendments that are in purely formal technical disagreement but on which there is general concurrence.

I ask unanimous consent that the House consider en bloc those amendments in technical disagreement upon which a motion to recede and concur will be offered, as follows: Nos. 14, 15, 16, 45, 48, 51, 52, 56, 69, 74, 75, 82, 83, 88, 97, 99, 102, and 103.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am not familiar with these amendments and I doubt if many Members are. I understand there are some legislative provisions inserted in the Senate.

Mr. CANNON. No such provision is affected by the pending proposal.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. There is nothing in these amendments that anybody should be much excited about. They are routine things, many of them items for the housekeeping affairs of the Senate that are beyond the pale of authority, and we had to bring them in in this way.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, did the gentleman from Missouri read amendment No. 44?

Mr. CANNON. Amendment No. 44 will come up separately. It is not included.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is an amendment in agreement.

Mr. CANNON. For technical reasons we will offer a separate motion on 44. It is not included in this request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments referred to follow:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 7, line 3, insert the following:

"SENATE

"The appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1951, is made available for the employment of an additional clerk at the basic rate of \$1,500 per annum by each Senator from the State of Alabama, the population of said State having exceeded 3,000,000 inhabitants."

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 7, line 10, insert the following:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$300 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, \$29,100, to remain available for obligation until January 2, 1951."

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 7, line 16, insert the following:

"For payment to Bessie L. Buiwinkle, widow of A. C. Bulwinkle, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina, \$12,500."

Senate amendment No. 45: Page 20, line 12, insert the following:

"GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

"For an additional amount for 'Grants to States for public assistance,' \$80,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head for the current fiscal year shall be available for aid to the permanently and totally disabled as authorized by law."

Senate amendment No. 48: Page 21, line 1, insert the following:

"GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

"For an additional amount for 'Grants to States for maternal and child welfare,' \$8,250,000: *Provided*, That such additional amount shall be allotted on a pro rata basis among the several States in proportion to the amounts to which the respective States are entitled for the fiscal year 1951 by reason of section 331 of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950."

Senate amendment No. 51: Page 21, line 16, insert the following:

"In the administration of title XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, payments to a State under such title for any quarter in the current fiscal year after September 30 may be made with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan

for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval."

Senate amendment No. 52: Page 22, line 1, insert the following:

"Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under title XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year."

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 22, line 21, insert the following:

"OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL"

Senate amendment No. 69: Page 27, line 16, insert the following:

"CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

"For an additional amount for 'Construction of roads, Alaska,' \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 74: Page 31, line 12, insert the following:

"Funds appropriated for the expenses of the Displaced Persons Commission shall be available for use in connection with agreements with international agencies for the use of their transportation and other facilities for the transfer of persons as provided for in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act as amended, and the Commission may make payment in advance or by reimbursement for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering assistance to the Commission in carrying out the provisions of such act."

Senate amendment No. 75: Page 31, line 21, insert the following:

"Funds appropriated for the expenses of the Commission shall be available for loans as provided in section 14 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended."

Senate amendment No. 82: Page 36, line 12, insert the following: "*Provided further*, That the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply with respect to appropriations for funds available to the Selective Service System for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951."

Senate amendment No. 83: Page 36, line 18, insert the following:

"TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

"For an additional amount for 'Tennessee Valley Authority,' \$28,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount of the funds made available by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, for administrative and general expenses of the corporation for the fiscal year 1951, is increased from '\$4,026,000' to '\$4,250,000'."

Senate amendment No. 88: Page 40, line 11, insert the following: "*and in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts may be made for the purchase of 100,000,000 pounds of raw wool, woolen garments, fabrics, and knitting yarns for use of all the armed services;*"

Senate amendment No. 97: Page 45, line 14, insert the following:

"Section 201 of the act of August 25, 1941 (55 Stat 681) is hereby amended by adding a proviso at the end thereof as follows: '*Provided*, That a commissioned officer on the active list of the Navy, not below the rank or grade of rear admiral, appointed as Deputy Comptroller of the Navy, pursuant to section 402 (b) of the National Security Act amendments of 1949, shall, while so serving, if not otherwise entitled to a higher rank, pay, and allowances, be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of rear admiral, upper half: *Provided further*, That a commissioned officer on the active list of the Army not below the grade of colonel, assigned as special assistant to the Comptroller, Depart-

ment of Defense, shall, while so serving, if not otherwise entitled to a higher grade, pay, and allowances, be considered to hold the grade of brigadier general for all purposes and shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of that grade'."

Senate amendment No. 99: Page 48, line 9, insert the following:

"For an additional amount, subject to the enactment into law of H. R. 9612, or S. 4118, Eighty-first Congress, for 'Acquisition and construction of real property', to enable the Secretary of the Air Force, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to carry out the purposes of the Air Engineering Development Center Act of 1949, Public Law 415, Eighty-first Congress, as amended, \$25,000,000, to be available until expended, and, in addition thereto, the Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of H. R. 9612, or S. 4118, in an amount not to exceed \$32,500,000."

Senate amendment No. 102: Page 51, line 19, insert the following:

"Sec. 107. Appropriations available during the fiscal years 1950 and 1951 for the pay and allowances of midshipmen appointed under paragraph (b) of section 3 of the act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1058), as amended (34 U. S. C. 1020b), shall be available for a 50 per centum increase of the pay of such midshipmen while in flight training or on other flight duty."

Senate amendment No. 103: Page 52, line 1, insert the following:

"Sec. 108. Funds appropriated under the head 'Civil engineering' in this, or any other Act, for the fiscal year 1951 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for additional as well as for replacement, requirements."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 14, 15, 16, 45, 48, 51, 52, 56, 69, 74, 75, 82, 83, 88, 97, 99, 102, 103, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 4, strike out lines 16 to 19, inclusive, and insert:

"For all expenses necessary to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1951, including personal services, \$100,000."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. NORRELL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 9, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

"For all expenses necessary to liquidate the system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school age and under school age children in the District of Columbia by December 31, 1950, including personal services, \$50,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 24: Page 11, line 21, insert:

"IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

"Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or any order, regulation, or agreement made or issued thereunder, any alien employed in the United States in 1949 pursuant to an agricultural labor contract made under the authority of the ninth proviso of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, shall for purposes of such contract or any bond or agreement made by the employer of such alien in connection therewith be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to have left the United States in accordance with the terms of such contract on or prior to March 31, 1950."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the motion he has made?

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, this is an amendment that was included by the Senate. However, as I understand it, this question has been considered by the Agricultural Committee of the House. The amendment involves a number of bonds executed by the farmers to laborers from Mexico regarding the harvesting of last year's crop. One of the requirements of the bonds was that the farmers would return the laborers to Mexico when their contract had been fully executed. Among other things the bonds provided for the return of the Mexicans to their country, covering the expenses of the laborer back to Mexico not to exceed, I believe, \$25.

The farmers last year were in great need of additional agricultural labor. The local labor was all used; it was all exhausted; they had none left, and they had additional crops to be harvested, otherwise they would have ruined. So, they arranged to execute these bonds and import Mexican labor with the provision in the contract that when the contract was fully executed, they the farmers would technically see to it that the Mexicans were returned to their country. Now, the work was done; the wages were paid; everything as I understand it was done that was supposed to have been done under the bonds, except this one thing. A large number of the Mexicans, when they got their last pay check, decided they wanted to go home. The farmer had no way of detaining them. They had no way of corralling them and making them stay. They were free; they were in the great land of the United States, and under our system of government they were recognized as Mexican nationals. They were treated decently. They simply decided to go back home, many of them; in fact, I think most of them. Now, going back to their own country was not in strict technical compliance with the regulations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. They should have been reported to the authorities at the Mexican border and complied with the required procedure.

This is the only legal way of showing their return to their Nation. The bonds required that this procedure would be followed. However, many of the farmers who used this Mexican labor have written letters to many of these workers who returned to Mexico. The letters were written to them at their Mexico address. They were registered. Return receipts were requested. The return receipts have been received from many of them, and we know they have gone back to Mexico. But, Mr. Speaker, that was not in full compliance, with requirements of the Immigration Service, because when they entered their country they were supposed to be checked with the Immigration Service at Laredo. And, after going through this technical procedure, the bonds on these laborers would have been released or canceled.

The only thing this amendment does is to say: Now, then, these farmers in Texas and Arkansas and other States, whose Mexican labor had gone back to Mexico, you are not going to have to pay this bond to guarantee that they return because they are already there. But, if any are found anywhere in this country the Immigration Service under the bonds would call on the farmers to pay the amount due, and that relationship is not in any way changed. The only thing this amendment does is to relieve the farmers from the payment of the bonds when the Mexican nationals have gone back to Mexico.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I am unalterably opposed to this amendment which is solely legislation on an appropriation bill, has nothing to do with appropriations, and which was ill-advisedly inserted in the bill on the floor of the other body. I opposed as vigorously as I could the adoption of this language during the meetings of the conferees on this supplemental appropriation bill and I today refused to make the motion now made by my good friend the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] that the House recede and concur in this Senate language.

I say to you that you might just as well do away with and abolish the bond which is presently, and for some time has been in existence to guarantee the maintenance of status and the departure of these alien agricultural workers. The adoption of the language proposed by the gentleman from Arkansas would strike a veritable blow at American labor. It would be a renewal of the status and situation that existed before provisions were wisely made by this Congress to assure the decency, as human beings, of the persons who come across the Mexican border and work on our farms. I repeat, I am opposed to this amendment and I shall vote against it.

Mr. NORRELL. In connection with what the gentleman from New York has said, summing it all up in three or four words, this amendment means, Do you want the farmer to pay \$25 to send Mexican labor back to Mexico, when he has already returned—actually is

in Mexico now? I admire the gentleman from New York, JOHN ROONEY, but I differ with him on this matter, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. If this language were to be adopted, the United States Treasury would not derive the substantial revenues it is entitled to as the result of forfeiture of these bonds. This is strictly legislation on an appropriation bill. In this matter the other body has usurped the prerogatives of the House Legislative Committee, the Committee on the Judiciary, and its Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization. Legislation is every once in awhile inserted in a bill by the Appropriations Committee in order to save money for the taxpayers, but in this instance it is inserted in order to disburse some of the taxpayers' money which would rightly inure to the Treasury of the United States as the result of the violation of the conditions of these bonds.

I should advise the House that Mr. George D. Reilly, member of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, telephoned my office this morning and stated that they were in receipt of a wire from William Green, their president, who is at the A. F. of L. convention in Houston, bitterly opposing this amendment.

I trust the House will vote down the pending motion to recede and concur so that we may further insist in our disagreement with the other body on this legislative amendment.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, these people brought in laborers through the State Department to work on their farms. At the time they brought them in, they signed an undertaking with the Government, subject to a penalty on an average of \$25 a head, that they would pay the expenses of getting these people back to Mexico.

I can see no reason why the United States Government should suffer a loss on this. Some of the workers ran away from the farms where they were left, and the farmers as a result cannot deliver them back. I do not see why we should pass any bill releasing them from any such amount of penalty as that, when we brought the workers over here for the purpose of helping out these same farmers. That is a little bit beyond me to understand.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is not the pending amendment really in the nature of a private relief bill for the relief and benefit of all those who executed these bonds in favor of the United States Government?

Mr. TABER. All except the last part of the gentleman's statement is true. It is in favor of those people who have signed the bond.

Mr. ROONEY. That is exactly what I claim.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it not also true that if this temporary labor remains in this country indefinitely it will be unfair to American labor?

Mr. TABER. That is correct. We have no right to keep these people here forever. We made an agreement with them, with the Government of Mexico, to send them back and why we should at this time throw that agreement overboard and try to release these people for whose benefit this thing has been done, from their liability under the bond, if the liability should arise, is beyond me.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The week before last, while I was visiting on a farm in my district in Saginaw County, six of these migratory workers were delivered to that farm one evening about 6 o'clock. I was there the next day at noon. Four of those workers slipped out under cover of darkness and left word with the two workers remaining that they were leaving for New Jersey. Now is it the proposal to make the Michigan farmer pay \$100 premium on the four men who flew away from his farm and supposedly went to New Jersey? If so, I personally do not see any justice in making that farmer pay that money.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. What kind of bonds are given here? Are they surety bonds?

Mr. TABER. No, they are bonds signed by individuals. The individual is the one who is liable. It is not a surety bond.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. I would like to answer the question raised by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD]. The bond would be forfeited. That is what the law provides now. This amendment would relieve him from forfeiting that bond. Your Michigan farmer would have to pay \$25 unless he went and arrested these employees and held them and turned them over to the immigration authorities. If he did that, then he would be indicted and convicted of peonage. That is the reason for this language in this bill. The farmer is helpless to protect himself. The State Department needs to work out a better system than we have now.

Mr. TABER. Of course no one would be arrested for peonage. The fact of the matter is that where anyone knows that a crime has been committed he has the right to arrest someone who he knows and has seen commit the crime. These people by running away and evading the obligation which they owe to the farmer are in the United States illegally and in violation of the immigration laws.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, if the Members of the House will listen to me carefully for about 3 minutes, I think I can explain what this argument is all about. It is very difficult for an eastern farmer to understand the problems of a western farmer. Yet the easterner is very glad indeed to have the food each year which is supplied from the areas in which this labor is needed.

To me, this is more of a bookkeeping transaction than it is anything else. It has no reference, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] suggested upon the conditions of labor under which these men work. The alternative to an amendment like this every few years, would be to put men in some kind of a corps, or behind wire fences, because a certain small percentage, usually averaging 3 to 6 percent, skip out of labor which is brought into the country under contract and sent back to Mexico. Investigation has shown that a large number of them go back into Mexico. They simply do not report to the farmer when they leave, nor to the Immigration Service. It is up to the State Department, the Justice Department, to help work this out with the farmers. The farmer is not trying to avoid his bond. This has nothing to do with the basic question of whether you believe that this imported labor is necessary or not. It is simply a question of whether you want to carry over a small number of skips from the bookkeeping of last year into the bookkeeping of this year or next year.

I am decidedly in favor of this provision because it will save money in the Department of Justice, and it will in no way relate to whatever feelings you may have for or against the problem of using imported labor.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. RICH. What is this going to do with the Justice Department or the State Department in trying to see that eventually these people are captured and returned to their own countries, rather than to permit them to run around this country, whether they are Mexicans or some other foreigners, filling up this country with foreign people who have no right here and who probably will later on apply for citizenship? Can we not stop this?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. This has nothing to do with that, because the Immigration Service, whether you vote this or not, is constantly trying to get these Mexicans, in our case, and other nationals in other cases, returned to their own countries, and as long as we supply the money for that service it will continue to carry out its duties.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, the only reason I am imposing on your time is that I appear on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture. It happens that our committee went into this question some weeks ago rather fully. We had the

State Department and the farmers before the committee. As a result, the committee set up a special subcommittee. The chairman asked me to act as chairman. We are going into the territory where this type of labor is used. I hope we will be able to consult with the Mexican Government and clear up this question.

I would like to tell the story, and I hope that you will understand it.

A California farmer or a New Jersey farmer or an Arkansas farmer is in a critical situation. His crops are being destroyed and he needs some help and he is unable to get it. The Mexican Government and the United States Government have an arrangement. The Mexican Government sends in, and the Immigration Service accepts, so many thousand Mexican workers to come in here every year. As a condition of that employment they now make the employer—not the Mexican—they make the employer give a bond for \$25, guaranteeing the return of that Mexican worker to Mexico. The testimony before the committee was that the farmers came in and said: "We have asked to make the worker a party to it. They make us give a bond. A man comes to our farm and we are required to provide adequate housing and to pay the prevailing wage, but we have no control over him. We cannot lock him up at night. If we did, we could be indicted for peonage. We cannot stop him if he wants to walk away, yet they make us give a bond of \$25 for a person over whom we have no control, by which we are expected to guarantee to deliver him to the Mexican border."

They say, "We have asked the State Department and Immigration Service; why do you not let us hold \$25 out of the man's pay? We will give it to him when he leaves the country; we will insure accountability; let us make him a party and let us keep \$25 or \$50 out of his pay and if necessary turn it over to the Immigration Service and let it be delivered to the Mexican worker when he reports at the point of exit from the United States." "Oh, no! We cannot do that." Fortunately, we now have a man at the head of this Service there in the State Department who appeared before our committee; and if you will read the hearings you will see where he testified that the arrangement we have now is unsatisfactory and that he intends to devote his time to bringing about a correction of it. Our committee is working for that and we intend to keep on working for it. We hope to confer with the Mexican authorities. I for one would never approve of the arrangement we have whereby a worker could come to a farm and be free to leave when he pleases, yet saddle the farmer with responsibility for his appearance at a certain time and certain place but give him no control over the man.

I am told that although the Mexicans return voluntarily in the overwhelming majority of cases when these bonds are sought to be forfeited the Mexicans are sought to be back home, for they have sent letters down there to be signed by the addressee

only and they were signed. At the time they want to forfeit the bond the Mexican is back home. Why should we exact the \$25 per head guaranty from the farmer when the Mexican is already delivered of his own motion? Our committee went into it. The testimony is that all the conditions that have been required as to wages and all the conditions that have been required as to housing accommodations have been met. They are not always good, they are not the best, I admit that—this whole thing needs to be gone into, and I may say in passing, if she will pardon me, that the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS], has been working on this problem and she is still working on it. I hope some sound, sensible program can be worked out to deal with this situation. I insist that under those conditions it is not right to hold the farmer responsible for a man's delivery back to a point yet give him absolutely no control over him, not even letting him hold back a little of his pay to be delivered to him when he returns to his country.

Our committee intends in October to go into this situation thoroughly and hold hearings in the West and Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee. We will also go into New Mexico and Texas. I hope as a result of that investigation these things will be eliminated. I hope in its wisdom this House will approve this amendment and relieve these farmers.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. GATHINGS. I agree heartily in the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Georgia who has been appointed the new chairman of the Migratory Labor Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. PACE. And the gentleman himself has been appointed a member of the subcommittee and is familiar with the matter.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I cannot understand why legislation of this character should be brought in in a conference report on a supplemental appropriation bill. This is not the only piece of legislation brought in here.

Mr. PACE. Of course, I have no comment as to that feature of it.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, what the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] has said with reference to this proposal is very accurate, and I am in agreement with his statement.

The amendment should be agreed to.

The question has been raised here about not getting American labor to do this work. This proposal began during the World War when it was not possible to get American labor to go out and do this kind of stoop work. I may say very frankly that I would prefer to employ American labor if we could get it. We cannot get it today, and I doubt very much if we shall be able to get American

labor to go out and work in the fields to do this stoop labor. It is not only down through the South where Mexican and other foreign labor is employed. We also need them in the canning industry, in the canning of fruits and vegetables, and we need them in the production of sugar beets and in the general production of vegetables that go to market as fresh vegetables and also as fresh fruit.

If we had the American labor in this country, I would say: Let us keep the others out of the United States.

If the laboring men of our country want to pay higher prices for their food, all they have to do is to shut out this foreign labor and we will not get the food produced in the United States. Unfortunately, the situation is such that we must have stoop labor in order to do this work. If those who have spoken against this proposal are willing to have their people go out and do this kind of labor, that is all right with me, but I would like to see them do it.

We had a very unfortunate situation with the Government of Mexico in regard to bringing Mexican laborers into this country. The State Department has worked out a very stringent contract that is hard to comply with in reference to providing housing and other conditions that must be met. I felt at one time that we should cut off negotiations with Mexico and get our foreign stoop labor from Jamaica and some of the other areas.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will the gentleman advise the committee as to the number of Mexican laborers brought into this country annually under this proposal?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I cannot do that. Perhaps some of my colleagues can answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. GATHINGS. In 1949 there were 111,000 came over here to do this work in the various fields of endeavor.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In what year?

Mr. GATHINGS. In 1949.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is the maximum. They come in for a brief time, then go back. The largest number would be used immediately adjacent to the border and the same men come over every year. They live just across the line and come over to do this work.

I would like to dispel the idea that this is advantageous economically. It is more costly. However, American labor does not do this kind of work.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. May I ask the gentleman from California if he can secure American labor for this kind of work?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. No; we cannot get this kind of worker unless we make the statement that American labor is unavailable. We are not permitted

to use this labor if American labor is available.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The man who employs these Mexican laborers cannot lock them up overnight or have a policeman looking after them all the time.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The statement has been made on the floor that the number of these men involved is 2,000,000. That is incorrect. The largest number would be in the neighborhood of 100,000 men for an entire season. That is from the peak of the season until it dies off later.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I understand only 3 percent are those who have stayed in this country.

Mr. RONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not a fact that there are over 2,000,000 so-called wet-backs, Mexicans, that cross the border during the course of a year?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. This has nothing to do with wet-backs.

Mr. ROONEY. It certainly has quite a lot to do with the wet-backs. Without a bond you are inviting Mexicans to cross the border, 2,000,000 and many, many million more, to compete with American labor.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I may say to the gentleman that maybe it would be a good thing if we could get wet-backs over here to do this work, then we will not have to go to all of this trouble in order to get the laborers to produce the food.

Mr. GATHINGS. I want to say that the farmer would not send his trucks down there to the Mexican border and agree to house them, keep them, pay the transportation cost and the medical expenses, unless he absolutely needed that labor and could not get it from any other source.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is correct. Furthermore, I will say to the gentleman that the Mexican Government makes our employers go halfway down to Mexico City or further to pick up this labor. They cannot get them along the border.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. I wonder what the gentleman would do with the wool-growing industry where you have to have experienced men in charge of your flocks and to handle your flocks on the grazing lands. You have a big investment in 2,000 sheep. When the local employees walk out on you, what are you going to do about it?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I recognize you must have this kind of labor to take care of sheep.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. That is a very fine remark, and I certainly appreciate the gentleman's suggestion.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, this amendment simply tries to do justice.

The State Department and Immigration Service worked out an impracticable agreement with the farmers which required those farmers to make a \$25 bond per worker to get this Mexican labor. Well, the bonds were made and the Mexican labor came over. There was a great demand last year for Mexican labor. Some neighboring farmer could come over to this Mexican group and say, "Now, I will give you 25 cents a hundred more, or so much more a day if you will come over and harvest my cotton or work for me." And, the Mexican laborer would say, "All right, I will go and work for you." There was nothing that the farmer who made the bond could do to protect himself. Workers would go from one place to the other. The only reason the farmer entered into such an impractical and unworkable agreement was that he was desperate for labor. That labor harvested much of our cotton crop. So, in view of the fact that the farmer has done all he could to deliver the man back to the Immigration Service, and having had no control over him, it seems to me that in justice, all we can do is pass this amendment so you will absolve him from further responsibility under the bond. No one should have expected him to make it in the first place, because he had no control over the laborer.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think the gentleman is entirely correct. I think it is very unjust to expect the farmer to become liable to the extent that he must pay when these men quit their employment, and certainly the farmer should be liable only to the extent that he should report immediately to the Immigration Service when these men disappear.

Mr. MAHON. They have done that. But, it is not a matter of leaving at night; they leave any time they want to if they get higher wages and the farmer has no chance to protect himself. This amendment, while it really does not belong in an appropriation bill, will take care of the situation.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I am of the opinion that this is a matter of considerable importance. Nobody will deny that it is substantive legislation. It certainly has no place in this bill. The Committee on Appropriations, in my opinion, had no right to tackle this subject at all. The Committee on the Judiciary or the Committee on Agriculture is the committee to have handled this matter. We will be in session again very shortly, and this matter should go to a legislative committee. This is legislation in effect covering many, many hundreds of persons who want private relief from statutory law. Now, we all know that bondsmen in cases before the court must come to Congress in order to get relief from any bond that is put up in a matter before the Federal court where

the bond has been forfeited. Here we are giving private relief to a great number of bondsmen, and certainly the matter is of enough importance to go before a legislative committee. It affects, in my opinion, the immigration laws of this country, I think it would be very unwise to approve the motion. I trust the Members will really consider this from the proper standpoint. We ought to have some safeguards against these foreign laborers who come here, some of whom do not want to go back to their home country. That is what many, many thousands are going to do in the future if we pass this blanket relief measure today. It will be a precedent not easily set aside.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD].

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to make any presentation here in behalf of trying to save \$25 for some person in California or elsewhere because I do not think it is the thing for me to do under the circumstances in which this situation is being discussed. However, I do say this: We who are here functioning in legal concepts should take considerable thought when we saddle upon an American citizen an impossible situation, to wit, you ask the farmer to take charge of a body and then you put him in the penitentiary if he does not if our laws are applied. It does not look to me like good legislation.

Let me say to those who are protesting this proposal because of the possible results on our national economy, on my desk this morning was a report on the manpower available within the United States. It was supplied by one of our departments of Government. This report clearly indicates that insofar as the wartime requirements are concerned at present our ability to have agricultural help has reached a period of oblivion. We, in the West and the Midwest, who are using this system to get crops onto the market and produce them for the requirements that presently prevail have to have help from some source. If this Congress is going to quibble about jurisdiction over a proposal of this character, it is about time we folded up and went home.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is it not true that if this amendment is agreed to substantially the same situation will obtain as did obtain prior to a year ago, when this bond was first required?

Mr. SHEPPARD. There is no question about it.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] said this would encourage people to come in in the future. The fact is that this refers only to the past season, not even to the present season. This is the mopping up of the little cases they were unable to trace down and send back.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is all this proposal does.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS].

(Mrs. DOUGLAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, one of the Members, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], I believe, referred to the fact that I have been interested in migrant labor in our State of California. I have been interested in migrant labor—not just Mexican migrant labor, may I point out, but American migrant labor. Last winter children died in the San Joaquin Valley from starvation—the children of American migrant workers.

Mexicans, under an agreement with the Mexican Government, were brought into the United States as agricultural workers during the war because we did not have the manpower to produce the food that was essential to win the war. After the war was over we continued to bring Mexicans to the United States as agricultural workers. Actually, when we look at the figures we see that more Mexicans have come in illegally than legally. We continued to import foreign labor even when we had unemployment in the fields.

This whole question as to whether or not we ought to continue to import agricultural labor has been heatedly debated for the past 2 years. It is a very big question. It is a question that affects not only the farmers, it is a question that affects farm employees, American men and women, who earn their living working in the fields.

In California we have had unemployment in the fields. Children died last winter from malnutrition.

The President has appointed a commission to study all the facts relating to labor in the fields and to make recommendations in relation to the further importation of Mexican labor.

I do not believe the pending amendment should be added to an appropriation bill.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I do not purport to be an authority in the field of migratory labor, but I do have a very keen recollection of the time not so long ago when the farmers of the South and West were so anxious to obtain this labor and were coming to the Congress and asking for help to obtain it from Mexico.

The Congress in effect, as I recall it, said: "Yes; we will be glad to help you to get Mexican labor, providing among other things, you sign a bond—a very small bond—to see to it that at the conclusion of the employment of any laborer that you hire, the laborer is returned across the border into Mexico."

The employers undertook that obligation freely. I am sure they were glad to undertake the obligation in order to have the benefit of the migratory labor from Mexico.

Now it is suggested that the present system is not practical, that it is not working fairly and that in place of the required bond it would be preferable to allow the employer to withhold part of the worker's pay as a guaranty of his return to Mexico.

There may be some better plan than that which is now in effect on the statute books, but if we agree to the motion now pending and the House recedes and concurs, the presumption will be that every migratory worker—every one of the hundreds of thousands of workers—who have come across the border from Mexico has returned to Mexico, in the absence of definite evidence to the contrary.

I think that is going altogether too far. I think it is unfair to American labor.

I think, as a previous speaker has suggested, that if there are any changes to be made in the present law, they ought to be made after consideration by a legislative committee and not in connection with this appropriation bill.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. GATHINGS. The gentleman stated something about the hundreds of thousands of Mexicans at large in this country. I just want to say to the gentleman that there are only 10,000 of them that have been unaccounted for and have not gone back across the border through the regular channels of the Immigration Service. It is believed that 9,000 out of the 10,000 are back home with their families.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If they are in fact back home, it would seem to be a very simple matter to establish the fact. I referred to the number of migratory laborers who have come across the border into this country.

Mr. GATHINGS. In every instance, every time the Immigration Service has apprehended one of these Mexican nationals, and have called him back down there, the farmer has paid the cost of that transportation.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the employers who signed the bonds ought to honor them.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I am certainly in favor of this amendment. I would like to ask the Members of the House where they think the farmers are going to get workers in the next 5 to 10 years to produce the foods, fats, and fibers needed in the United States? We are raising an army. You go out in the farm districts of the central West, and the Rocky Mountain Region, and the Southwest and Southern States today and show me any supply of labor that you can depend upon. You will have to bring them in from old Mexico and from Jamaica, and from the British West Indies and from Puerto Rico, and from any other place that you can find farm workers, if you can get them at all. There is no reason why the farmer should have to pay what the amendment

would cancel out. If the national has returned across the border into old Mexico, then there is no justice in our forcing the farmers to pay such a bond if a man has been returned; why is it so utterly impossible for an agricultural operator to get consideration in matters of this kind in the face of the fact that this Congress and previous Congresses have marched down the line and given labor their power under various collective bargaining agreements which pushes the price of manufactured products, which the farmer has to pay, higher and higher and higher? If you want him to support the economy, let the farmer live also. I do not have anything against organized labor or against any other group of our people, but I insist if you are going to do everything in the name of organized labor, if you are going to support your economy, once in a while you will have to think a little bit about the man who runs the farm and tills the soil of the United States, and the wage he is to get for his work.

I am for the amendment and hope it is adopted.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] has expired.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I hope the Members will listen to me for just a moment so that I will have a chance to call attention to some facts in regard to the pending motion.

For many years we have had some Mexican laborers come into this country to assist in gathering our crops during peak seasons. Up until this past year they have worked that matter out on a different basis from that which prevailed last year. For last year the State Department required this bond. The Congress did not pass any law requiring this identical bond, but the State Department, in trying to work it out, worked out this bond. I want to call attention to the fact that the bond requires the farmer to turn these Mexican nationals back over to the immigration authorities else he forfeits \$25. The farmer has no right to arrest such Mexican or to hold him or to take him, and if the man runs away the farmer is helpless to go and get him because he won't work or runs off home.

Let us see what this amendment does. The amendment does not free the farmer from paying the \$25. It provides that "in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it is presumed the man has gone back home." Under the amendment if there is any proof or rather any evidence that the Mexican national is not back home, the farmer would still pay the bond. But the State Department, in the exercise of its discretion and judgment, has held to a rather hard and fast rule. They have even held that the farmer had to pay the \$25 bond, although the farmer had written a letter to the man at his old home in Mexico and the man had received it and the farmer had got his return receipt. But they held even then that the farmer had to pay the bond. That policy is too harsh and is unfair. So it was that this amendment was written, which says this, that

in the absence of any evidence—not conclusive evidence, but in the absence of any evidence—if the man ran off and is gone, it is presumed that he went back home. If there is any evidence to the contrary, you can proceed with the collection of this bond.

Now, here is the one further fact you should consider: True it is, that if there is work to be done in this United States, we want American people to have the right to do it first. I tell you however that in the section I know of local labor will have the right to do the work first because if you have ever farmed and have had to go through the State Department and sign these contracts guaranteeing the type of houses, guaranteeing everything under the sun that they require, you would put up with even very trifling labor before you would go through that red tape to obtain Mexican workers. But we are in war. I just attended a meeting of the cotton people, where the demands of this Government for cotton production for next year were submitted. They are almost unbelievable. We cannot meet the Government's demands in that field or many other fields unless we use all the American labor available and such other as we may be able to get on the right kind of terms and conditions. If you will approve the pending motion. I believe the Immigration Service will work out a sound program for the use of this labor this year. The system calling for this type of bond is impractical.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were: ayes 81; noes 34.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken and there were—yeas 160, nays 172, not voting 97, as follows:

[Roll No. 281]

YEAS—160

Abbitt	Bryson	DeGraffenried
Abernethy	Burdick	D'Ewart
Albert	Burleson	Dolliver
Allen, Calif.	Byrnes, Wis.	Doughton
Andersen,	Camp	Durham
H. Carl	Cannon	Eaton
Andresen,	Carlyle	Elliott
August H.	Chatham	Engle, Calif.
Andrews	Chelf	Evins
Arends	Chiperfield	Fisher
Aspinall	Cole, Kans.	Frazier
Barden	Colmer	Fugate
Battle	Combs	Gathings
Beall	Cooper	Gore
Beckworth	Cox	Gossett
Bentsen	Crawford	Grant
Blackney	Cunningham	Gross
Boggs, La.	Curtis	Gull
Bonner	Dague	Hagen
Boykin	Davies, N. Y.	Halleck
Bramblett	Davis, Ga.	Harden
Brooks	Davis, Tenn.	Hare
Brown, Ga.	Davis, Wis.	Harris
Brown, Ohio	Deane	Harvey

Hays, Ark.
Herlong
Hobbs
Hoeven
Holmes
Hope
Horan
Hull
Jackson, Calif.
Jackson, Wash.
Jenison
Jensen
Johnson
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N. C.
Judd
Kilday
Kruse
Lanham
LeCompte
Lovre
McDonough
McMillan, S. C.
Mahon
Mansfield
Marsalis
Marshall
Mason
Miles

Miller, Nebr.
Mills
Mitchell
Monroney
Morris
Murdock
Murray, Wis.
Norblad
Norrell
O'Hara, Minn.
Pace
Passman
Patman
Peterson
Phillips, Calif.
Phillips, Tenn.
Pickett
Preston
Priest
Rankin
Rees
Regan
Richards
Riehlman
Rivers
Robeson
Rogers, Fla.
Sanborn
Scrivner
Scudder

Sheppard
Sikes
Simpson, Ill.
Slms
Smathers
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Steed
Stigler
Stockman
Tackett
Talle
Teague
Thomas
Thompson
Tollefson
Trimble
Velde
Wheeler
White, Calif.
Whitten
Whittington
Wickersham
Williams
Wilson, Ind.
Wilson, Okla.
Wilson, Tex.
Winstead
Wolcott

NAYS—172

Addonizio
Auchincloss
Balley
Baring
Barrett, Pa.
Bates, Mass.
Bennett, Fla.
Bennett, Mich.
Biemiller
Bishop
Blatnik
Boggs, Del.
Bolling
Bolton, Md.
Bolton, Ohio
Brehm
Buchanan
Buckley, Ill.
Burke
Burnside
Burton
Byrne, N. Y.
Canfield
Carnahan
Carroll
Case, N. J.
Cavalcante
Celler
Chesney
Chudoff
Clemente
Clevenger
Cole, N. Y.
Corbett
Cotton
Crook
Davenport
Delaney
Denton
Dondero
Donohue
Douglas
Eberhart
Elston
Fallon
Feighan
Fenton
Flood
Fogarty
Forand
Ford
Gamble
Garmatz
Gary
Gavin
Golden
Goodwin
Gorski

Graham
Granahan
Granger
Green
Gwinn
Hale
Hardy
Harrison
Hart
Hays, Ohio
Hedrick
Heffernan
Herter
Heselt
Hoffman, Mich.
Howell
Huber
Irving
Jacobs
James
Javits
Jenkins
Jennings
Karst
Karsten
Kean
Kearney
Kearns
Keating
Kee
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, N. Y.
Kennedy
Keogh
Kilburn
King
Kirwan
Lane
Latham
Lind
Linehan
Lodge
McConnell
McCulloch
McGrath
McGregor
McGuire
McKinnon
McSweeney
Mack, Ill.
Macy
Madden
Magee
Marcantonio
Martin, Mass.
Merrow
Michener
Miller, Md.

Morgan
Morton
Multer
Nelson
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Neill
O'Sullivan
O'Toole
Patterson
Polk
Powell
Price
Rabaut
Ramsay
Reed, N. Y.
Rhodes
Ribicoff
Rich
Rodino
Rogers, Mass.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Sadlak
St. George
Sasser
Saylor
Scott, Hardie
Scott,
Hugh D., Jr.
Secrest
Shafer
Short
Simpson, Pa.
Spence
Staggers
Stanley
Stefan
Sullivan
Sutton
Taber
Tauriello
Taylor
Underwood
Wadsworth
Wagner
Walsh
Walter
Welch
Welch
White, Idaho
Widnall
Wier
Wigglesworth
Wolverton
Wood
Yates

NOT VOTING—97

Allen, Ill.
Allen, La.
Anderson, Calif.
Angell
Barrett, Wyo.
Bates, Ky.
Bosone
Breen
Buckley, N. Y.
Case, S. Dak.
Christopher
Cooley

Coudert
Crosser
Dawson
Dingell
Dollinger
Doyle
Ellsworth
Engel, Mich.
Fellows
Fernandez
Fulton
Furcolo

Gillette
Gilmer
Gordon
Gregory
Hall,
Edwin Arthur
Hall,
Leonard W.
Hand
Havener
Hébert
Heller

Hill
Hinshaw
Hoffman, Ill.
Hollifield
Jonas
Keefe
Kerr
Klein
Kunkel
Larcade
LeFevre
Lichtenwalter
Lucas
Lyle
Lynch
McCarthy
McCormack
McMillen, Ill.
Mack, Wash.
Martin, Iowa
Meyer
Miller, Calif.

Morrison
Moulder
Murphy
Murray, Tenn.
Nicholson
Nixon
Noland
Norton
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Konski
Patten
Perkins
Pfeiffer
Joseph L.
William L.
Philbin
Plumley
Poage
Potter
Poulson
Quinn

Rains
Redden
Reed, Ill.
Sabath
Sadowski
Shelley
Smith, Ohio
Thornberry
Towe
Van Zandt
Vinson
Vorys
Vursell
Werdel
Whitaker
Willis
Withrow
Woodhouse
Woodruff
Young
Zablocki

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Whitaker for, with Mr. Murphy against.
Mr. Bates of Kentucky for, with Mr. Heller against.

Mr. Gregory for, with Mr. Havenner against.
Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Shelley against.
Mr. Gilmer for, with Mr. Klein against.
Mr. Kerr for, with Mr. Hollifield against.
Mr. Larcade for, with Mr. Buckley of New York against.

Mr. Rains for, with Mr. Dollinger against.
Mr. Redden for, with Mr. Philbin against.
Mr. Perkins for, with Mr. Gordon against.
Mr. Cooley for, with Mr. Moulder against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Nicholson.
Mrs. Bosone with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Lucas with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Woodruff.
Mr. O'Brien of Michigan with Mr. Withrow.
Mr. Thornberry with Mr. Vursell.
Mr. Sabath with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
Mr. Patten with Mr. Poulson.
Mr. Furcolo with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Breen with Mr. Angell.
Mr. Lyle with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Coudert.
Mr. McCormack with Mr. Fulton.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Fellows.
Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. Meyer.
Mr. Young with Mr. Nixon.
Mr. Zablocki with Mr. Martin of Iowa.
Mr. Noland with Mr. Mack of Washington.
Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Vorys.
Mr. Dawson with Mr. Potter.
Mr. Allen of Louisiana with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.

Mr. UNDERWOOD changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 24.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 25: Page 13, line 3, insert:

"LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

"For expenses for the acquisition of land, interests therein, and appurtenances thereto, for the site and appurtenant facilities, for an additional public airport within or in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as au-

thorized by Public Law 762 of the Eighty-first Congress, approved September 7, 1950, to remain available until expended, \$2,150,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in connection therewith, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a)."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

"For expenses for the acquisition of land, interests therein, and appurtenances thereto, for the site and appurtenant facilities, for an additional public airport within or in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by Public Law 762 of the Eighty-first Congress, approved September 7, 1950, to remain available until expended, \$1,000,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the managers on the part of the House, I offer this motion to recede and concur with an amendment, which would reduce the amount for acquisition of land for the additional Washington airport from \$2,150,000 to \$1,000,000. Most all legislation is finally arrived at as the result of compromise.

In this particular instance, the majority of the conferees, for whom I now speak, conscientiously felt that \$1,000,000 would be sufficient at this time to start the project of acquiring land for the additional Washington airport. As far as I am personally concerned I see no saving in this reduction as the full amount will eventually have to be paid.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 13, line 17, insert:

"NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

"CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORIES

"For an additional amount to carry out the purpose of the appropriation 'Construction of laboratories' provided in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, \$1,900,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this additional appropriation shall be in lieu of the amount appropriated and of the contract authorization for construction of a guided missile laboratory contained in the aforementioned act: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for modification and improvements to existing buildings and facilities at Corona, Calif., and such other expenses as may be necessary in relocating the National Bureau of Standards guided missile laboratory: *Provided further*, That upon this property being declared surplus by the Department of the Navy and its transfer and use being approved by the General Services Administrator, the Department

of Commerce shall take full legal title thereto without reimbursement therefor."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD].

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to what I consider a rather appealing factor involved in this proposal as it comes over from the Senate, and I would like in particular to address myself to those Members of the House who have been recognized as the economy bloc. At the inception of World War II the Navy requested appropriations for hospital facilities in California. There existed in California property that was very adaptable to their purposes. We of the Congress appropriated a total of \$17,000,000-plus for the purpose of acquiring this property and converting it into a military hospital. In the early part of this year and due to the type of relinquishment orders emanating from the Secretary of Defense this particular property at Corona, Calif., was declared surplus to the requirements of the United States Navy. Shortly thereafter there appeared a request on the part of the Veterans' Administration for additional appropriations to construct a hospital in accordance with their plans of construction procedure they had in mind. Several Members, not all from California, called upon the Veterans' Administration to take advantage of the institution that was already to operate which had been paid for by taxpayers' funds. For some good reason I have never been able to ascertain, the Veterans' Administration rejected the opportunity to save the taxpayers of this country \$17,000,000-plus, and are as far as I know at the moment continuing their plan to construct a new hospital some 42 or more miles from the present site of the Corona Hospital project. However, that is water over the dam so far as the situation seems to prevail at the moment.

There has been, as you know, provided in military requirements a large portion of electronic scientific investigation of laboratory character that is headed up in the National Bureau of Standards, and a large part of that electronics application has to do with guided missiles. We have on the west coast in Inyokern a project that is applying all of its effort to the development of long-range guided missile operations, and today you have millions of dollars invested in that operation. You have another operation at Point Mague, Calif., dealing with the shorter range factors of the same function. The Bureau of Standards operation would take place if this paragraph were permitted to remain in the bill within the mileage range of 62 miles plus from Inyokern and about 62 miles from Point Mague. We are confronted with a situation of saving some money, and I call this specifically to the attention of my friends on the committee and Members of the House. When you talk about economy, are you willing to practice it when everything is hand-

made to accomplish that purpose? We have here a department of government that already has under this proposal \$1,900,000 to remain available until expended for the purpose of having the Bureau of Standards provide the wherewithal and structures to perform its function and its laboratorial requirements; on the other hand, you have this taxpayers' monument that is presently costing \$28,000 plus a month to remain in a stand-by status.

I want to say to my friends on the right-hand side of the aisle, do not expect me to go back to California and try to defend the kind of an operation that causes unnecessary expense because I cannot and will not do it.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. I want to take this opportunity to tell the Members of the House that the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Armed Services, has done a magnificent job, has always been open-minded, sympathetic, considerate, and kind to any of our claims.

Now in just about 7½ minutes we are going to meet over in the office of our distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee with the Secretary of War. This is not a clandestine meeting, although it is secret. I want the world to know that we are going to meet in there and we are going to consider this hospital situation. It is simply desperate. Without revealing any secrets I can say that the Air Force has only about one-third of its requirements, the Army has only 40 percent of its requirements, the Navy can pretty well take care of itself for the next few weeks unless it is called upon to furnish beds for others. This is something I am announcing now because every Member of the House on both sides of the aisle is going to hear a lot about it.

In closing I want to thank the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], who has always fought in season and out of season for the rights and benefits that our veterans deserve.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the distinguished gentleman from California three additional minutes. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I must compliment the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] for the contribution he has made to this debate. He has just made the most convincing statement possible on behalf of the position taken by the House conferees with regard to this item, which I shall shortly explain in detail.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to trespass upon your time because I must leave shortly, but, Mr. Speaker, every single one of you who represents from 280,000 to 500,000 people is going to be confronted with this proposition. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that our casualties are far greater than most Mem-

bers or the American people know. Again I want to thank the gentleman from California, HARRY SHEPPARD, who is in season and out of season, in Congress and out of Congress, seeing to it that we have adequate facilities. That is all I have to say.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I thank the gentleman from Missouri. I appreciate the courtesy he had shown me. However, I am not the chairman of the Armed Services Appropriations Committee. I have the distinction of being its vice chairman.

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman is a powerhouse.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I was chairman of the committee, with the acquiescence of this Congress, that appropriated the funds in the original \$17,000,000 to buy the Corona hospital. And I say this to my friend, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] I want it understood that I am not in any manner attempting to take away from the military its hospital requirements, and if you at this time are prepared to tell me that you and your committee are going to see that this \$17,000,000 of expenditure is going to be used, I will back away from this issue. But, in the absence of an assurance, do not expect me to go out west at any other place and try to justify this institution standing idle. I expect common sense to prevail to the extent this property is used by some department of Government especially for a hospital if demands justify its use for that purpose.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, this is a very simple proposition. This property has cost the United States Government some 15 or 17 million dollars. It is not in use. It was used for a hospital, but it was not originally intended for a hospital. It is adapted to the use needed by the Bureau of Standards for war experiments. By this change of language, which appropriates no additional money, you tell the Department of Commerce to save the money which it would otherwise spend on duplicate buildings for the Bureau of Standards. You say it shall use buildings that are already owned by the Government. There is an immediate saving, Mr. Speaker, of at least \$1,300,000 and all the subsequent savings which would come with the additions which the Bureau would request in the future.

The final sentence of the wording in the supplementary bill says that it must be approved by the General Services Administration, and if GSA believes it would be better used for some other purpose, it would not be approved for this. No additional money is appropriated. There is a marked saving of money by an aye vote upon my preferential motion.

Mr. Speaker, I understand—this is perhaps just rumor—that the principal argument advanced against using the buildings for the Department of Commerce was that the United States Government might sell them for 15, 16, or 17 million dollars. Mr. Speaker, that is neither correct in fact nor is it correct in experience. We know that the United

States Government does not sell buildings it had during war for what it paid for them. We know that it sells for a small price and it sells at a discount up to 90 percent for educational or health usage. An economy vote on this bill is a vote for the preferential motion to recede and concur.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Under whose jurisdiction is this building?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. It was just released by the Department of the Navy in order that the Department of Commerce, which had requested it, might have it. It is now in the process of being requested by the Department of Commerce which has the authority to build a brand new building, but the Bureau of Standards would prefer to use the building which exists. This change of language in the bill now before us supports the request.

Mr. KEATING. If the General Services Administration felt that it was more necessary as a hospital than for this purpose, it could still be used for a hospital under the gentleman's preferential motion?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman is correct. If the General Services Administration felt that it was not desirable for this purpose, the final sentence of the wording in the bill says that the approval of the General Services Administration must be given.

Mr. KEATING. In other words, do I understand this proviso is discretionary and not mandatory so far as the General Services Administration is concerned?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. My friend from New York is saying that that is not so, but I say it is so.

Mr. KEATING. Which friend from New York is the gentleman talking about?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. I say that that is so and the wording so indicates in that sentence which says "Provided, further, that this property being declared surplus by the Department of the Navy and its use approved by the General Services Administration." That approval by the GSA is the stipulation to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] refers. I say that it will be used for the best purposes, and that the economy program will be served by my motion.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course, the gentleman from California knows we are talking about a laboratory for the guided-missile program of the National Bureau of Standards?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. And other war experiments.

Mr. ROONEY. And surely the gentleman from California realizes that when we set up such a laboratory we are not going to set it up to have them move out in 4 or 5 months?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I know we are setting it up for permanent experimental work for the Department of Commerce.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman now change the answer he made to the question of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING]? I am gratified that the gentleman from California indicates that I am correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. If the Department of Commerce gets it, with the approval of the Government Services Administration, to be used for that, I know we will save a year and a half of valuable time in the war crisis which exists today. If the House, or any committee, feels it should be reopened for hospital use, then I hope some action to that end will be taken immediately. Today we have a \$17,000,000 property standing unused in California.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I now yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ROONEY. I shall gladly yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I should like to have the gentleman develop, if he can, just what the present situation is with reference to this laboratory, as to whether or not the money has been appropriated, where, and how this thing would operate. It is rather in a jumble.

Mr. ROONEY. I may say to the gentleman from New York that that is exactly what I am now going to attempt to demonstrate.

The National Bureau of Standards is admittedly in need of a laboratory building for its guided-missile program. The Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittee of which I have the honor to be the chairman is thoroughly in accord with the necessity for that program and its objectives. At the time of consideration of the regular omnibus appropriation bill for fiscal year 1951, the National Bureau of Standards, with the approval of the administration and the Bureau of the Budget, asked the committee for \$1,900,000 to construct such a laboratory. The committee gave it to them in toto, as did the House and Senate, and the omnibus appropriation bill has now become a public law. The National Bureau of Standards, therefore, has \$1,900,000, the total amount they asked for, for the construction of a new laboratory for their exact purpose.

The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] would have us on this day and under the circumstances recounted by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] turn over to the National Bureau of Standards a palatial hospital in which the Government has a capital investment of \$13,000,000 and which is not fitted for this purpose at all. Are you going to move part of the equipment of the National Bureau of Standards here in the District of Columbia out to this beautiful former hotel at Corona, Calif., the cost of replacement of which is about \$40,000,000, and which has an outdoor swimming pool with a grandstand and indoor marble baths? Are you going to move the National Bureau of Standards insofar as this one project, guided-missiles, is concerned, out to this palatial hotel hospital, which has an artificial lake,

when all they need is a brand new building fitted for their purposes, which they can construct for \$1,900,000, which money they already have?

Further, let me point out in connection with using this beautiful hospital building on the west coast, the floor load there is only 50 pounds a square foot, while the floor load presently used by the National Bureau of Standards here in Washington is at least 150 pounds a square foot.

The gentleman from California for whom I have the highest respect, my distinguished friend [Mr. SHEPPARD], said that this was an opportunity to save the taxpayers of this country \$17,000,000-plus. That is not the fact. I regret that I must differ with him because I know how hard he has worked to get the Bureau of Standards to take over the Corona property.

You have a valuable property at Corona owned by the Government, which could be sold for far in excess of \$1,900,000, for which amount you would have a new building erected specifically for a laboratory. Or, in line with the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], this property can immediately, and for only \$400,000, be reactivated as a 1,000-bed military hospital. It is right on the west coast. It does not need to be converted into a hospital. It can be reactivated as a 1,000-bed hospital at a cost of only \$400,000.

The present request to take over this palatial and valuable California property is the idea of Dr. Condon, the Director of the Bureau of Standards, and is not as far as I know the idea of the Bureau of the Budget or of the administration.

There has been no approval of this request, although the matter had been pending for some time, by the Bureau of the Budget. Furthermore, prominent doctors have said that it is the finest tuberculosis hospital in the world, a hospital which under present world conditions and with the military action now taking place in the Pacific, can be reactivated at a cost of only \$400,000.

I further want to point out to the House that the area of this property at Corona, Calif., is 715 acres, with approximately 1,500,000 square feet of floor space. About 500,000 square feet is for warehouse purposes. Of the remaining 1,000,000 square feet, only 100,000 square feet would be used for the guided-missile laboratory. The National Bureau of Standards proposes to hold the other 900,000 square feet for possible new facilities that the Bureau might need for other work and for possible setting up of duplicate facilities to those they now have. Inasmuch as it is located near the coast, decentralization value is doubtful.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to compliment the gentleman on his very fine statement. This morning we listened to the men who are in a position to know. And from what they tell us, this hospital situation is a critical one and before we get

through we will need every available hospital and every available hospital bed that we have. To make such a change now and convert this hospital which would be available almost immediately for rehabilitation, and reactivation, into some sort of electronic laboratory would be a very drastic mistake. My friend the gentleman from Missouri, DEWEY SHORT, pointed out here a few moments ago that we are now going to assemble to discuss this hospital question. I want to state to the Members here that this situation is a serious one and under no circumstances should we tamper with this hospital which can be made available for use any time the need may arise.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is absolutely correct; I thank him.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I congratulate the gentleman, too, on his very fine statement, because if we are going to take care of the veterans in line with the legislation that the Congress has already passed and in view of the demands that are going to be made to build hospitals, we do not want to give up any hospitals that we may now have for any other purpose of government. Furthermore, if what the gentleman says is correct, we are going to be able to build the building for a great deal less than what this hospital cost.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; the new laboratory building will only cost \$1,900,000.

Mr. RICH. It is about time the Congress of the United States got a little common sense here and tried to economize. This is the place to economize.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman for acknowledging my common sense.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman from New York knows that we do not resist the idea of a hospital. The gentleman from New York, however, should tell you, Mr. Speaker, that the departments to whom this has been offered as a hospital have turned it down as not being suitable for that purpose. It is more suitable for the purpose for which it is now proposed to be used. I want to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. ROONEY. At this point may I say that the gentleman from California is again incorrect, because in the proposed agreement between the Navy Department and the National Bureau of Standards there is a recapture clause. The gentleman is familiar with that, is he not?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. My question is this: You say that all that is involved is \$1,900,000 on one side and the cost of this property on the other. The gentleman has been here a long time. Did he ever know any agency of Government to start out with only one building and then stop there? Has he not ever heard of them asking for more buildings and more buildings and more buildings? They would be available immediately, in this institution.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman well knows I am generally always suspicious

of appropriations requests, and that I proceed on the premise that the department or agency must convince me as one Member of the House and of the Appropriations Committee that the amount they ask for is absolutely necessary. In this particular instance I am thoroughly convinced that we must as soon as possible have a guided-missile laboratory.

We have already given them the full amount requested for this purpose, \$1,900,000. Let us have a new laboratory building built expressly for that purpose and not take over a palatial hotel, a \$40,000,000 hotel, with swimming pool and grandstand and everything else, except a golf course.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask that the House vote down the motion of the gentleman from California to recede and concur, so that the House may further insist upon its disagreement with the other body insofar as this item is concerned.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PHILLIPS of California) there were—ayes 7, noes 84. So the motion was rejected.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to insist on the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendment.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 14, line 22, insert the following:

"SHIP CONSTRUCTION

"The appropriation and contract authority made available for 'Ship construction' by the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be available for the purchase or requisition of vessels under authority now or hereafter vested in the Secretary of Commerce."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 36: Page 18, line 10, insert the following:

"PROMOTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

"For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), and section 1 of the Act of March 18, 1950, Public Law 462, Eighty-first Congress, \$3,457,240: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$23,267,00 for the current fiscal year."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 18, line 22, insert the following:

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' Office of Education, \$347,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7940, Eighty-first Congress."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$173,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 19, line 1, insert the following:

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' Office of Education, \$665,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2317, Eighty-first Congress."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$332,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 19, line 5, insert the following:

"PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

"For payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by law, \$23,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7940, Eighty-first Congress."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$11,500,000."

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BARDEN moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 40.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN].

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, Senate amendment No. 40 deals with the \$23,000,000 that was put in by the Senate to take care of payments to the school

districts as provided in the bill H. R. 7940. There is a provision following in amendment No. 41 that appropriates money for construction purposes.

This item was not before the House when this appropriation bill was considered in the House; it was inserted in the Senate. The Committee on Education and Labor has been working on this bill for a good part of the year, and subcommittees went all over the country, as you have heard before, and as you understood when the bill was passed.

There is a certain amount of cost involved in this, and this bill includes money for the operation of some of the schools on military bases that heretofore have been paid for 100 percent by the military, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Corps. These branches of the military service want to get out of the school business, and that is why this bill was passed.

When it comes to fixing the amount the Budget Bureau cut it lower than we thought it could be operated on, which was \$23,000,000. We took into consideration the fact that it would not be very long before the first of the year and that the balance of the amount probably could be appropriated later in the year.

What the conference did was simply to take a pencil and divide the amount by two.

How are you going to operate a school, how are you going to employ teachers, how are you going to pay salaries if you cannot guarantee the operation of the school any longer than January 1? I am not afraid of anybody accusing me of being wasteful of public funds, because I do not know of anybody in the House who has been more conservative in that field than I over a long period of years, but to me it is perfectly absurd and foolish to take an appropriation of this kind and think you can provide a logical and practical application by simply taking a pencil and dividing by two what all the facts showed was a minimum amount to begin with. If someone could give me some information as to why they did it, I might reason with them; but this takes care of the funds that were provided in the Wier bill; this takes care of the funds that have heretofore been furnished by the Navy and the Army at these base schools together with taking care of the impacts that are being created by reactivation of these various fields, and so forth. The local communities have suffered terrific impacts.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman might also state that it includes appropriations for additional school facilities caused by the Wherry Housing Act.

Mr. BARDEN. Of course that is part of this; yes. We must take care of these emergencies. A certain percentage of the rents on this Government housing should be set aside to take care of these impacts caused by the Government, and that was the purpose of the legislation that we brought to the floor of the House: To have the Government take its

share of responsibility when it stepped into a locality.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Perhaps it takes 30 to 40 days to prepare the proper estimate of \$23,000,000. It is common knowledge that within the next 6 to 12 months many other Federal institutions in the way of plants and so forth will be opened up that were not taken into account when this item of \$23,000,000 was prepared.

Instead of \$11,500,000 doing the job it looks like it is going to take nearer thirty to thirty-five million dollars to do the job during the coming fiscal year 1951.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman is right. We have trimmed the bill as close as you could trim it. We estimated it would take somewhere in the neighborhood of that. When the Senate put the \$23,000,000 in we were a bit skeptical of that taking care of the direct obligation and responsibilities. Then when they took 23,000,000 and divided it by 2, thereby stating that \$11,000,000 will do it, Mr. Speaker, I say it will not do the job. We are just simply nullifying the act.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I am sure there must be some misapprehensions and misunderstanding on the part of the esteemed Appropriations Committee about this matter of Federal aid to those schools which have had to have Federal assistance as a result of the impact upon them because of Federal installations in those respective communities.

In brief, here is the picture: During the War it was found that these communities where thousands of defense workers were brought in could not operate without Federal assistance. In many instances small communities, where the Government had large shipyards, munitions factories and other defense establishments, had their population doubled, tripled, and even quadrupled. Local revenues were, therefore, totally inadequate for the operation and maintenance of these schools. In fact, the Government even built school buildings running into millions of dollars in order to house this overflow of school population. The Government, also, built thousands of housing units to house these workers, thereby taking valuable property off of the local tax rolls.

The result was the enactment of the Lanham Act, wherein a provision was made for supplementing the budgets of these overcrowded communities for the operation of the swollen school systems. I take some humble pride in the fact that I was instrumental in having that provision written into the Lanham Act.

After the cessation of hostilities, unfortunately, for the school systems, these defense workers did not move out of the communities, and, although the war was over, the children were still in these communities to be educated. Therefore, for

the past several years we have had to fight each year on the Floor of this House to get adequate assistance to carry on these schools. These appropriations have run around an average of \$7,500,000 a year.

But this year the Committee on Education and Labor appropriately saw fit to make a study of the whole situation and to bring in legislation of a permanent nature which would meet the situation.

As a result of this study and its resulting findings that committee introduced and this Congress passed H. R. 7940. Under this bill, in addition to the schools to which I have referred and which have received their assistance through the Lanham and Wier Acts, all other communities with Federal installations, which have heretofore received their funds through the several Appropriations subcommittees, were brought into the picture. These included such communities and activities as the Atomic Energy Commission schools in Tennessee and the Army and Navy installations throughout the country. In other words, under this bill, H. R. 7940, all of these schools needing Federal assistance to supplement their local budgets as a result of the impact upon the communities from Federal installations were pooled in the one bill. This was an appropriate action.

Now, let us see what has happened and what the Appropriations Committee has done. The following summary gives the picture:

SUMMARY OF REASONS WHY APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED BY CONFEREES IS INSUFFICIENT

1. Estimate of need by House committee before expansion of defense activities, \$32,000,000.
2. Appropriation request by President of \$23,000,000 plus \$4,900,000 transfer, making total of \$27,900,000, which is a minimum.
3. Senate approved this amount.
4. Conferees cut \$23,000,000 in half, leaving \$11,500,000, plus \$4,900,000 transfer.
5. Reasons this is insufficient:
 - A. H. R. 7940 adds 200 new districts seriously in need but ineligible under temporary legislation of the past few years.
 - B. Estimate of \$32,000,000 made before Korean War.
 - C. Wherry housing program will place 40,000 to 50,000 new Federal housing units on Federal reservations this year. School district gets no income for most of this housing.
 - D. Great expansion in existing defense and war production areas.
 - E. Reactivation of other areas.

It will be observed, therefore, that the Appropriations Committee, in its commendable zeal to make some economies, has just arbitrarily cut the figure placed in the bill by the Senate of \$23,000,000 in half.

I repeat that the committee's zeal for economy is commendable. And I believe, further, that no one in this House familiar with my record will charge me with a lack of desire to economize wherever possible. But it is difficult for me to understand how the Congress can appropriate billions for national defense and for assistance to foreign countries in this fight against communism and at the same time penalize the children of this country by denying them an opportunity for an education. For I emphasize, Mr. Speaker, that if the amendment

offered by the distinguished and conservative gentleman from North Carolina, the chairman of the House Labor and Education Committee, does not prevail most of these schools will have to close after about a 4 months' term.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I point out that if the committee's action in cutting these funds to \$11,500,000 stands, the schools, heretofore receiving assistance under the Lanham and Wier Acts, will receive practically nothing because it is obvious that the children at the Atomic Energy and the Army and Navy installations are not going to be permitted to go without proper educational facilities. In fact, according to the Government agencies' recommendation of \$32,000,000 for the over-all program, the eleven and one-half million would not be sufficient to care for the needs of these new items brought in under the new bill. And it is obvious, therefore, that the schools heretofore receiving assistance under the Lanham and Wier Acts would be lucky if they got one million rather than the seven and one-half that they have heretofore been receiving.

Mr. TAEER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I am wondering if the gentleman could tell us what was paid out last year by our different departments for this purpose. I understand this year there is \$4,900,000 in one place and there was in 1950 a total of \$12,000,000, according to the justification submitted to the committee. Now, then, \$4,900,000 plus the \$11,000,000 would make approximately \$16,000,000 which is more than the current year by quite a considerable amount.

Mr. COLMER. I do not know that I could answer the gentleman accurately or correctly under the circumstances here because I do not have those figures. However, I am informed that last year, for these additional units that I refer to, there was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$17,500,000. Now, you bear in mind that in addition to that you have this Wherry housing bill which is for military installations. And, incidentally, all of these estimates were made prior to the Korean situation, so, therefore, you have a greater impact and a greater need for this school aid now than you had prior to the Korean situation.

Mr. Speaker, permit me to say to my colleagues that I think I know something about this problem, having wrestled with it through the past several years. In fact, this problem exists today in three separate communities in my district—Pascagoula, Biloxi, and Moss Point, Miss. And in this connection, Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit the following statement which was incorporated in the report of the Special Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor with reference to my home town of Pascagoula. The statement, in brief, is as follows:

PASCAGOULA, MISS.

The Pascagoula rural separate school district is located in Jackson County, Miss., on the Gulf of Mexico. During the 1938-39 school year the population of the city was approximately 4,500 with a school enroll-

ment of 920. On about February 1, 1939, the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp. was established in Pascagoula for the purpose of building ships for the Maritime Commission. During the next 5 years the school enrollment increased to approximately 4,300 students, an increase of approximately 470 percent.

The 1940 census showed approximately 1,500 privately owned residential housing units in Pascagoula. Various agencies of the Government constructed some 5,200 housing units during the next 5 years. At the same time, much of the shipyard construction was built with Federal funds. The total result was a tremendously increased population living in federally owned, nontaxable housing, working at an industrial plant partially owned by the Federal Government and thus off the tax rolls.

The problem of financing the Pascagoula rural separate school district is just as serious today as it was during any of the war years, except that it is reduced in scope. There are currently 1,152 federally owned residential units available for renting. On October 1, 1949, 1,016 of these units were rented. The present schedule of the nontaxable Ingalls Co. calls for the employment of hundreds of additional employees, with the result that the current school enrollment of 2,300 is expected to reach 2,800 by the end of the current school year. Presently, about 900, or approximately 40 percent, live in federally owned houses. Payments in lieu of taxes on this housing provide only approximately \$18 per child to apply to their educational cost. This amount, together with all other funds payable from the State and other current sources because of the presence of these children in the school district, approximates \$30 per child. With the estimated 1949-50 cost of \$115 to \$120 per child, this leaves approximately \$90 per child for the school district to provide from local tax sources.

Both the local and State governments have made maximum efforts to provide funds for the operation of this school district. Maximum local levy for current operation is provided on assessed valuation, which has been increased approximately 350 percent. Current costs are maintained on a lower level than in other school systems of approximately the same size in the State. State aid has been increased 500 percent from approximately \$12,000 in 1939 to \$63,000 in 1949. Local tax collections have increased 400 percent from approximately \$25,000 in 1939 to approximately \$100,000 in 1949.

Facilities for housing the currently expanded school population were provided by the local district voting its legal limit in bonds and by construction of four other buildings with Federal funds. The 40 additional classrooms so provided and the existing facilities used on a double-shift basis (two sets of pupils per day in each room), have permitted a partially satisfactory educational program for these children. The half-day session (or double shift) was maintained in this district throughout the war period. Some children have gone through the first eight grades without having had the opportunity of a full-day schedule. Although beginning this year, half-day sessions were eliminated, the increasing enrollment will require half-day sessions again before the end of the current school year.

The financial problem in this school district is caused by a large housing project off the tax rolls, and by the exemption from local taxation of a substantial portion of the industry employing these people. This industrial establishment is operated by the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp. on lease from the Maritime Commission. Exact figures on the value of these leased properties are not available but a conservative estimate indicates that if taxes were paid on these properties at the normal assessment rate, this income would go far toward solving the financial problem of this school district.

Under the conditions described above, it is impossible to finance a school program in Pascagoula without Federal aid. With a constantly shifting school population making school personnel needs uncertain, and with some 30 to 40 percent of the school budget dependent on the action of Congress on a year-to-year basis, experience shows that qualified teaching personnel is quite reluctant to accept positions under these circumstances. This coupled with the fact that local salary schedules are below those of competing school systems, creates a very difficult local situation.

In conclusion permit me to point out that this House overwhelmingly passed H. R. 7940 only a few months ago. There was little opposition to it. I do not believe that the House will now reverse itself by denying to these children, who they then found were entitled to these educational opportunities, this assistance which is so badly needed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED].

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I want to address my remarks not only to this amendment, but the one which follows it, since the two subjects are so closely related.

In the first place, I would like to go back and remind you Members of the House of this fact: These two bills, H. R. 7940, which provided for maintenance and operation, and S. 2317, which provided for buildings, were brought here on the floor of the House, as you remember, after two subcommittees, composed of 10 members of the Committee on Education and Labor, spent many months working on them. And you were told at that time that at least 9 of these 10 committeemen represented congressional districts which had none of these projects in them. So, we have been working on something which did not directly concern us. We told you that we had prepared legislation which would clear up this situation in about 500 or 600 school districts throughout the States. You took our word on that because those bills were passed through the House without any dissenting votes.

With this action here, I just want to tell you this one thing: With the appropriations cut as the conferees have cut them you simply are not going to have the problem solved like we thought it was going to be when we passed the bills. You do not have enough money here to do the job that we told you we were trying to do.

Both these figures are absolute minimums. Unless this difference is restored, you might just as well go back to the school districts in your district and tell them that the help they expect and that they deserve will not be forthcoming because it will be impossible to get it.

I wanted to get myself off the hook with the Members of this House by explaining to you that what we told you we were trying to do when the bills authorizing this were passed has now been defeated because sufficient money to carry it out has not been provided here.

The proposition is simply this: In passing this legislation you have declared that the Government of the United States has a certain responsibility to the school districts when it creates a certain problem in those districts. That has been made the law by act of Congress. Here you are refusing to set up sufficient funds to carry out what the Government has said it owes as a responsibility to these school districts. The ones who are going to suffer if this matter is not corrected are these 300,000 school children who are trying to get an education in these five or six hundred affected districts. They are the ones who are going to pay the price if we fail here to keep faith and carry out, by making enough money available, the two bills we have already passed in this session of Congress and that were brought to you after all this work.

I thought you ought to know that. I thought that in defense of those of us who worked on the subcommittees and who came in here and made certain representations to you as to what we had worked out for these districts, I should say that this will not be done unless the money is here provided for it. I did not want any Members of the House coming to me afterward and jumping on me saying that the matter was not as we had represented it to be. The key to it is right here. Unless these two items are restored to the amounts asked by the Senate, your district is not going to get the help you thought it was going to get when you passed those bills.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURKE].

(Mr. BURKE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, I had the good fortune to serve as chairman of one of the subcommittees that held hearings on this item. Our objective was to take this problem and draft legislation that would accomplish the purpose in two ways: First, we wanted to draft legislation that would meet the Federal responsibility adequately and fully, and secondly, we wanted to provide a standard, orderly way by which the Federal responsibility could be judged and paid for by the Federal Government.

Up until the subcommittee started work on this legislation the problem had been handled in a rather hodge-podge, hit-or-miss way. We wanted to gather together all phases of the problem and create a standard way by which the problem would be met. I think we have done that.

This amendment would cut to a figure below the amount the armed services are now spending or have been spending in the past for this purpose. Particularly at this time when the armed services are expanding, the morale problem that would be created by such a cut-back would cause a greater expense to our Federal Government than any savings that might be made in dollars and cents by the cut.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to join those who have spoken in behalf of this measure. The committee reduction is taking money out of the educational funds for the children of those who are making a sacrifice in our national defense efforts. This cut deprives their children of the chance to get a decent schooling. You are seeing by this cut the Congress repudiate and hack up after 2 years' study, its own bill to straighten out the tangled and difficult matter of carrying the Government's rightful share of the load which the Government owes to these war-impacted communities.

After we have straightened this out through the Committee on Education and Labor, we find on 2 minutes' notice that the Committee on Appropriations with a lead pencil undoes this work and cuts in half the amount which is the bare minimum for these schools to exist.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am very grateful for the remarks that the gentleman is making on this very important legislation, because I have taken a great deal of interest in it. I know that the members of the special subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor spent many months in making these studies and surveys. They appeared before the Committee on Rules and brought before our country incontrovertible evidence of the need for these funds. The only thing the Congress has done in passing these two authorization bills is to correct an injustice and to provide that the Federal Government meet its obligations to these local school districts and to the children of America. I hope the House will restore these cuts which have been made, in my opinion, without justification, in this appropriation bill.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Speaker, this very bill, while it appropriates almost \$17,000,000,000 for national defense, shortchanges the children of the people who are doing the most to give us a decent national defense. The men in the services and the men in the defense plants will feel the damage of this cut. It throws back the load on communities which are already overbonded and overtaxed and which have exceeded their tax limitations to educate children of these defense areas. It throws the burden back on those communities. All you can do is put the kids out of the school. Instead of cutting funds in half we must realize the load has been doubled. We all should realize that the defense needs and impacts on these 600 school districts will grow greater, and not less in the next year as our rearmament program is expanded. I ask that we adopt the amounts allowed by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, many of the things that I had planned to say have been said by previous speakers. It was, however, my honor to serve as chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union on the day that this provision for maintenance expense was passed upon. I heard every word of that debate. The gentleman from Oklahoma is correct. If we should fail to raise this appropriation in accordance with the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina, we will have reversed ourselves. The debate developed the fact that for the first time in the Eighty-first Congress the Committee on Education and Labor was completely unanimous in reporting a bill.

I want to make this point, Mr. Speaker, and if I am in error, I yield to anyone to correct me. If we fail to adopt the gentleman's motion, we will have failed to provide for the affected districts as that basic legislation authorizes. We will have reduced it by this action. On the other hand, if after this increase is voted it is found that the amount of money needed has been miscalculated by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] not one single dollar will be wasted. The ceiling is fixed and the formula is rigid.

The House of Representatives made no mistake in adopting that bill. You do not have to go back to your districts to find these critical situations. We read of them in the Washington newspapers and we can even observe the situations in Maryland and Virginia for example. I happen to know of situations where empty churches and dwellings are used because other buildings are not available. It is particularly important that we appropriate now the full fund because generally the schools are administered on an annual basis. They need to know now that the basic law will be lived up to.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I have in my possession a telegram received from school districts in the Wright-Patterson Air Base, not in my district but in other districts, to the effect that those schools will be compelled to close by Christmas if they are not given help. Right now they are conducting schools in old abandoned busses, attempting to house the children. The Federal Government, the great rich American Government, can spend money all over the world and yet it is unable to meet its own obligation to the children in those areas. I say it is a crying shame.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. The gentleman is correct. We are spending at the rate of \$85,000,000 each day on our defense program, and here we are, having to plead for an appropriation for a year which represents only five or six hours cost of the defense program.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES. I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by the gentleman. The impact of these projects in certain areas is bringing on the terrific hardships and it is necessary that the Fed-

eral Government meet its obligation to many of these school districts.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. And it is the Federal Government's responsibility.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my fairly meek voice, in this chamber of reverberation, to what has already been said. It is difficult for one of my make-up to follow such an array of people as have preceded me on this subject, but I want you to know that I am just as honest as you are and my problems are just as acute as are yours.

Where I come from we have a pretty tough proposition of schooling our children on our own. But when the Federal Government comes down there and superimposes upon us and upon our tax-paying districts a job which we cannot do, we think it is the Federal Government's obligation to correct that. We think it so strongly, and so does this House, that we passed two acts recently adopting the principle of making money available for this purpose, instead of coming here each year, hodge podge, as we have, begging for money and fighting the Appropriations Committee.

Incidentally, in my district we have not only the largest naval base but we have a boot camp for the best police force in the world, the United States Marines.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I have got to yield.

Mr. RICH. If those Members who are talking about wanting this money appropriated for education would just stay on the floor, shortly we will have an opportunity to strike out \$4,000,000,000 for aid to foreign countries and we might be doing something for the American boys and girls who are coming on.

Mr. RIVERS. And we will do something for your State if you will stick with us. We are glad to have you.

Now let me say this: The Congress has made permanent legislation, permanent authorization for this purpose. It is our duty to now make the money available. If we do not, the people in your district and in mine and the rest of the Nation will say, and will rightly say, that the Eighty-first Congress is the greatest bunch of hypocrites ever assembled under the name of the Constitution of the United States.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out what I think is a typical example of the need for this money. It is not only typical but it is a glaring example as well.

In the district I represent the Federal Government owns 280,000 acres of land which was acquired in World War II. At the conclusion of World War II it maintained this land in an inactive

status. This large body of land, the fourth largest purchase in the history of the United States, is adjacent to a town with a population of 1,500 people. The nearest city is 38 miles away. They have brought a thousand civilian employees into this camp. They have put 9,000 troops there, and are making preparation for a maximum of over 50,000. Here is this little town with a small school house faced with this proposition. They telephoned me and asked me: "What are you going to do about it?" I referred them to Mr. Cleveland Bailey's bill and told them what the Congress would do. I said: "You can borrow the money to keep the school operating; you can have faith in what Congress is going to do." Surely we are not going to break faith with them now.

Another factor in that situation: The commanding officer of the camp said, "You will need to have 15 additional teachers on the job." In all conscience we must keep faith with these people and provide the funds necessary.

This is not a dreamed-up figure that the Bureau of the Budget sent to Congress; it is based on the most careful calculation, based on evidence given to a subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor; it is a concrete figure; it is a firm figure. To recklessly cut it in half reflects on my own committee and shows indifference to the problem and not the intelligent approach to it that it deserves.

I hope we adopt these amendments and restore these funds to the bill as they should be.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, if at any time in the past or the future I have taken or shall take this floor to make an appeal it has not been or cannot be more earnestly than I do at this moment. I took 2 months of my time when I should have gone home last fall to spend on this committee. I visited the State of Massachusetts; I visited Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and all through this eastern part of the country. The testimony we heard and the conditions we saw and the efforts of the educators to give over 300,000 children in these United States a decent education or at least some significant part of an education was tragic.

What we have is some 300,000 little kids in this country who are in need of this education, who have no schools at the present time to go to, or in most cases they have only part-time schools.

At this time I make this one plea for 300,000 children of this Nation as well as the educators who participate in the almost unbearable situation of trying to provide those kids with an education. I plead with this House to restore the funds inserted by the Senate so that some word of encouragement can go out to these 300,000 children and the educators who are struggling with the problem of training them.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIER. I yield.

Mr. CHELF. I commend the committee and the gentlemen for the great effort and time they have put into the study of this problem, and the perseverance they have devoted to it. I hope the House will sustain the gentleman in his effort.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Does not the gentleman think that it will be a lot better to aid these children in this way than to tax each one of them \$25 for the item you have in this bill to arm these foreign countries? It would be a whole lot better, would it not?

Mr. WIER. No; I cannot agree with the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I want to say just three things, if I may: To begin with, this is the first time I have ever seen in this House a subcommittee appointed as was this one, without a single man who had any interest in the subject matter for his own district. My hat is off to the committee and its members for the work they have done; it has been a wonderful job.

The second point is that so many of us from the South have supported this motion that I think the House should be assured that it is no case of sectionalism; it is simply a case of Uncle Sam's putting so many training centers and war industries in the salubrious climate and delightful temperatures of the South during the war, and this burden came to us inevitably.

The condition cited by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] cannot compare with one case in my district, where in 1940 according to the last census we had a total of 503 people in one small community, yet within 60 days after the plants were built there were 27,000 workers employed, not counting their wives and children.

So it is absolutely impossible for Childersburg, Ala., a place that is as fine as they grow but which grew too fast to get along without the aid that this authorization bill provides. We are asking that both of these amendments so eloquently spoken for by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED] be adopted, because we know that there is no other way. Childersburg has 210 more children in grammar grades now than we had during the peak. The war plants are completely shut down, except that they are, being kept in a stand-by situation.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. Of course, I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. STEED. Is it not true these children come from other sections of the United States; so they are not southern children, they are everybody's children from all over the United States?

Mr. HOBBS. Certainly. There are none of them local. We could educate our own. All these extra children were

brought in by Uncle Sam and laid upon our doorstep. The third point is that school teachers must be contracted with on a school-year basis. We need the maintenance and operation \$23,000,000 now for the superadded child-load of the Nation.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McCONNELL].

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Speaker, it is usually my objective in this House to cut down appropriations; however, I am up here for a different purpose today.

I am quite surprised, as I consider the work the Education and Labor Committee members have done; the unanimous way in which the bill was passed by both Houses of Congress, that suddenly at the last minute the House Appropriation Committee proposes to cut the original figure in half to an amount which I believe is lower than the amount needed to operate the program during the current fiscal year. When you consider that this program that we have put together on a permanent basis this year, really consolidates more permanently what has been done in a temporary way in the past, when you consider that we have spent in other years large sums of money—last year I believe the amount appropriated was about \$17,000,000, now we are going to cut this to \$11,500,000—it just does not make good sense to me. Therefore I plead with you that we use not only our heads and reason but also our hearts in considering the motion to restore the amount to \$23,000,000, which the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has offered. I heartily endorse and support it.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS].

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN]. I just want to make one point clear here this afternoon.

This is not an appropriation to give anybody anything. This is an appropriation to pay a just obligation, as has been said, technically for the local school communities in this country but actually what it is, is an obligation of the Federal Government to the children of school age who have been dislocated by virtue of Federal activities, whereby the Federal Government has taken up by purchase, property that would otherwise be taxed to provide for the education of these children.

Mr. Speaker, these children pass this way only once. If they do not get an education in childhood the chances are they do not get their education at all.

I simply want to express the opinion that I believe the Government should be as honest as it expects its citizens to be. This is an obligation that the Government owes, and it would be utterly disgraceful for us to adjourn without meeting that obligation.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACOBS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact also that these funds are not paid to the States or to the State central school system. These funds provided here go directly to the local communities and are justified on the basis of what happens in the local communities, and it is entirely to relieve them and not the State.

Mr. JACOBS. To relieve them of a tax base that was destroyed by the Government taking up the property in that community; that is correct.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACOBS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. I think we should bear in mind that if what is proposed here prevails, for every million dollars that we spend to educate children, we are going to be spending \$700,000,000 in this bill for war.

Mr. JACOBS. That is correct.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBS].

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the Committee on Education and Labor and its subcommittees for the tremendously fine job they have done. Ever since I came to Congress nearly 6 years ago I have been interested in this problem of education and have observed the need of this kind of a program. This, for the first time, is a genuine approach that supplies a permanent base and sets up standards to meet the problem of increased school enrollment caused by governmental activity.

I want to call attention to one thing that may not be generally understood, and I am going to use my own State as an example. Down our way Texas helps to meet this problem in that these temporary children who come into a school district to be educated are treated exactly like the permanent children; that is, the school district receives the State apportionment for them. But in Texas, as in many other States, a large part of the educational cost falls on the local school district. In Texas, all of it falls on the districts for buildings and facilities, and a large part for operation. It costs about \$110 per child for operation, and the State puts up about \$55. There is a little district between Beaumont and Orange where people live but many work outside the district. At this time the district is bonded to the limit. Buildings are wholly inadequate. They have three classes meeting in school busses, three classes in each auditorium. Teachers are loaded, 60 children per teacher, trying to meet the problem created as a result of governmental activities in the area. Now, that local school district receives no tax benefits from these defense industries. That was a little community that was getting along fine, educating its children until these newcomers came in. They cannot close the doors of the schoolhouses to these children. Yet that is a problem that the Government created in the interest of national security and safety and defense. We ought to meet it, and I am heartily

in favor of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from North Carolina. We will be doing simple justice by meeting an obligation which this Government owes to the people in such communities throughout the Nation. The adoption of the Barden motion will provide sufficient funds to meet the problem for the time being—and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, it does seem to me that with such a vital thing as education, and especially with the set-up as it is, these authorization bills having come from the Committee on Education and Labor by unanimous report and coming from gentlemen who have no personal interest in this subject matter, and having passed this House so overwhelmingly—I believe the record shows by unanimous vote—it does seem to me that before we go along with any cut of the figures that were carefully assembled and were agreed upon by the Budget and by the committee and put in the bill by the Senate—before we should agree on a cut, that those who would cut should make a clear and convincing statement and argument based on figures and facts, as it relates to this vital problem, and not just on guess work.

Certainly, as has been suggested here by several speakers, the work that has been done by this great Committee on Education and Labor and its subcommittee should not be thwarted, and our children should not go without proper educational facilities just on a hit-and-miss proposition. It has been clear and convincing to me and I believe to all of us that these original amounts are necessary to carry out this program. Unless these amounts are used instead of the reduced amounts, the authorization cannot be carried out, as called to our attention by the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, my colleague who is on the committee [Mr. STEED]. So I appeal to you that we should not go along with the cut but should be for the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] to restore the original amounts.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUCAS].

[Mr. LUCAS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. LUCAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. IRVING].

[Mr. IRVING addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. IRVING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. TOLLEFSON].

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, the motion to effect the restoration of the cut in the appropriations for assistance in the maintenance and operation expenses of schools in federally impacted areas has my complete support. The Education and Labor Committee gave full and thorough study and consideration to this subject. Their bill received the unanimous approval of the House, indicating that the measure was sound. The studies of the committee show clearly the need for this financial assistance by these particular schools. The Federal Government has a definite obligation in this field. Congress should appropriate sufficient funds to meet that obligation. The same can be said for the construction aid funds which will come before the House after we vote on this item. I trust that the House will vote to restore the cuts.

(Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER].

[Mr. SCUDDER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SCUDDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I would ten times or a thousand times rather spend this money for the education of our American boys and girls in order that they might be prepared for the effect of this bill, on their future, proposing to spend \$4,000,000,000 to arm the countries of Europe. Give this money to the boys and girls of America so they can save themselves. It is a matter of life or death with them. Unless you do that, God save America and save these children. I do not know why you do not do it.

Let me say that your responsibility goes further than that. When you come to vote this \$4,000,000,000 to arm these countries just remember you are doing the wrong thing, and every one of you may be called upon to account for this at some future day.

Now is the time to educate our boys and girls so they can earn money, prepare themselves to follow suitable occupations, and know what to do, to get out of the great hole in which you are paving the way to leave them.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I do not know, but from the drift of things this afternoon, perhaps I am a voice crying in the wilderness. But I do feel and always have felt that we should know what we are doing so far as possible. I read from the justification submitted by the Office of Education:

During the fiscal year 1950 the estimated expenditure for assistance to local school districts by the several departments of the Government was approximately \$12,000,000. This amount included an appropriation to the Bureau of Community Facilities in accordance with the Wier Act of \$7,050,000.

With the \$11,500,000 which this bill carries and the \$4,913,000 that is carried in the general appropriation bill there will be available for this purpose \$16,500,000, an increase of 33 1/3 percent, or a little more over what was had before. That \$4,500,000 will take care of approximately 56,000 additional children. There is not a reason in the world why they cannot carry this thing along and get along all right with the amount of money which is carried here, together with the \$4,913,000 which will be added to it.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I have such great admiration for the gentleman and for the many fights he has put up for economy, but I am very sorry that he is not in full possession of the facts in connection with this.

Mr. TABER. Did not the Bureau of Education deliver the facts to the committee?

Mr. BARDEN. But the gentleman forgets the Bureau of Education did not give you all the facts. For instance, let me call this to the gentleman's attention. The Wier bill which the gentleman referred to as having taken care of all the situations, missed doing a complete job by a long shot, for the simple reason we put into the Wier bill a provision that the local schools must show a deficit. In a good many States of the Union, as is the case in my own State, we put folks in jail who make up deficit budgets. Therefore, we find the situation where at one base down there nearly 700 children did not get 1 penny because the official said, "We are not going to violate the State law."

Mr. TABER. Do you not think that the 56,000 extra children here provided for at \$80 apiece, would take care of the situation?

I do not want to be stingy with the children, but it seems to me that we have amply provided for them.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, at the outset I think I should say that the Committee on Appropriations of the House has not had any time to give this subject any consideration. The bill authorizing the expenditure of funds for this purpose had not passed the House by the time the regular appropriation bill was before us. So as a result the Department of Education appeared before the Senate committee just a few days ago to justify this expenditure of money for the Department of Education. We have not had an opportunity to listen to any testimony or read the hearings which were held by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. I think in all frankness I should

say, and I think it is the universal opinion of everyone in the House, that the subcommittee and the full Committee on Education and Labor have done a good job in bringing a bill before the House and having it passed; but at the same time, I think this is legislating and appropriating in a pretty fast way. This is a new program. We realize that the Budget presented a figure of \$23,000,000 and that the Senate approved the full sum which was offered by the Bureau of the Budget.

But the hearings were not very complete over in the other body when they were held before the Appropriations Committee. I think as a result of the timing on this appropriation bill, and the vast amount that is entailed in the appropriation that we are called upon to make today, this sum of \$11,500,000 will be sufficient. We must remember that we are not operating on a full year's program at this time. Here we are going into the first of October. This appropriation was based on a yearly sum of \$23,000,000, but that amount, \$23,000,000, will not be used, because we will be into October or perhaps November before any of this money is expended.

There are other things in this bill that I would like to have seen included in the appropriation bill we have before us at this time. There are many important items in this bill that I think deserve much more consideration than has been given to them.

There was an appropriation passed by the Senate, which the House conferees refused to go along with. We just passed two bills the 1st of August establishing two national institutes, one for rheumatism and arthritis, and metabolic diseases, and one for neurological diseases and blindness. When the Budget Bureau approved the sum of \$13,000,000 to set up those two institutes, which were approved by the unanimous vote of this Congress only last August, the conferees even refused to appropriate a single dime for that purpose, even though we have 7,000,000 afflicted with arthritis and over 200,000 blind people that the Federal Government is helping. Then we have 700,000 children today that are afflicted with cerebral palsy. Those are some of the things that we could do if we wanted to help the youth of our Nation. That is a program that any Member of Congress could not conscientiously vote against, if he had an opportunity, but because of the parliamentary situation today, even though we did not have any hearings on this side of the Capitol, we were not able as a Committee on Appropriations to decide whether or not any funds should be appropriated for those purposes.

I am in full agreement with this program of education. My State is affected by it. They want this money, too, but in all serious consideration, I think the \$11,500,000 is a pretty good start in this direction. We must remember that we are going to be back here in all probability after the elections in November, and if we are not, then we are going to reconvene in January. One of the first things the next Congress will take up

will be the hearings on appropriations, because they will start immediately after the 1st of January.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. HOBBS. Do you not have to contract with the teachers for a whole school year, and does not the school year just now start?

Mr. FOGARTY. In answer to that, if this bill had passed Congress last spring, and if we had considered and passed it last spring, I would say "Yes" to the gentleman from Alabama, but this authorization did not pass this House until after the school year had started this year. Here we are called upon within a week or two to come in and appropriate funds for a bill that has just passed the House and the Senate and signed into law at this time.

I submit in all seriousness, as a friend of this program, as one who is vitally interested in it, and as one who thinks that the committee has done a splendid job in bringing this bill to the floor of the House that the \$11,500,000 is enough to start this program with. Let us see where we go from there.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has expired.

The question is on the motion that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FOGARTY) there were: ayes 110, noes 18.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 41: Page 19, line 11, insert the following:

"GRANTS FOR SURVEYS AND SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

"For grants to the States for surveying their needs, and for planning construction programs, for elementary and secondary school facilities; and for grants for emergency school construction to school districts in federally affected areas, \$24,500,000, to remain available until expended, and in addition contracts may be entered into in an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2317, Eighty-first Congress."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the first-named sum in said amendment insert "\$12,250,000"; and, in lieu of the second-named sum in said amendment, insert "\$12,500,000."

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BARDEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47 and concur in the same.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the vote on the last amendment I join in the motion to recede and concur.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 44: Page 20, line 2, insert the following:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

"The amount authorized to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, for 'Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance,' by the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1951, is increased from '\$45,988,000' to '\$60,488,000', and the limitation under this head in said act on the amount available for dues or fees for library membership is increased from '\$404' to '\$594.'"

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$60,488,000" named in said amendment insert "\$53,988,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the membership here to what the House conferees have agreed to in Senate amendment No. 44. I have a statement here which contains the facts and I would like to read it for the benefit of the membership.

Amendment No. 44—

This is the portion which the conferees agreed to—

reduces the supplemental amount to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance from \$14,500,000 to \$8,000,000.

This means that only one-half of the claims of the 1,000,000 additional beneficiaries under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system can be acted upon during the present fiscal year.

Proper records cannot be established for the 10,000,000 persons brought into the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system.

Mr. Speaker, one of the finest acts that has been passed by this Congress, and I think it is so recognized by the people at large, were the amendments to the Social Security Act, wherein we brought under coverage an additional 10,000,000 persons, wherein we in some instances almost doubled the benefits and wherein in other instances we increased the benefits an average of 70 percent. That act and those amendments, under the appropriations contained in this conference report, cannot be properly administered. Plans cannot be properly made for administering the act, bringing in these 10,000,000 additional beneficiaries, and increasing the benefits of all those now on the rolls.

This reduction from \$14,000,000 down to \$8,000,000 is not, in fact, an appropriation. This is money that is already in the trust fund. It was recommended that \$14,500,000 be taken from the trust fund in order to properly administer the

act as amended and to make the payments. The House conferees have agreed to reduce that to \$8,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, if we are going to cut the appropriations so that the people of the country at large will not get the benefit of the amendments to the Social Security Act that we passed this year, we are just nullifying one of the finest actions this House has taken in many, many years.

May I ask the chairman of the Subcommittee on Social Security Legislation, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], is it not a fact that at all times in the past, whenever the Budget Bureau approved these payments from the trust funds—it is nothing more or less than a calculation as to how much money will be needed to pay these benefits—that those requests have always been approved by the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. FOGARTY. They have always been approved to a certain extent, because they always knew they could get it next year. The money was there to get it. They had no trouble getting it whenever they needed it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. And this is more or less a sum they need because they only pay out of the trust fund valid claims. So what benefit would there be to reduce the appropriation from \$14,500,000 to \$8,000,000?

Mr. FOGARTY. So far as over-all effect on the national budget, it will have no effect at all.

Mr. EBERHARTER. So that this gesture is going to result in crippling the fulfillment of the Social Security Act amendments that we passed this year.

The Social Security statement also says:

Only one-half of the claims of the additional beneficiaries under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program can be acted upon up to the end of next year.

Now, do you want to cut out the claims of 500,000 legitimate beneficiaries? That is what the action of the conferees does in this instance, and I submit that the Committee on Appropriations certainly should have found out these facts from the hearings and should have given this money to the Social Security beneficiaries because, as was said very well by the gentleman from Rhode Island, no effect is had whatsoever on the budget by this appropriation. So, I want the membership to know that, and I hope that when we reconvene, and I hope it will be within about 6 weeks, this situation will be corrected. My understanding is that because the conferees have reached agreement that no action can be taken today which will correct this very regrettable situation.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time, which has been

so graciously granted me, and for permission to speak out of order, because the people of Ohio are shocked and angry over the speech made by Averell Harriman before a labor conference in Texas a day or so ago.

The Harriman speech was entirely in bad taste. It indicates that despite the grave crisis in which America finds itself at the moment that political considerations come first; Mr. Harriman's speech should not have been made by a man who has the record and the reputation of being the architect of the administration's appeasement policy toward Soviet Russia. Certainly, no man who sat as an adviser to Roosevelt at Yalta and participated in that tragic conference has the right to question the patriotism or Americanism of any citizen of the United States, let alone that of Senator ROBERT A. TAFT.

Mr. Harriman has been serving, as I understand it, as our ambassador at large to carry out the Nation's economic recovery program, which we have been told is a bipartisan program designed to bring peace to the world and to strengthen America in the fight against communism. Yet, Mr. Harriman stoops to the lowest form of political skullduggery in his attempt to smear Ohio's great senior Senator, ROBERT A. TAFT, and to misrepresent the position that he has taken on public issues.

It might be well for the record to show here that almost universally every newspaper in the country except those with a pinkish tinge, is editorially condemning Mr. Harriman's action. As an example, I call your attention to the editorial in the Washington Star this evening, which I understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McCONNELL] has already put in the RECORD.

I also want to call your attention to Mr. Harriman's own unsavory record. Mr. Harriman comes from a line of railroad tycoons. His father was designated by the original Roosevelt, Theodore, as a "male factor of great wealth." Averell Harriman was a fellow student of Dean Acheson. He has long been a close friend and associate of Alger Hiss. He has followed the "pinko" line throughout the years. The radicals in this country have long boasted that Harriman was one of the millionaire captives of their group. For him to attempt to attack and smear the character of a man like Senator ROBERT A. TAFT has caused the people of Ohio to rise up in righteous indignation. I want to predict here and now, on the floor of the House, that tactics like those engaged in by Averell Harriman will assure the reelection of Senator TAFT.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. I was about to ask the gentleman, is he not thoroughly convinced that this sort of a diatribe will result in a benefit to Mr. TAFT politically, because of all the things that anybody has ever said about BOB TAFT in the House, nobody has ever challenged his patriotism nor his honesty nor his ability?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That is entirely correct. Every newspaper in the country today, almost without exception, is editorially pointing that out.

Any citizen may disagree with BOB TAFT, as to some position he has taken, but no one can question his honor, his integrity, or his patriotism. I say to you, it is a shame and an outrage that a man holding high Federal office, such as that held by Mr. Harriman, should resort to such unfair and un-American tactics in a political campaign.

So I take the floor of the House to denounce Mr. Harriman's statement as a falsehood, and as part of the planned smear campaign being followed by the radicals in an attempt to defeat Senator TAFT. But the attempt to mislead the public by such attacks on Ohio's senior Senator will backfire. The people of Ohio will show their resentment of the Harriman viciousness by their votes for TAFT in November. On the 7th of that month the American people in Ohio and other States will reject and repudiate the plans of those who wish to change this country over into some sort of a socialized state.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 49: On page 21, line 10, insert the following: "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 50: On page 21, line 12, insert the following: "For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner', \$20,000, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$10,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors trust fund."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 22, line 9, insert the following: "Office of the Administrator."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 54: On page 22, line 10, insert the following:

"SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries, Office of the Administrator', \$32,000, together

with an additional amount of not to exceed \$24,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries, Office of the Administrator', \$24,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I should like the RECORD to show that we intend that the amount in this amendment be allocated for audit and regional office expenses.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 55: Page 22, line 15, insert the following:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF SERVICE OPERATIONS

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations', \$8,500, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$26,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 55, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF SERVICE OPERATIONS

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations', \$26,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 57: Page 22, line 22, insert the following:

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries, Office of the General Counsel', \$20,825, together with an additional amount of not to exceed \$61,845 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOGARTY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries, Office of the General Counsel', \$61,845 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 23, line 1, insert the following:

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries, Office of the General Counsel', \$25,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2317, Eighty-first Congress."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in view of the lateness of the hour and in view of the fact that we have now disposed of all items under "Labor and Federal security," I ask unanimous consent that consideration of the remainder of the bill be deferred until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EXCESS-PROFITS TAX

(Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I am a lawyer by profession, not a minister. But the time has come, I feel, when somebody in this august body should arise and deliver a requiem—a requiem for the patriotic fervor of our forefathers that apparently has expired even in these sacred chambers of Government.

This week, as I have watched Congress prepare to recess until after the November elections without facing vital taxation problems, I have asked myself, Would there be a United States of America today if the fathers of our country had placed their personal welfare above the welfare of a vast new land that was struggling for birth as a free nation?

And I have asked myself if there will be a United States of America tomorrow if we lawmakers continue to place our personal welfare and prejudices above the welfare of the 150,000,000 people we represent? Will there be a United States of America tomorrow if we lawmakers continue our ostrich-like behavior of refusing to face the unpleasant facts, of refusing to act on tax legislation which may be unpopular with certain segments of our constituents, but which, nevertheless, is vital to the future of our country?

Privately, I am sure, each of us will admit that, with the threat of communistic enslavement hanging over all the freedom-loving nations of the world, we must support with our lives and with our pocketbooks the democratic way of life to which we all are dedicated. No one will deny that we must have a powerful fighting force in readiness and we must continue to give aid to our less-fortunate allies if the depraved ambitions of the Kremlin are to be contained. And we will all agree that to do this, we must spend money—a great deal of money—and that the bill cannot be paid unless

we pay the sacrifice in increased taxation.

But publicly, we seem unwilling to commit ourselves on the bitter facts which we admit to be the truth. For weeks, as a Member of Congress, I have watched as we have bickered and fought over one of the most vital points of our tax program—that of adequate excess-profits taxation.

Soak the little fellow. Let John Q. Citizen foot the bill. That seems to have been a prevailing philosophy among certain Members of Congress who have successfully scuttled all efforts at passage of the President's tax program. But there has been a prevailing reluctance to pass a law that would make big business foot its share of the bill.

I ask you, Why should big business be permitted to make huge profits in these dark days of national emergency? If the man on the street is going to have to tighten his belt and make sacrifices, big business should be asked to do no less.

In the future we are going to be funnelling billions of dollars in war-emergency contracts into the myriad industries of this Nation. Now is the time to make sure that much of this money be returned to the Government in the form of excess-profits taxes, in order that we, as a Nation, can operate on a pay-as-you-go basis as nearly as possible. If the average man is going to be asked to attempt to shoulder most of the cost of building a citadel against communism while big business pockets enormous profits, we as Members of Congress will be responsible for leading our future generations down the path to a fast and total bankruptcy.

Big business has as much a share in our way of life as does the man on the street. And we should make sure that big business does its share. I say that we Members of Congress will betray our people and our country if we recess at this time without completing action on the tax program, including the excess-profits proviso which so many seem to find such a bitter pill to swallow.

These are times that call for immediate decision and immediate action. The forces of evil in this world are not going to sit back and wait until we settle our petty differences here before they move against us. With American men fighting and dying on a distant battlefield to protect the principles of freedom, the least sacrifice we can make is to stay here on the job until we have licked this taxation bugaboo.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following communication for the information of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 712 (a) (2) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774, 81st Cong.), I hereby appoint the following members of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives as members of the Joint Committee on Defense Production: PAUL

BROWN, WRIGHT PATMAN, BROOKS HAYS, RALPH A. GAMBLE, HENRY O. TALLE.

Respectfully,

BRENT SPENCE, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM UNDER SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 474, Eighty-first Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Select Committee To Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Education and Training Program Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act the following Members of the House: Mr. TEAGUE, chairman; Mr. ENGLE of California, Mr. EVINS, Mr. BOLLING, Mr. CHUDOFF, Mr. KEARNEY, Mr. WEICHEL, Mr. BEALL, Mr. SCUDDER.

PALISADES DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2195) to authorize the Palisades Dam and Reservoir project, to authorize the north side pumping division and related works, to provide for the disposition of reserved space in American Falls Reservoir, and for other purposes, with amendments of the House thereto, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PETERSON, MURDOCK, and SANBORN.

SETTLEMENT CONTRACTS WITH SIOUX INDIANS FOR CERTAIN LANDS AND RIGHTS, MISSOURI RIVER DEVELOPMENT

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5372) to authorize the negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with the Sioux Indians of Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota for Indian lands and rights acquired by the United States for the Oahe Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development, and for other related purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PETERSON, MORRIS, and D'EWART.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks, and I ask those remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[Mr. McDONOUGH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PALISADES DAM AND RESERVOIR
PROJECT

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill (S. 2195) to authorize the Palisades Dam and Reservoir project, to authorize the north side pumping division and related works, to provide for the disposition of reserved space in American Falls Reservoir, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 3121)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2195) to authorize the Palisades Dam and Reservoir project, to authorize the north side pumping division and related works, to provide for the disposition of reserved space in American Falls Reservoir, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That the Palisades Dam and Reservoir project, Idaho, heretofore authorized under the provisions of the Federal reclamation laws by the presentation to the President and the Congress of the report of December 9, 1941 (House Document Numbered 457, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session), by the Secretary of the Interior (herein called the Secretary), is hereby reauthorized under the Federal reclamation laws for construction and operation and maintenance substantially in accordance with that report as supplemented and modified by the Commissioner's supplemental report and the recommendations incorporated by reference therein, as approved and adopted by the Secretary on July 1, 1949, and as including, upon approval by the President of a suitable plan therefor, facilities for the improvement of fish and wildlife along the headwaters of the Snake River, such facilities to be administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding recommendations to the contrary contained in said report (a) the Secretary shall reserve not to exceed fifty-five thousand acre-feet of active capacity in Palisades Reservoir for a period ending December 31, 1952, for replacement of Grays Lake storage, but no facilities in connection with the proposed wildlife management area at Grays Lake shall be built and no allocation of construction costs of the Palisades Dam and Reservoir by reason of providing replacement storage to that area shall be made until the development and operation and maintenance of the wildlife management area has been authorized by Act of Congress, and (b) the nonreimbursable allocation on account of recreation shall be limited to the costs of specific recreation facilities in an amount not to exceed \$148,000.

"SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized for construction and operation and maintenance under the Federal reclamation laws: (a) the north side pumping division of the Minidoka project, this to be substantially in accordance with the Commissioner's report and the recommendations incorporated by reference therein, as approved and adopted by the Secretary on July 1, 1949: *Provided*, That,

notwithstanding recommendations to the contrary contained in said report, (1) lease or sale of that portion of the power service system extending from the substations to the pumping plants may be made to any entity on terms and conditions that will permit the United States to continue to provide power and energy to the pumping facilities of the division, and, in the event of lease or sale to a body not entitled to preference in the purchase of power under the Federal reclamation laws, will preserve a reasonable opportunity for subsequent lease or sale to a body that is entitled to such privilege, (2) no allocation of construction costs of the division shall be made on a nonreimbursable basis by reason of wildlife benefits, and (3) there shall be, in lieu of a forty-year period, a basic repayment period of fifty years for repayment, in the manner provided in the recommendations, of the irrigation costs assigned for repayment by the water users; and (b) for the furnishing of electric power for irrigation pumping to that division and for other purposes, power generating and related facilities at American Falls Dam. These generating and related facilities, to the extent the Secretary finds to be proper for pay-out and rate-making purposes, may be accounted for together with other power facilities operated by the Secretary that are interconnected with the American Falls Dam power facilities, excluding any power facilities the net profits of which are governed by subsection I of section 4 of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 703). The authorizations set forth in the preceding sections 1 and 2 shall not extend to the construction of transmission lines, substations, or distribution lines unless such facilities are for the purposes of interconnecting the power plants herein authorized, or for the delivery of power and energy for use in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the projects herein authorized.

"SEC. 3. The Secretary is hereby authorized to contract, under the Federal reclamation laws, with water users and water users' organizations as to the use for their benefit of the heretofore reserved storage capacity in American Falls Reservoir. Not to exceed three hundred and fifteen thousand acre-feet of that capacity shall be made available to those who have heretofore had the use of reserved capacity under lease arrangements between the United States and the American Falls Reservoir district of Idaho, the distribution of this capacity among contractors to be determined by the Secretary after consultation with the interested water users' organizations or their representatives. Of the balance of the reserved capacity, forty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-three acre-feet are hereby set aside for use under contract for the benefit of the lands comprising unit A of the north side pumping division of the Minidoka project, and seventy-one thousand acre-feet are hereby set aside for use under contract for the benefit of those lands in the Michaud area which may hereafter be found to be feasible of development under irrigation. Contracts for the repayment of construction charges in connection with reserved capacity shall be made without regard to the second proviso of the tenth paragraph (Minidoka project, Idaho) under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation" of the Act of June 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 390, 417). Such contracts shall require the repayment of all costs determined by the Secretary to be allocable to the reserved capacity, less, in the case of the three hundred and fifteen thousand acre-feet of capacity above described, three hundred and eighty-six four-hundred-and-thirty-fourths of the revenues realized, after deduction of what the Secretary determines to be an appropriate share for operation, maintenance, and replacements, from the leasing of that capacity for irrigation purposes up to the time water first becomes available in Palisades Reservoir

and, in the case of the capacity set aside for the north side pumping division, all other revenues realized from or connected with the reserved capacity and which the Secretary determines to be available as a credit against the cost allocable to that division.

"SEC. 4. (a) The continuation of construction of Palisades Dam beyond December 31, 1951, or such later controlling date fixed by the Secretary as herein provided, is hereby made contingent on there being a finding by the Secretary by the controlling date that contracts have been entered with various water users' organizations of the Upper Snake River Valley in Idaho that, in his opinion, will provide for an average annual savings of one hundred and thirty-five thousand acre-feet of winter water. If in the Secretary's judgment the failure of the requisite organizations so to contract by the controlling date at any time is for reasons beyond the control of those organizations, he may set a new controlling date but not beyond December 31, 1952.

"(b) Repayment contracts made in connection with the use of capacity in either American Falls or Palisades Reservoir may include, among other things, such provisions as the Secretary determines to be proper to give effect to recommendations referred to in section 1 of this Act, and particularly those concerning the continued effectiveness of the arrangements as to the minimum average annual water savings.

"SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sums of not to exceed \$76,601,000 for the Palisades Dam and Reservoir project, Idaho, \$11,395,000 for the Minidoka project north side pumping division, Idaho, and \$6,600,000 for the American Falls power plant."

And the Senate agree to same.

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
JOHN R. MURDOCK,
JOHN SANBORN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
JAMES E. MURRAY,
ERNEST W. MCFARLAND,
GUY CORDON,
ZALES N. ECTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2195), to authorize the Palisades Dam and Reservoir project, to authorize the north side pumping division and related works, to provide for the disposition of reserved space in American Falls Reservoir, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

S. 2195 as amended in conference sets forth in the last sentence of section 2 that transmission lines, substations, or distribution lines can only be constructed under the provisions of this act if such facilities are for the delivery of power and energy for use in connection with construction, operation, and maintenance of the projects herein authorized, thereby limiting such construction to the projects themselves. It is believed that this was the intent of the Senate wording and the conferees merely wish to clarify the provision.

Old section 5 of the House amendment has been deleted for the reason that it is not deemed advisable to make this act a portion of the Federal reclamation law.

Section 5 of the conferees' amendment retains the original authorization for an appropriation of not to exceed \$76,601,000. The difference of \$350,000 in the Senate amendment from the House amendment was occasioned by a misunderstanding as to an item for wildlife management which was

of Representatives on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 282]

Allen, Ill.	Heller	Pfeifer
Allen, La.	Herlong	Joseph L.
Anderson, Calif.	Hill	Pfeiffer
Angell	Hinshaw	William L.
Barrett, Wyo.	Hoffman, Ill.	Philbin
Bates, Ky.	Holifield	Plumley
Bosone	Javits	Poage
Breen	Johnson	Potter
Brehm	Jones	Poulson
Buckley, N. Y.	Jones, Mo.	Powell
Case, S. Dak.	Keefe	Quinn
Celler	Kerr	Rains
Chatham	King	Bedden
Chelf	Klein	Reed, Ill.
Christopher	Kunkel	Ribicoff
Chudoff	Larcade	Roosevelt
Cooley	Lodge	Sabath
Coudert	Lyle	Sadiak
Davies, N. Y.	Lynch	Sadowski
Dawson	McCarthy	Shelley
Dingell	McCormack	Smathers
Dollinger	McMillen, Ill.	Smith, Ohio
Dondero	Mack, Wash.	Tackett
Doyle	Magge	Thornberry
Eaton	Martin, Iowa	Underwood
Ellsworth	Meyer	Van Zandt
Engel, Mich.	Miller, Calif.	Vorys
Fernandez	Morrison	Vursell
Fulton	Moulder	Wadsworth
Gillette	Multer	Werdel
Gilmer	Murphy	White, Idaho
Gordon	Murray, Tenn.	Willis
Granger	Nicholson	Withrow
Gregory	Nixon	Wood
Hall	Noland	Woodhouse
Edwin Arthur	Norton	Woodruff
Hand	O'Brien, Mich.	Yates
Hare	O'Konski	Young
Havener	Patten	Zablocki
Hébert	Perkins	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 309 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the further consideration of the amendments in disagreement in the conference report on the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.

The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement, Senate amendment No. 62, which appears on page 24 of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 24, line 19, insert:

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

"For an additional amount for 'Health, Education, and Welfare Services' for the purpose of cooperating with Independent School District No. 5, Cass County, Minn., at Walker, Minn., for the construction, extension, equipment, and improvement of public school facilities at Walker, Minn., as authorized by the act of July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 707, 708), the act of July 24, 1947 (61 Stat. 414), and the act of August 17, 1950 (Public Law 709, 81st Cong.), \$80,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I am disappointed that this motion has been made because it represents one of the most outrageous operations on the part of the bureaucracy in this Government that I have ever heard of. The Congress in 1942 appropriated \$65,000 on the budget estimate for participation with the local school districts in the construction of the schools for these Indians in Minnesota.

In 1949 there was an additional authorization bill and a budget estimate, and instead of \$65,000, \$100,000 was provided. A clause in the agreement says that the plans must be approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The plans which were prepared and submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs provided for leaving out the blackboards in connection with the construction, leaving out all of the plaster except the ceiling plaster, the leaving out of all interior painting, the omission of all insulation from the boiler and heating pipes, and the omission of all finished hardware, as well as omitting \$8,000 of electrical wiring and a large number of other miscellaneous items.

Mr. Nichols, the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, signed an approval of the plan, with all of these items left out, which make it an incomplete and unusable job. The Lord knows what Dillon Myer, the present Indian Commissioner, would do. Perhaps he would have done worse.

Frankly, the local community has been imposed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. On the other hand, it looks as if they wanted to be imposed upon or they would not have left out all of these things which I have described. Now they want \$79,000 more to finish the job. Frankly, I am willing to meet our responsibility toward the education of Indian children, but I do not like this way of doing business. I cannot approve of this kind of business and I hope the Congress will not approve of it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to take issue with the gentleman from New York

[Mr. TABER]. What he has just told the House about the \$80,000 in question in this conference report is true. It may be, as he indicated, bad judgment, bad work, or bad planning. But the legislative committee, delegated by the House to consider measures of this sort, met on the 15th of August, after the general appropriation bill had been passed, and the legislative committee heard all the evidence and they voted to approve this \$80,000 item. The appropriation bill, at that time, had already passed through the House and the Senate. There was no way to put it in the bill at that time. There was no use going to the Budget Bureau because the appropriation bill had already passed the House and the Senate. In the conference between the two Houses the Senate put in the \$80,000, and rightfully so. Yesterday we appropriated millions of dollars in this bill to build schools all over this great country, and I was for that. But here is \$80,000 for real Americans, original Americans, native Americans, up in the State of Minnesota. We owe an obligation to these first citizens of ours, and I urge the House to approve this amount. Remember, the Government already has \$100,000 invested in this school building. Are we going to throw this \$100,000 out of the window because somebody failed to do his job? Are we going to let these Indians down at a time they are looking to us for assistance? I do not think we will shirk our responsibility at this time.

I can agree with the gentleman from New York that there may have been bad planning all along the line, but the legislative committee met and authorized the payment of the \$80,000 to finish this job and the appropriation bill had already passed both the House and Senate when that committee met.

I hope the House will approve the \$80,000 requested, and I ask for the approval of this body to this very meritorious, worth while, and necessary request.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 71: Page 28, line 3, insert:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"EXPENSES OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

"For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774, approved September 8, 1950), including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); rents in the District of Columbia; payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; employment of aliens; exchange and advance of funds without regard to sections 3648 and 3651 of the Revised Statutes; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$60,000,000: Provided,

That the authorizations, limitations, or restrictions, governing the availability of funds for administrative expenses of Government corporations and other agencies, for the current fiscal year, are hereby waived to such extent as may be determined by the President to be necessary in order for such corporations or agencies to carry out their assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$30,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 78: Page 33, line 3, insert:

"EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

"For necessary emergency expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection and repair of public buildings and grounds to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; including printing and binding; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; furnishings and equipment; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed, \$15,740,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$15,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 100: Page 48, line 23, strike out down to and including line 11 in page 49.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken by said amendment and add, before the period in the last line there-

of, the following: "Provided, however, That the President at any time before the actual delivery of any defense articles to any other country may transfer the same to the United States Department of Defense for the use of such department."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 104: Page 52, line 6, insert:

"SEC. 109. In order more effectively to administer the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, the President, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in the interest of national defense, may authorize positions to be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 in accordance with the procedures and standards of that act, and such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that act. Grades 16, 17, and 18 now in the Defense Establishment may be increased by an additional number of one-third of each grade now employed in that Establishment."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 109. In order more effectively to administer the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, subject to the provisions of section 1302 of this act, the President, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in the interest of national defense, may authorize positions to be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 in accordance with the procedures and standards of that act, and such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that act. Under authority herein, grades 16, 17, and 18 now in the Defense Establishment may be increased by an additional number of not more than one-third of each grade now employed in that Establishment."

The motion was agreed to.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, amendment 104, which was placed in the bill by the Senate, grants to the President the authority to permit the Department of Defense to employ additional personnel in grades 16, 17, and 18, the salaries of which range from \$11,200 to \$14,000 per annum. Such additional number not to exceed one-third of the number now employed in each of such grades. At the present time I am informed that not to exceed 77 employees can be employed which would limit this provision to the employment of not to exceed 26.

It is not the purpose of the committee in agreeing to this amendment to permit the Department of Defense to make promotions from within Government employees to fill these grades. The purpose of creating these higher grades was to enable the Government to secure the services of specially qualified persons to perform highly important and technical jobs. The committee proposes to see to

it that the authority provided in this amendment is not used as a means for promoting presently employed governmental personnel. I have so instructed the clerk of the subcommittee so there be no abuses of authority herein proposed.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 109: Page 53, line 19, insert:

"INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 414 of the Act for International Development (title IV of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950, Public Law 535, 81st Cong., approved June 5, 1950), present employees of the Government may be assigned to duties under that act and the funds appropriated for the purposes of that act by Public Law 759, shall be available to pay the salaries and expenses of such employees pending investigations of such employees by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and reports thereon to the Secretary of State for the period of not to exceed 3 months from the date of the enactment of this act."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 119: Page 58, line 18, insert:

"SEC. 1303. When determined by the President to be necessary, the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply, during the current fiscal year, to any appropriations, funds, or contract authorizations, available to the executive departments for carrying out the provisions of the act of August 9, 1950. (Public Law 679); and for the purposes of said act of August 9, 1950, the Secretary of the Treasury may, during the current fiscal year, transfer such amounts as may be necessary from appropriations to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses", fiscal year 1951, to appropriations to the Coast Guard for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", and the limitation on number of aircraft on hand at one time, provided in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply with respect to said act of August 9, 1950."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GARY moves that the House recede from its disagreement of the Senate numbered 119, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 11 of said amendment, after the word "necessary", insert: "(not to exceed \$10,000,000)."

The motion was agreed to.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I submitted, and the House Appropriations Committee, the House of Representatives, and the conference committee accepted, the civil-service provisions of this bill. There are a number of reasons why they should be adopted.

First. During the last war the total number of permanent positions and permanent grade classifications was greatly inflated, a condition which has carried over to the present. This serious job inflation which developed during World War II was due to (a) the inability of the Civil Service Commission to control the classification levels of positions, particularly in the defense agencies, and (b) the fact that most appointments, transfers, and promotions of career employees in such defense agencies and elsewhere were made on a permanent basis. As a result positions in the first seven grades, which cover the major portion of Federal employees, were raised several grades during the war on a permanent basis. It is roughly estimated that this has added \$1,000,000,000 per year to the annual payroll costs of the Government. Personnel figures for two of the larger departments of government showing the shift of persons from the lower to the higher grades between 1939 and 1949 are as follows:

	1939	1945	1949
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Commerce Department:			
Grades 1, 2, and 3...	52	30	21
Grades 5, 6, and 7...	17	40	42
State Department:			
Grades 1, 2, and 3...	48	36	20
Grades 4, 5, and 6...	40	49	53

Why the Civil Service Commission has not already issued regulations to accomplish substantially what this provision provides I do not know. Certainly it should have done so. It has been approximately 3 months since the beginning of the emergency in Korea and no action has been taken by the Commission to meet the situation. While defense agencies have authority to make temporary appointments, evidence received indicates that regular agencies are being required to fill vacancies with permanent appointees, even though the employees leaving for military service or defense work are clearly entitled to reemployment at the end of the emergency. This practice will leave the agencies at the end of the emergency with two permanent employees for each such regular position vacated.

Firm action must be taken now to prevent a repetition of the World War II experience if this Government is to remain solvent. This legislation will result in a saving of from one-half to one billion dollars a year and will permit the Government at the end of the emergency to return easily to its present number of employees at present grade levels, something we were unable to get done after the last war.

Second. One of the worst discriminations which occurred during the last war was against those individuals who went into the military service. Their progress in the Government stopped at the level held upon entrance in the military service. Many of those who stayed behind were promoted rapidly and obtained permanent status at much higher grades at the end of the war. This provision will eliminate such discrimination in the future by placing all employees

of the Government on an equal footing with respect to transfers, promotions and job retention rights.

Third. The problem of recruiting large numbers of experienced people rapidly at the beginning of the last war for defense work was met principally by establishing more generous grades in the defense agencies, rather than by placing all personnel transfers and promotions on an equal footing and encouraging employees to transfer on a temporary basis where they could make their maximum contribution to the war effort. This provision will encourage employees to transfer to military or defense work for patriotic reasons since they can be assured of reemployment rights at the end of the emergency at the same grade and salary held on September 1, 1950, with the further assurance that some employee has not moved into his place on a permanent basis while he helped his country in time of war.

There are a number of technical points which have come to my attention in connection with this provision which I would like to comment on at this time in order to facilitate interpretation and administration of this legislation.

The new language will not interfere with the use of registers of eligibles in making appointments during the emergency period. This method of recruiting should be continued by the commission to assure the highest quality of new appointees. This will be possible even where appointments are temporary, since temporary employment with the Government is as permanent as a position in private industry.

Furthermore, this provision will have no effect on permanent status or retirement privileges of career employees. Acceptance of temporary promotions or transfers by permanent personnel will not change these privileges.

Automatic within-grade promotions will not be affected by this language. Persons affected by reduction in force may be given temporary advances in the regular manner after reinstatement at their last grade and salary.

It is intended that this provision cover the entire Federal service, including agencies exempt from the competitive civil service, such as the FBI and TVA. This provision will not rescind the President's recent order covering certain employees under civil service.

It is my opinion and that of our committee that this legislation is not entirely restrictive and is fair to Federal career employees. In this connection, I wish to reemphasize the fact that all employees will be treated alike under this provision. While promotions will be temporary, those which have been meritoriously made will undoubtedly be made permanent at the end of the emergency, particularly where the position is not required to take care of a person returning from the military or a defense activity.

It does hold the status quo of permanent promotions and positions so that we can take another look at the end of the emergency, and then do what is

right. I believe we must take this action.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 120: Page 59, line 9, insert:

"SEC. 1304. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country which exports or knowingly permits the exportation of, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea), arms or armament or military matériel or articles or commodities which the Secretary of Defense shall have certified to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration may be used in the manufacture of arms, armaments, or military matériel; and the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to so certify to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration any article or commodity of the nature or class described."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 120, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 1304. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country whose trade with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea) is found by the National Security Council to be contrary to the security interests of the United States."

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 283]

Allen, Ill.	Chatham	Engel, Mich.
Allen, La.	Chelf	Fellows
Anderson, Calif.	Christopher	Fernandez
Angell	Chudoff	Fulton
Barrett, Wyo.	Cooley	Gamble
Bates, Ky.	Coudert	Gillette
Blatnik	Davies, N. Y.	Gilmer
Bosone	Dawson	Gordon
Breen	D'Ewart	Granger
Brehm	Dingell	Gregory
Brooks	Dollinger	Gwinn
Buckley, N. Y.	Doyle	Hall
Burke	Durham	Edwin Arthur
Case, S. Dak.	Eaton	Hand
Celler	Ellsworth	Hare

Harris	Martin, Iowa	Redden
Havener	Meyer	Reed, Ill.
Hays, Ark.	Miles	Ribicoff
Hébert	Miller, Calif.	Sabath
Heller	Morrison	Sadlak
Herter	Moulder	Sadowski
Hill	Multer	Shafer
Hinshaw	Murphy	Shelley
Hoffman, Ill.	Murray, Tenn.	Smith, Ohio
Holifield	Nicholson	Tackett
Horan	Nixon	Teague
Javits	Noland	Thornberry
Jennings	Norton	Underwood
Jonas	O'Brien, Mich.	Van Zandt
Jones, Mo.	O'Konski	Vorys
Keefe	Patten	Vursell
Keogh	Perkins	Wadsworth
Kerr	Pfeifer	Werdel
Klein	Joseph L.	White, Idaho
Kunkel	Pfeiffer	Wier
Larcade	William L.	Willis
Lodge	Philbin	Withrow
Lyle	Plumley	Woodhouse
Lynch	Poage	Woodruff
McCarthy	Potter	Yates
McCormack	Poulson	Young
McMillen, Ill.	Powell	Zablocki
Mack, Wash.	Quinn	
Magee	Rains	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 320 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Mr. RANKIN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 120 and concur in the same.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi is preferential, but I have control of the time. I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to divide the motion?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the motion be divided.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this amendment, the last amendment in the bill, is the most ill-conceived, the most inexpedient, the most mischievous in its effect upon our international relations, and the most menacing to world peace that has ever been offered to any appropriation bill within my recollection.

It is opposed and decried by every organized factor in our national economy: High ranking members of the United States Chamber of Commerce oppose it; organized labor opposes it; organized agriculture opposes it; the diplomatic corps opposes it; the highest military authorities oppose it; the President of the United States sends us a letter which will presently be read from the desk in which he analyzes its untoward effect upon our international relations and our efforts to maintain the peace of the world.

The amendment was hastily drawn; so hastily drawn that the author has since sought at every opportunity to change it. In the conference he urged the conferees to agree to a modification,

and asked that when it came to the House, that the House modify it.

It was offered on the floor of the Senate. There were no hearings on it; there was no evidence or testimony of any kind upon it; there were no justifications; no official, either military or diplomatic, was consulted. It sprang, like Minerva, full-grown from the brow of Jove.

But, Mr. Speaker, every major organization in our national economy, motivated by a sense of responsibility and a comprehensive knowledge of the subject and the objectives to be sought, are vigorously and actively opposed to the proposal.

I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may read in my time a telegram from Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSTON, TEX.,
September 19, 1950.

HON. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman,
House Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D. C.:

In behalf of American Federation of Labor, I urge that Wherry amendment to supplemental appropriations bill now pending in Congress be decisively defeated. Wherry amendment if adopted would impose upon western European nations policies which they are not in position to accept. We do not want to interfere with freedom of European nations to shape their economic and political policies. It would be dictatorial to apply sanctions to them. Enactment of Wherry amendment would play into hands of American enemies by destroying assistance which they desperately need at this critical time. I appeal to Members of Congress to defeat Wherry amendment decisively.

WM. GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the following telegram has been received from Mr. Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1950.
HON. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee, House Office Building.:

The Congress of Industrial Organizations whilst agreeing wholeheartedly with the wholesome objective that we all seek of preventing the strengthening of the Soviet Union and its satellites is firmly opposed to the proposed Wherry amendment. This is not the way to accomplish our objective but in effect would actually tend to defeat the very aims that we all have at heart.

PHILIP MURRAY,
President, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Speaker, communications have also been received from Mr. James Patton, president of the Farmers Union; Mr. Allan Kline, president of the American Federation of the Farm Bureau; Mr. Albert Goss, master of the Farm Grange; and Mr. Fred Heinkle, president of the Missouri Farmers Association, unanimously and emphatically opposing the adoption of the pending amendment.

Mr. Eric Johnston, who served as president of the United States Chamber

of Commerce, and who visited Russia and toured that country some years ago, urgently insists that the amendment should be defeated.

General Bradley, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and therefore the most eminent military authority in the world, sends the following letter:

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF,
Washington, D. C., September 19, 1950.

HON. CLARENCE CANNON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CANNON: The purpose of this letter is to urge you to do your utmost to eliminate the amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill, 1951, which is designed to cut off economic and financial assistance to countries which ship not only arms and armaments but articles or commodities, having military significance, to the Soviet Union or its satellites.

The amendment, in its present form, places upon the Secretary of Defense the responsibility for certifying which commodities fall within its scope. Since this certification is to be based primarily upon military considerations, the Joint Chiefs of Staff will undoubtedly be called upon to advise the Secretary concerning the articles or commodities to be certified by him. The definition of articles or commodities subject to certification is extremely broad. As a consequence, it is my opinion that the administrative burden involved will be disproportionate to the results which this amendment is designed to achieve. In fact, this burden may prove to be such that the amendment will be unworkable.

I believe that the mandatory language of the amendment will seriously handicap the strenuous military efforts which we are now making to build up the collective defensive strength of western Europe. The task of building this military strength rests in no small degree upon our ability to secure the wholehearted cooperation of the western European nations. Cooperation is always a two-way street. It rests upon mutual recognition by each party of problems of the other. I do not believe that we can succeed in our efforts to obtain cooperative action in the military field if we attempt thus to coerce the western Europeans.

While I have directed this letter primarily to the effect of the amendment upon our military objectives in western Europe, it will also have far-reaching consequences on our military programs in other parts of the world.

Sincerely,

OMAR N. BRADLEY.

Mr. Speaker, the adoption and enforcement of this amendment would be attended by far-reaching consequences of the most drastic and serious character. It would tie the hands of both State and military establishments. It would permit no discretion on the part of either regardless of circumstances or contingencies.

It would disrupt and disorganize the carefully constructed cooperation with our allies on which we must rely for accord and collaboration in the defense of western Europe. We are endeavoring to build up the collective defense strength of the noncommunistic nations. It cannot be done by such means as are proposed in this amendment. Coercion will defeat the very ends we seek. We must secure general accord through mutual trust and consideration and that is not to be attained through such implications as are carried in the pending amendment.

Nothing would be gained by such a drastic and arbitrary about face in our foreign policy. As a matter of fact shipments from the Marshall countries to Russia and her satellites have reached an inconsequential residuum. Embargoes have been in effect for the last 2 years and no materials of especial military importance are crossing the borders. And for every item shipped to iron-curtain countries we are receiving in return valuable strategic materials of which we are in short supply. Even on the small scale on which exchange is being made, our returns far outweigh our shipments in relative military value.

But the amendment involves absurd restrictions. It ought to be called the duckfeather amendment. Strange as it may seem duck feathers are on the official list of proscribed materials. They are used in the accouterment of jet airplanes. So, if Italy, for example, should ship 1 pound of duck feathers to Roumania, Italy would thereby become automatically ineligible to economic and financial assistance of any character. If a pound of iron or a reel of wire were transmitted from France to Poland no further economic cooperation with France would be permitted under the Wherry amendment. As will be seen, it would be an administrative monstrosity.

General Bradley says that under a strict interpretation of the amendment, food, buttons, which might be used on uniforms, leather which might be used in army shoes, and so forth would be contraband. In short, the effect of the adoption of the amendment would be to practically suspend trade relations and drive friendly countries, in self preservation, into the Soviet political orbit, thereby increasing decisively the trade and influence of eastern Europe.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate amendment, if adopted, would lead to an impossible situation. It is impracticable, unworkable and destructive of amicable relations with our allies. It endangers our relations with friendly nations without any compensatory advantages whatever. It is fraught with peril to the peace of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER].

[Mr. CROSSER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. I want to know if I am entitled to time. This is my amendment we are debating.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Missouri will yield for a parliamentary inquiry. The gentleman from Missouri has the floor.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand, Mr. Speaker, but this is my motion. It is my understanding I am entitled to time on it. There has been so much misrepresentation here I think the House ought to know the facts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi will have time if the gentleman from Missouri yields it to him.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, amendment No. 120 was introduced in the Senate by Senator WHERRY. It was introduced after it became evident that there must be some action on the part of the Congress to prevent the filtering through to the communistic crowd of arms, ammunition, and war matériel. That Senator is entitled to great credit for bringing this matter to the attention of the Senate. The author of that amendment has provided one thing that is absolutely necessary, and that is not contained in this language that the chairman of the committee has indicated he offers as an amendment: That is, an absolute prohibition to furnish things where they send arms, ammunition, or military matériel. That is something that must be done if we are going to get results.

Now, just to show you the kind of thing this is, and this is not a personal proposition with me: Winston Churchill on August 26 alleged that machine tools were being manufactured in England for the Russians and that 50 Russian inspectors have access to plants where secret British war production is going on. That is an indication, out and out, that action, and affirmative action, on the part of the Congress, is required.

I have prepared with great care a substitute amendment which would take care of the meat of the things that the author of the Senate amendment 120 provided for. I believe that the things I have provided will meet the situation. It absolutely prohibits the giving of aid from the Economic Cooperation Administration to any country that supplies arms, ammunition, or military matériel.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Of course, the gentleman understands that no amendment to the pending amendment is in order.

Mr. TABER. Unless we should vote down the previous question, and that, I hope, will be done.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. And also if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri is voted down, then it would be in order for the gentleman from New York to offer his amendment as a substitute.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. CANNON. But until the pending amendment is voted down, no further amendment is in order.

Mr. TABER. Or unless the previous question is voted down.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to call attention to the fact that the last organization of real Americans that I know any-

thing about passing on this matter is the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Turn to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on page 15393 and you will see the letter from the head of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, where their convention went on record in favor of this Wherry amendment.

Mr. TABER. I think the Wherry amendment can be improved upon to a certain extent. But, there must be included in the language that we adopt the absolute prohibition of aid in the nature of arms, ammunition or war matériel.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I agree with the gentleman, but I am not willing to turn our destiny over to the United Nations, those nations that are using our money to trade with Communist Russia. That is what this will do.

Mr. TABER. We must adopt something that will protect the interest of the United States.

Mr. RANKIN. Absolutely.

Mr. TABER. And that is one thing that we must be sure of. I do not think that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri goes far enough to meet the situation.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that the amendment which the gentleman has drafted and which will be offered in case the previous question is voted down, will do what the Wherry amendment was designed to do, namely, stop trade with Russia and her satellites that would be detrimental to our security, but without putting a strait-jacket on the ECA, requiring it to stop all aid to any country that shipped anything that could conceivably be used in the making of arms and armaments?

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. JUDD. It will make it workable and accomplish the objective.

Mr. TABER. It will accomplish the objective and it will do it better.

I submit a copy of the amendment I propose to offer:

Mr. TABER moves to recede and concur with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter contained in the amendment No. 20 insert the following:

"SEC. 1304. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall hereafter be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country which shall hereafter export or knowingly permit the exportation of, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea), arms or armament or military matériel or articles or commodities, trade in which is determined by the Secretary of Defense (after consultation with the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration) to be detrimental to the

security of the United States; and the Secretary of Defense, after such consultation, is hereby authorized and directed to certify to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the problem now confronting the House of Representatives is a very serious one. I would have no part in impugning the motives of any Member of the House of Representatives on either side of the aisle. There is no doubt but that every Member wants all trade with Russia and the satellite countries eliminated that is not in the best interests of the program for building up western Europe and strengthening the United States. That is undoubtedly the position of all Members of the House and the objectives we are seeking.

If we were in a position to supply all of the requirements of western Europe by way of trade, in other words, if the people of western Europe could buy from us everything they needed to buy and could sell to us everything they needed to sell—if these people could live without any interchange with the rest of the world, that would be one thing, but it is perfectly obvious that a great deal of trade, if western Europe is going to be built up, must take place among the nations of Europe.

There used to be a time when only the rifle and the cannon and a few other things were considered military supplies, but in a modern total war everything must be considered of military significance. Somebody said something about duck feathers. Duck feathers are important. Feathers go into sleeping bags. We have recently ordered thousands of them for our own troops, and we are going to order many more. If Holland should supply a few duck feathers to one of these countries it would be material that could very well be used in a military program. There is hardly anything that is not military material at a time of total war, so we find ourselves in the position, then, of trying to meet a situation with something realistic.

An amendment has been offered which authorizes and directs the National Security Council, made up of the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, Mr. Symington of the National Security Resources Board, and others, to make the decisions with respect to trade with any of these countries and cut off ECA support to any country whose trade is against the best interests of the United States and our defense effort.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. The National Security Council, if I am not mistaken, was created by the Eightieth Congress in the National Security Act to handle matters of this kind. Is that not correct?

Mr. MAHON. I believe that is true. It was a good enactment, and in fairness I point out that it was taken when the House was under the control of the Republican Party.

If you were going to enforce an amendment such as the Wherry amendment you would have to have a carpetbagger or a policeman at every factory in western Europe, and you would have to police every border in western Europe and every shipping establishment in order to have complete knowledge of every interchange of goods. It would be an impossible task; it would be an unworkable situation. It would not succeed. It would bring on confusion and chaos and bad feeling. So the substitute amendment which has been offered does give us the protection which we all desire and saves us from a proposal which would do great disservice to our national interests.

When Members come to Congress they begin with their first vote the building of a record. I did it, you did it, we all did it. Speaking only for myself, I have tried to build a record of never having voted during my service here against a program or project designed to strengthen the United States. I am trying to maintain a 100 percent record for promoting the defense of our own country. I may have been wrong in some of my conclusions, but my objective has been the best interest of the United States, and it has no doubt been yours.

Now, what is the national defense picture here for those of us who are anxious to establish or maintain a record of voting for the security of the United States? I do not know of any man in whom I have more faith than General Bradley. He is a down-to-earth wholesome man, a great military man and a statesman of real stature. He has been the key man working with the Western European countries in building up their defenses. Many of the officials of Western Europe have been here, and many of us have greeted them while they were here. General Bradley has a very important task in connection with correlating this work of strengthening Western Europe, because every time Western Europe gets a bit stronger we can relax a little bit in our expenditure of our own American dollars for the maintenance of a free world. What does General Bradley say about the Wherry amendment? I do not know of any higher authority so far as this particular matter is concerned than General Bradley. He says, in a letter to the chairman of the committee:

The purpose of this letter is to urge you to do your utmost to eliminate the amendment.

If you stand with that man, then you are standing certainly on firm ground, and he is talking about something he knows something about. He is not talking about something of which he is ignorant. That would be different. This is a thing he has been giving his life to in recent months. He says he writes to urge you to do your utmost—not to make a gesture, but to do your utmost to eliminate the amendment. I am not going to fly in the face of that admonition in view of all the facts and circumstances. I think most Members of the House will pause and consider well before they do so.

He further proceeds:

I believe that the mandatory language of the amendment will seriously handicap the strenuous military efforts which we are now

making to build up the collective defensive strength of western Europe.

In other words, he says this amendment would throw a monkey-wrench into the machinery which is in operation for the upbuilding of the defenses of western Europe and the strengthening of this country and our efforts to prevent war, or in the event that global war does come our efforts to win such a war. To repeat, he says the amendment would throw a monkey-wrench into the machinery for peace.

Therefore, upon that authority and in view of all the facts and circumstances, those of us who want to cut out all trade which is not in the best interest of the United States can get in the same boat with this man Bradley, and can vote for the substitute amendment which would leave the decision as to trade policies to the National Security Council.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield briefly.

Mr. RANKIN. As a matter of fact this material is being supplied to Russia and being supplied by Russia to northern Korea. In other words, the United States is financing both sides of this war at the present time.

Mr. MAHON. So, Mr. Speaker, I leave this case to the conscience of the individual Members of the House. I do not doubt for a moment that we all, on both sides of the aisle, have the same objective. But the Wherry amendment is unworkable. It destroys something that we have spent billions of dollars to build up. Do you know what we have done? We have voted \$5,200,000,000 at this session of the Congress for the military aid program. We have provided \$26,000,000,000 for our own army and navy and air force. To take a step which would destroy the value of what we have spent or authorized thus far is something I do not believe the Members of the House are going to do.

We have got to work together to get the job done on this proposition and in keeping with those who are best advised, and with the man who has the strongest voice in the operations policy of this military-assistance program, General Bradley. So I stand upon that firm foundation, and I believe thoughtful Members of the House who wish to build a voting record that will stand the test of the years will vote against the Wherry amendment and will vote for the substitute which has been offered by the chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point for printing in the RECORD the complete text of the letter from Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF,
Washington, D. C., September 19, 1950.
Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CANNON: The purpose of this letter is to urge you to do your utmost to eliminate the amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill, 1951, which is designed to cut off economic and financial assistance to countries which ship not only arms and armaments but articles or commodities, hav-

ing military significance, to the Soviet Union or its satellites.

The amendment, in its present form, places upon the Secretary of Defense the responsibility for certifying which commodities fall within its scope. Since this certification is to be based primarily upon military considerations, the Joint Chiefs of Staff will undoubtedly be called upon to advise the Secretary concerning the articles or commodities to be certified by him. The definition of articles or commodities subject to certification is extremely broad. As a consequence, it is my opinion that the administrative burden involved will be disproportionate to the results which this amendment is designed to achieve. In fact, this burden may prove to be such that the amendment will be unworkable.

I believe that the mandatory language of the amendment will seriously handicap the strenuous military efforts which we are now making to build up the collective defensive strength of western Europe. The task of building this military strength rests in no small degree upon our ability to secure the wholehearted cooperation of the western European nations. Cooperation is always a two-way street. It rests upon mutual recognition by each party of problems of the other. I do not believe that we can succeed in our efforts to obtain cooperative action in the military field if we attempt thus to coerce the western Europeans.

While I have directed this letter primarily to the effect of the amendment upon our military objectives in western Europe, it will also have far-reaching consequences on our military programs in other parts of the world.

Sincerely,

OMAR N. BRADLEY.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] has again expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am 100 percent in favor of the objective of the Wherry amendment.

I am 100 percent for it, because over the years we have had assurance after assurance that the problem we are concerned with now—the problem of controlling the shipment of arms, armament, and military matériel behind the iron curtain—was being solved; but it never has been solved.

A year ago when I was in Germany, there were several people working on this particular problem. Assurances were given at that time that it would soon be brought under control.

The fact is that it is not yet under control.

Therefore, I repeat, Mr. Speaker, I am 100 percent for the objectives sought by the Wherry amendment.

I believe, however, that the language of the amendment can and should be modified.

If the previous question is voted down, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will offer another alternative to the Wherry amendment. In a word, there will then be before us three variations of language.

There will be the Wherry amendment, which prohibits economic or financial assistance in the event of the known or permitted exportation of "arms or armament or military matériel, or articles or commodities which the Secretary of Defense shall have certified to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation

Administration may be used in the manufacture of arms, armament, or military matériel."

Then there will be the Cannon amendment which limits the prohibition to those countries whose trade with the U. S. S. R. or its satellites "is found by the National Security Council to be contrary to the security interests of the United States."

Finally there will be the Taber amendment which will apply the prohibition in the event of the known or permitted exportation "of arms or armaments or military matériel or articles or commodities, trade in which is determined by the Secretary of Defense to be detrimental to the security of the United States."

In my opinion, the language of the original Wherry amendment goes too far. It includes any article or commodity that may be used in the manufacture of arms, armament, or military matériel.

In my opinion, the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] does not begin to go far enough. It speaks only of trade. It says nothing specifically of arms, armament, or military matériel. It is far too general, as far as I am concerned.

In my opinion, the Taber amendment covers the situation adequately. It deals specifically with arms, armament, and matériel and in addition with articles and commodities trade in which is determined to be detrimental to the security interests of the United States.

I hope that the House will vote down the previous question when it is moved, in order to make it possible for the Taber amendment to be presented and approved in place of the original Wherry amendment.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. Would the gentleman again state the difference in the language? I do not quite get the difference between the Taber amendment and the Wherry amendment.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The Taber amendment prohibition would apply in the event of the exportation of arms or armaments or military matériel, specifically; and in addition, to articles or commodities, trade in which is determined by the Secretary of Defense to be detrimental to the security of the United States, and to those articles and commodities only.

The Wherry amendment would apply in respect to any article or commodity which may be used in the manufacture of arms, armament, or military matériel.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Is there any question at all in the gentleman's mind that billions of dollars' worth of matériel are going behind the iron curtain today from the United States and from the countries of western Europe?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not know the value of the matériel, but I have no question that it is continuing to go behind the iron curtain.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I have a statement in my possession which shows

that in 1949 the western European countries sent behind the iron curtain \$1,242,000,000 worth of war matériel, and that the United States in 1949 sent \$207,000,000. How can we possibly justify these figures to the boys who are fighting in the fox holes of Korea?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think it is obvious and has long been obvious that the situation must be controlled. Those countries which we are aiding must understand our position in the matter.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. Will the gentleman also state the amount of rare commodities and materials which we secured in exchange which were worth much more from a military point of view than the commodities we sent them?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], a member of the committee.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a newspaper article relative to the proposed amendment.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I support the proposed Taber amendment and urge its adoption because I feel that this measure should put a prohibition upon the sending of potential war matériel to our potential enemies. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is full of documentary proof that a tremendous amount of this matériel is going to Russia and her satellites from countries that are receiving Marshall plan funds. Some of these tables inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Members of the House and Members of the other body, indicate that more than a billion dollars worth of potential war matériel has been shipped to Russia and her satellites from the United States and Marshall plan countries in a period of 12 months. We are told that it is now proposed to extend Marshall plan aid to not only 14 nations, but to 40 nations, and not with an estimated outlay of \$5,000,000,000 in the first year, and then taper off to smaller amounts, but will start with \$10,000,000,000.

I, therefore, see no reason why this House should not approve the Wherry amendment as proposed to be amended by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to give the Secretary of Defense the power to stop shipment of potential war matériel to potential enemies, from the United States and countries that receive large amounts of money supplied by the taxpayers of the United States. Certainly the men who are fighting communism in Korea and who have seen Russian-made machine guns and other equipment made in satellite countries, at the war front, would approve the means of excluding American tax dollars from the production of weapons of war for use by our Communist enemies. The casualty list from the war front today is such that it convinces me that any argument against the stopping of the flow of potential war matériel into the hands of enemies shooting at our own soldiers is a weak argument.

As this Congress is about to recess, I call attention to the fact that some real answer must be made to the people and the taxpayers regarding the condition of their Treasury and how careful a check we are keeping on the expenditure of their money. We are about to complete consideration of the tax bill which will increase the taxes of the people by \$5,000,000,000 and we are told this will be followed by an excess-profits tax, adding another \$5,000,000,000. The result will be that the people of the United States are to be the most heavily taxed individuals in the world. Very little is being said about our public debt which at the present time is close to \$260,000,000,000, and I am informed that the indirect debt would carry it to over \$20,000,000,000 more. We will soon start spending the \$30,000,000,000 which we have appropriated for National Defense which will mean a deficit of \$5,000,000,000 or \$7,000,000,000 and that deficit is bound to increase as our defense expenditures jump to \$40,000,000,000 or \$50,000,000,000 a year as has been predicted.

It appears that another supplemental appropriation bill is on the way and that it will run between \$10,000,000,000 and \$20,000,000,000. This bolsters my argument that it is time to check and double-check our expenditures and if our objective is to fight communism, there is no reason why an amendment such as is now proposed, should not be placed in this bill to stop United States dollars from adding to Communist power.

Mr. Speaker, I have great admiration for Mr. Paul Hoffman, the Administrator of ECA, who I am happy to report has regained good health after a serious surgical operation. I was with Mr. Hoffman at the first meeting of the 16 foreign ministers and heard Mr. Hoffman lay the conditions of the ECA program down to these foreign ministers in no uncertain terms. I realize that there are many things which cannot be publicly said while dealing with foreign governments. Mr. Hoffman is the last man who would want war material to be shipped to our present or potential enemies. His son is in the service and two others are in the Reserves ready to be called. Paul Hoffman is a great American and this debate is in no way a criticism upon his patriotism, loyalty, or efficiency. I feel that now we are at war, Mr. Hoffman would not object to some kind of amendment to this bill which would strengthen his hand. Several amendments have been shown to me. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], in my opinion, does not go far enough. The difference between the proposed Taber amendment and the Cannon amendment is that the Cannon amendment does not prohibit the shipment of arms and material of war. On the other hand, the Taber amendment specifies arms and is in fact a prohibition against the shipment of arms and material of war. The Taber amendment, also, in my opinion, carries out the principles embodied in the Wherry amendment. The House is now confronted with this proposition. The Taber amendment is not before it for consideration but will be permitted for consideration if the

Cannon amendment is voted down. Therefore, I feel that in order to strengthen our arm against communism, the House should vote down the Cannon amendment and then be given the opportunity to vote on the Taber amendment. If the Cannon amendment succeeds in passing, then all we have left to do is to urge the conferees, when they get together in conference with the Senate, to strengthen the Cannon amendment by adopting some of the phraseology embodied in the Taber and Wherry amendments.

By leave granted me, I include the Cannon amendment and also the Taber amendment:

CANNON AMENDMENT

SEC. 1304. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country whose trade with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea) is found by the National Security Council to be contrary to the security interests of the United States.

PROPOSED TABER AMENDMENT

Mr. TABER moves to recede and concur with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter contained in the amendment No. 20 insert the following:

"SEC. 1304. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall hereafter be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country which shall hereafter export or knowingly permit the exportation of, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea), arms or armament or military material or articles or commodities, trade in which is determined by the Secretary of Defense (after consultation with the Administration of the Economic Cooperation Administration) to be detrimental to the security of the United States; and the Secretary of Defense, after such consultation, is hereby authorized and directed to so certify to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration."

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that almost nobody here is asking approval of the Wherry amendment as such? We believe it goes too far and is unworkable. There is no point in beating the Wherry amendment, except to put in its place an amendment that will better do the job.

Mr. STEFAN. We believe in the objectives of it, however, and we are trying to improve it. If we vote down the previous question on the Cannon amendment and consider the Taber amendment that should pass.

Mr. Speaker, newspapers and magazines have been filled with stories about "war-goods pipeline to Russia." The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD has been filled with tables placed therein by Members of both bodies indicating that the loopholes to Russia and her satellites have not been closed against the movement of potential arms and ammunition from ECA countries. I do not wish to burden the RECORD with voluminous articles, but two of them have unusual significance and, by leave granted me, I include the article appearing in the Omaha (Nebr.) World-Herald for Monday, September 4 and the article in the United States News and World Report of recent date: [From the Omaha (Nebr.) Morning World-Herald of September 4, 1950]

UNITED STATES COPPER GOES TO REDS—SHIPPED FROM BRITAIN IN GENERATORS

LONDON.—A number of the large generators now installed or being installed in Russia and a number of motors and other electrical appliances going into Russia's new factories undoubtedly contain copper sent to Britain as a gift from the American taxpayer, it was learned Sunday night.

The facts are these:

During the 29 months of the Marshall program, copper valued at about \$375,000,000 has been imported by the British Government. More than one-fourth of the copper—or \$97,600,000 worth—was paid for by the American Government with Marshall funds.

ARRIVED IN WAREHOUSES

ECA inspectors checked to make certain the American-bought copper arrived in Government warehouses but from then on could follow the metals no longer.

The British Government sold its total copper supply, including the American gift copper, to British manufacturers. Large quantities went to electrical manufacturers.

During the period of Marshall aid, Britain has sent to Russia generators worth more than \$30,000,000, motors and similar equipment worth another seven million, and electrical appliances worth another \$3,500,000.

TOTAL EXCEEDS ONE HUNDRED MILLION

Sales of other machinery, most of which contained substantial amounts of copper, brought British shipments to Russia of copper using goods up to more than fifty-five millions during the Marshall period time.

If there are added sales during the earlier postwar months, when Britain was living off the \$3,750,000,000 American gift loan, the total exceeds \$100,000,000.

Because all copper went into one big pool, it can be assumed that since American taxpayers provided more than a fourth of Britain's total copper supply more than a fourth of the British-made copper-using goods sent to Russia contain gift copper from America. In modern industry, a nation's war potential depends largely on electrical capacity.

[From the United States News and World Report of September 22, 1950]

WAR-GOODS PIPELINE TO RUSSIA—WEST PERMITS HUGE LEAKS THROUGH SATELLITES

Tools and machinery are rolling into Russia from the west. Goods are moving through, and around, allied embargoes.

British trade is only a small part of total. Soviet agents are buying German steel, Italian bearings, French TNT, etc.

United States is trying to cut off shipments of war-related products. But plugging all the east-west loopholes looks impossible.

BERLIN

West German industrialists, often aided by German officials, are shipping millions of dollars' worth of contraband goods related to war making to Russia and her allies. The

illegal trade has reached such alarming proportions that it is turning the German Ruhr into one of Russia's secondary arsenals, in the words of a British intelligence officer.

The Communists are getting such contraband supplies as seamless steel tubing, ball bearings, machine tools, precision instruments, special steels, rolling-mill equipment, chemicals, trucks, and other gear useful in building up the war potential of the Soviet bloc.

Russia does no direct buying. Instead the Kremlin uses its satellites as purchasing agents and obtains other supplies through brokers in such scattered places as Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Austria, and Hong Kong. The biggest leak is across the lightly patrolled border between east and west Germany.

So loose is the German export-control system that allied authorities can't find out precisely what goods are moving eastward. Records are so confused that they reveal nothing. Valuable machine parts appear as scrap. Seamless steel tubing is listed as iron pipe. Industrial diamonds show in the records as precious gems.

Recently a big Ruhr firm was caught illegally shipping steel tubing to an east German trading company by wrapping the tubing in aluminum wire and declaring it as aluminum cable for export. A large Kiel firm has been shipping port equipment to Antwerp and Rotterdam, but intelligence officers discovered it was winding up in the east German port of Rostock. Four Ruhr firms recently sold contraband steel to Soviet purchasers through a \$2,300,000 deal set up in Switzerland.

The big increase in shipments of goods related to war began last winter when the allies turned over export controls to the German Government. Most of the illegal shipments have gone out covered by legal documents. Customs inspection at West German borders has detected few of the false declarations. Shipments to East Germany get a cursory inspection. Shipments from West Germany to Berlin by highway are examined only occasionally and railroad cargoes go virtually uninspected.

Total West German shipments to Soviet-bloc areas now are running at upward of \$200,000,000 a year. The biggest flow is to Communist-dominated East Germany. Shipments under an East-West German trade agreement have amounted to \$50,000,000 in the last 11 months. Goods worth probably twice that amount have moved outside the trade agreement. West German exports to Communist countries other than East Germany are running at a rate of \$74,000,000 a year, twice as high as last year. Hungary is the biggest customer.

Some German firms are doing business with the Communists for political reasons—they think they are buying "insurance" against a Communist take-over in West Germany. Mostly, however, the deals are simply a matter of profit. Russia's agents pay good prices. They keep their promises and pay off promptly, usually on a cash-and-carry basis. German companies know they face hard competition in western markets—so they turn to the easy and lucrative markets in the east.

American and British officials here are convinced that halfway export controls, now being applied, can never be effective in Germany. They believe the only way to stop war-contraband shipments to the east is to launch all-out economic warfare, virtually cutting off all trade. But that would shoot sky high the costs of supporting the West Germans, a step the western allies are not yet prepared to take.

LONDON

The suspicion is growing abroad that the countries the United States is strengthening against Russia are, in turn, helping the Russians get ready for war.

Britain's Labor Government, prodded by Winston Churchill, is halting deliveries of military equipment, including jet planes, which have been going to countries outside the North Atlantic Pact. It is reexamining contracted shipments of British-made machines and materials to east Europe. British businessmen themselves are complaining about the deals that force them to do business with Moscow.

Facts behind these complaints show how the Russians are dickering all around the world to get the war equipment they can't buy from the United States.

In the first 4 months of this year, the British sent Russia a million dollars' worth of machine tools—10 times the quantity exported in the same months of 1949. Russian contracts are taking between 10 and 15 percent of Britain's production of heavy machine tools at a time when machine tools of other types are being delivered to the British by the United States.

Deliveries of British electrical generators to the Soviet Union ran 50 percent ahead of the 1949 rate in the first 4 months of this year.

British-made Diesel engines have been going to Russia under a \$15,400,000 contract. The Russians also have contracted for \$5,000,000 worth of mining equipment and big machine presses.

Russia is buying British-controlled rubber at the rate of 240,000 tons a year. Purchases so far this year already exceed the total bought in 1949. Satellite Czechoslovakia is buying up rubber at the rate of 200 tons a day.

Most of the British goods going to east Europe is being delivered now under trade agreements made 2 and 3 years ago. The argument of some Britons is that Russia is going to get machine tools one place or another, so Britain might as well have the business. The Russians, in turn, are sending grain and timber to the British—essentials that would have to be bought elsewhere with scarce dollars if Russian-British trade ended.

What worries some military men more than the current Russian-British trade is the fact that the Russians managed to buy about 50 of Britain's better jet engines before their export was banned 2 years ago. One aviation expert says that copying the engines and putting them into mass production may have given the Russians one of the biggest, fastest jet-fighter forces in the world.

There is talk now that Britain might embargo shipments to Communist-controlled countries if they take equipment needed for rearmament at home. As it stands, Britain forbids the sale to Russia of war implements or war-useful machines. But the British list is not as strict as that of the United States. So some of the things Russia can't buy in America have been going Russia's way after a little careful shopping in Britain.

PARIS

By one means or another, the Russians are getting everything from electric motors to explosives from France. A steady supply of war-making machinery is moving under the iron curtain to Russia and her Communist neighbors.

No guns, tanks, munitions, or planes get through from France. Arms shipments are banned. But much of the material Russia buys—either directly or through intermediaries—can be converted quickly for use in war industry or for actual combat gear.

Such things as machine tools, industrial machinery, abrasives, iron and steel wire and tubing, boilers, pumps, motors, automobiles, railroad equipment, electrical equipment and metals of all kinds are sold with the permission of the French Government. By roundabout channels the Russians also are managing to get such war essentials as ball bearings, industrial alcohol and TNT. Traders in neutral countries are used as the

go-betweens. There is no way to estimate the size of this trade.

Western Europe has sharply increased exports of such items as bearings, metals and machine tools since the United States stopped selling them to Russia's part of the world 2 years ago.

France recently received about \$6,000,000 worth of lead from the United States through the Marshall plan—and lead is one of the biggest items in France's exports to Russia. One Italian plant that has received large amounts of Marshall plan aid makes ball bearings, many of which, some observers fear, fall into Russian hands. Italian gear-cutting machinery is another suspected export.

Not long ago a \$118,000 machine tool big enough to make rocket launchers left the United States for Rotterdam. It continued on through until it reached a destination behind the iron curtain.

French exports directly to eastern European countries, excluding Russia, doubled from 1948 to 1949. France sent \$75,000,000 worth of goods to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia in 1949, against \$37,000,000 in 1948. Actual trade with Russia is small, but much of the machinery and material sold to the satellites ends up in the Soviet Union.

A new United States policy to crack down on friendly countries sending goods potentially useful in war to eastern Europe may tighten trade regulations between west and east. But, up to now, much of the stuff needed to build a war industry is still moving to Russia.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

(Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

DEMOCRATS WANT TO DO BUSINESS WITH RUSSIA AS USUAL—SOLDIERS DO NOT UNDERSTAND THIS INCONSISTENCY

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the amendment seeks to deny economic or financial assistance to any foreign country which shall knowingly export or permit to be exported arms or military material or other commodities to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or to any of its satellite countries.

On two previous occasions Mr. Speaker, I have addressed the House and called attention to the shipment of tools and machinery that was going into Russia directly and indirectly through the satellite countries from the United States and our western European allies. I pointed out at that time that the trade in heavy machine tools, power generators, mining equipment, machine presses, automobiles, railroad equipment, electrical equipment and industrial machinery went behind the iron curtain from Britain and France and other countries to the tune of almost a billion and a half dollars in 1949. In that same period the United States shipped behind the iron curtain \$207,000,000 worth of the same kind of material.

Mr. Speaker, there is reliable information coming out of Berlin to the effect west German industrialists are shipping millions of dollars of contraband goods related to war-making to Russia and her allies. This illegal trade has reached such alarming proportions that it is turning the German Ruhr into one of Russia's secondary arsenals according to a report by a British intelligence officer. I repeat again that the Communists are getting such contraband supplies as seamless steel tubing, ball bearings, ma-

chine tools, precision instruments, special steels, rolling mill equipment, chemicals, trucks and other gear useful in building up the war potential of the Soviet bloc. It is true that Russia does no direct buying, instead the Kremlin uses its satellites as purchasing agents and obtains other supplies through brokers in such scattered places as Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Austria and Hong Kong. But the biggest leak is across the lightly patrolled border between east and west Germany.

Mr. Speaker, a report from London is to the effect that there is a growing suspicion that the countries the United States is strengthening against Russia are in turn helping Russia get ready for the next war. Recently Winston Churchill prodded Britain's Labor Government and accused it of working against the interest of the United States and its allies. According to a United States News and World report it appears that the Russians are attempting to buy war equipment from other countries that they cannot buy directly from us. It is reported that in the first 4 months of this year the British sent to Russia a million dollars' worth of machine tools, 10 times the quantity reported in the same months of 1949. Russian contracts are taking between 10 and 15 percent of Britain's production of heavy machine tools at the time when machine tools of other types are being delivered to the British by the United States. Just think of it, deliveries of British electrical generators to the Soviet Union ran 50 percent ahead of 1949 in the first 4 months of this year. In addition, Russia is said to be buying British-controlled rubber at the rate of 240,000 tons a year. Purchases so far this year exceeded the total purchased in 1949. Satellite Czechoslovakia is buying rubber at the rate of 200 tons a day. The British defend their position, Mr. Speaker, by saying that all British goods shipped to east Europe are being delivered under trade agreements made 2 and 3 years ago, and they contend that Russia is going to get machine tools from someone so why not from the British. Business as usual.

When we consider, Mr. Speaker, that Russia has managed to buy about 50 percent of Britain's better jet engines before a ban was made we can appreciate that we are placing in the hands of an avowed enemy the potential equipment that someday will be used to kill our sons.

Mr. Speaker, from Paris comes the report that the Russians are getting everything, from electrical motors to explosives from France. A steady supply of war-making machinery is moving under the iron curtain to Russia and her Communist neighbors, according to a United States News and World Report of September 22. This magazine reports that such things as machine tools, industrial machinery, abrasives, iron and steel wire and tubing, boilers, pumps, motors, automobiles, railroad equipment, electrical equipment, and materials of all kinds are sold with the permission of the French Government. Again not directly, but through roundabout channels as traders in neutral countries are used as the go-betweens. Actually there is no way to estimate the size of this trade.

France recently received about \$6,000,000 worth of lead from the United States through the Marshall plan, and lead is one of the biggest items in France's exports to Russia. One Italian plant that has received large amounts of Marshall-plan aid makes ball bearings, many of which, some observers fear, fall into Russian hands. Italian gear-cutting machinery is another suspected export. Not long ago a \$118,000 machine tool big enough to make rocket launchers left the United States for Rotterdam. It continued on through until it reached a destination behind the iron curtain.

Mr. Speaker, we are in the same position today with reference to Russia as we were 10 years ago with Japan. I well remember, 10 years ago, when our colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd], who had just returned from China, went back and forth across this country calling attention to the fact that the scrap iron, the oil and gasoline that we were sending to Japan would be used against us in the event of a war with that country. He personally presented his case to President Roosevelt. We know what happened, and we acknowledged the error of our ways. Are we so naive at this date and in view of our previous experience to think that it is still good business to provide our potential enemy with the sinews of war? How can you explain that satisfactorily to the mothers and fathers of the boys who are dying and who are about to die when that war with Soviet Russia comes? I respectfully urge the adoption of the amendment that I have offered.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I brought this question up because our boys are dying by the thousands in Korea as the result of this trading with Russia. They are being killed by machinery, by instruments, that are either manufactured in the United States or are paid for with American money. The American people are not willing for us to continue to finance that gang behind the iron curtain and have them supply the instruments of destruction to kill our boys on foreign soil.

The supporters of this Cannon amendment seem to have had letters or telegrams from everybody except Harry Bridges. I have not heard a telegram from Harry Bridges read yet. It will probably come later.

But, I want to read you a letter from the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Every member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has served in a war and on foreign soil. This letter was sent to several Members, but especially one was addressed to me. The letter reads as follows:

HON. JOHN E. RANKIN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: It is my understanding that on Wednesday, September 20, 1950, the House of Representatives will take up for consideration the conference report on the bill H. R. 9526, providing for supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes. It is also my understanding that the House will consider by separate vote the so-called

Wherry amendment, which would deny economic or financial assistance to any country permitting the exportation of arms, armament, or military material to the Soviet Union or any so-called Soviet satellite country.

Now, do not let these fellows get the feathers in your eyes that they have been talking about. This is not a feather question; it is a question of supplying the matériel that goes to destroy America.

The Fifty-first National Encampment, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, meeting in Chicago, Ill., August 27 to September 1, 1950, had under consideration the subject matter of the Wherry amendment. Subsequently, the encampment adopted a 10-point security program, one of which would recommend to the President and the Congress that economic aid under the Marshall plan be withdrawn immediately from any nation supplying such strategic or essential materials to Soviet Russia and/or her satellites.

The amendment should and ought to commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Congress. How can we rehabilitate the economy of a nation within the framework of democratic capitalism if the nation's trade in turn enhances the growth of an economic and ideological system which is the antithesis of ours? Are we not then nurturing the seeds of our own destruction? If the economic rehabilitation of any democratic country is dependent upon the maintenance of traffic in arms, armament, or other military material with a nation behind the iron curtain, then the Congress may as well pause to reconsider the soundness of the whole European recovery program.

This paradox of the taxes of our people directly or indirectly strengthening the war potential of Soviet Russia and her satanic entente can be resolved only by the Congress taking a firm stand in support of the Wherry amendment.

In behalf of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, I strongly urge that you vote for this amendment when the conference report on H. R. 9526 is considered in the House on Wednesday, September 20, 1950.

Respectfully yours,
OMAR B. KETCHUM, Director.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder if the gentleman knows—and I say this to him as one of the conferees present at the conference—on this bill—that the author of the Wherry amendment, of which he is speaking, sought to amend it in conference, and thereby admitted that it was improperly drawn.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, but he did not admit its destruction, which the Cannon amendment would do.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Cannon substitute is voted down. If it is substituted for the Wherry amendment, it will probably cost the lives of a hundred thousand American boys.

If we can defeat this Cannon substitute, then I feel sure we can adopt the Wherry amendment, or the Taber substitute, which carries out the intent of the Wherry amendment.

(Mr. COLMER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, this matter of stopping the shipment of war supplies and war potentialities to Russia

and her satellite countries is one that I feel most keenly about. In fact, at the risk of being considered self-serving, I remind the older Members of the House and call the attention of the newer ones to the fact that in 1945 the postwar policy committee of the House, of which I had the honor to serve as chairman, recommended that a board be set up to screen the shipments to Russia and her satellites. This was a few months after the cessation of hostilities and immediately after my committee had spent 2 months in Europe, 2 weeks of which time were spent in Russia in an on-the-spot study of world conditions.

Subsequently, in March 1947 I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 36, which would have stopped, if enacted into law, the appeasement policy of Russia and among other things (a) insured the registration, screening, and means of control of all contracts made with these governments by citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the United States, including contracts for the acquisition of technical processes, engineering and other skills, and the production know-how of industrial processes, and (b) controlled deliveries of goods to such governments produced under such contracts where necessary to protect the national security.

Again, in the consideration of the original as well as the subsequent Marshall-aid bills, I offered amendments which, in substance, were similar to the so-called Wherry amendment under consideration here today. One of those amendments was adopted by the House, but later was nullified in the Senate.

It, therefore, follows, Mr. Speaker, that I shall vote against the previous question in order that the Wherry amendment may be voted on by this House or in its stead the Taber amendment which is, in my judgment, an improvement on the Wherry amendment. Should the previous question prevail, of course, under the parliamentary situation, there would be nothing left but the amendment offered by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. I do not favor the Cannon amendment because, again, it is more appeasement. However, it is certainly better than no law, and I shall vote for it rather than to have no pronouncement by the Congress on this important subject.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion permit me to say to you and my colleagues that it is unthinkable to me that we should not attach proper restrictions to the money, which we are giving to the European nations for the defeat of communism, when those restrictions, such as the one which we are now discussing, are in our own national interest. Too long have we expended our wealth and denied our people at home in order to help the peoples of Europe in their fight against communism without protecting our own national interest. It simply does not make good nonsense to send money and materials to European nations and then permit those nations to use that money and those materials in trading with the enemy of free peoples, Russia and her satellites. I hope this House will vote

down the previous question and give the House an opportunity to vote on the Wherry and Taber amendments.

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

ECA FUNDS SHOULD NOT BE USED TO BUY WAR GOODS FOR RUSSIA

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of and support the amendment in the conference report on H. R. 9526, the supplemental appropriations bill, to prohibit economic or financial assistance to countries who export to Russia or its satellites arms, armament, or military matériel or articles or commodities used in the manufacture of arms, armament, or military matériel.

During the first 4 months of 1950 the British Empire exported more than \$6,000,000 worth of electrical machinery to Russia. It also sent to Russia more than \$1,000,000 worth of machine tools, which was almost 10 times as many machine tools as were exported by the British Empire to Russia during the same period in 1949.

Recently the press reported that the managing director of the second largest tool-manufacturing concern in Great Britain had stated that his organization was so taken up with orders for Russia that it could not furnish any material—not even so much as a pin—to any British consumer for 2 years.

During 1949 Belgium, Luxemburg, France, and the United Kingdom exported to Russia and her satellite nations millions of dollars worth of arms, explosives, iron, steel, aluminum, brass, copper, lead, zinc, tin, electrical goods, machinery, motor vehicles, automobile tires, chemicals, transportation equipment, and optical, surgical, scientific, and photographic instruments and apparatus.

Under the situation which has developed within recent months in Korea it does not appear that the American taxpayers should be furnishing economic aid under the ECA to countries who are using American assistance to purchase material which eventually will turn up in Russia or its satellites as war goods.

It has been known for some time that ECA countries are exporting to Russia and her satellite nations certain materials which the Secretary of Commerce will not permit to be exported from this country.

The effect of this amendment under consideration would merely charge the Secretary of Defense and the National Security Board with the responsibility of making certain that export of any one of the ECA countries to Russia or her satellites is not useful in the manufacture of arms, armament, or military matériel. The amendment does not prevent free trade between the countries of the world, but is an assurance to the American people that the billions of dollars which we are providing the democracies of the world will not be used to put bullets and shells in the guns of the northern Koreans for the slaughter of our boys. Also, it means that it will be made certain that the democracies of the world will not unwittingly aid the Communist nations in building up an

arsenal to be used against us at some future date.

Within the past few weeks I have received many letters from constituents who have read alarming reports in the newspapers as to the exports which Great Britain has made or is making to Russia. The assumption is that these exports are being purchased with American dollars provided under ECA funds. It is difficult to explain why the United States must spend, during fiscal year 1951, approximately \$32,000,000,000 in national defense and at the same time provide funds to the democracies of the world for them, in turn, to ship vital equipment to the Communist countries.

It is regrettable this action comes too late to prevent damage already done by our foreign relations advisers who seem to have faith in the actions of Communist countries. I trust the approval of this legislation will have a salutary effect upon Communist nations and their satellites.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, no Member of this House has fought any harder to stop the flow of war materials into Russia and the satellite countries than I. My distinguished friends, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], who are members of the subcommittee handling the appropriations for the State and Commerce Departments, will, I am certain, substantiate that fact. In the Eightieth Congress, when I served on that committee, time and again I questioned the State and Commerce Department representatives who appeared before our committee, and our committee insisted that this trade cease.

I do not think we have done a bad job in this respect. When the ECA was created, the Congress gave the director of that organization one of the most difficult tasks that has ever been assigned to any public administrator. He was dealing with 18 to 20 different countries. All of those countries at that time were sending materials into Russia, as was also the United States. The flow of materials into the Communist countries at that time was in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Our trade is divided generally into three classes. The first class we will call the triple-A class, which consists of arms, ammunition, and atomic energy materials. The shipping of that class of materials has stopped altogether today. The ECA Administrator has been able, not by using the bludgeon of coercion, as the Wherry amendment would require him to do, but by working with these countries and obtaining their cooperation, to get them to stop even the slightest trickle of arms, ammunition, and atomic energy materials into the Communist countries.

The second classification is high-priority materials other than arms, ammunition, and atomic energy materials. The ECA Administrator has cut the flow of those materials into Communist countries to less than 10 percent of the

amount it was when he took over. That 10 percent represents items which are of questionable classification. Some of them are materials which the United States considers would aid the Soviet Union, while some of the other countries disagree. The proper agencies are engaged at this very moment in working out those items so that we can determine which of the items should fall in the classification of strategic materials so that every dollar of those materials may be stopped.

There is a third class which are not strategic materials, but which may be used indirectly and remotely in the prosecution of war.

That is where the duck feathers come in. The reference to duck feathers is not a jest at all. That has been one of the items of serious consideration in classification. Duck feathers can be used to manufacture warm clothing for aviators. Under the Wherry amendment I tell you that if Holland sent 100 pounds of duck feathers into Poland the ECA Administrator would be required immediately to stop all aid to Holland. Now you do not want that.

I am in absolute accord with the purposes of the Wherry amendment, but I say to you it does not accomplish even what its author seeks to accomplish.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. TABER. The trouble with the Cannon amendment is that it does not meet the picture.

Mr. GARY. The Cannon amendment does this, which I think is proper. The Eightieth Congress, which was a Republican-controlled Congress, passed the National Defense Act, and that act sets up the National Security Council to perfect the national defenses and prosecute war. The Cannon amendment gives the National Security Council the power, whenever any country is dealing with one of the Communist countries in a manner which is detrimental to the security interests of this country, to stop all aid to that country.

On this third classification which I have mentioned, in which the commodities are not strategic materials, we have not tried to stop trade. There must be some trade between the east and the west. What we have considered in that respect is whether or not, when we send any of those materials into Russia, we can get materials which we need in return so that in the final analysis the balance, so far as strengthening the war effort, will be on our side.

For example, just let me cite to you one example: There has been a great deal of talk about a shipment to Russia of 60 locomotives of 35,000 tons each from Italy. What did Italy get in return for those 60 locomotives? That is the thing you do not hear anything about. Italy received 200,000 tons of iron ore, 20,000 tons of manganese, 2,500 tons of asbestos, 100,000 tons of pig iron, 75,000 tons of steel ingots, 100,000 tons of petroleum, 3,000 tons of copper, 800 tons of nickel, 300,000 tons of high-grade wheat. Those are the things that Italy needs to rehabilitate her economy and to strengthen and increase her war poten-

tial to the point that they can be helpful allies to us in time of war.

Do you not think that was a good trade? Somebody has to pass on whether the trade is good or bad on these non-strategic items. Frankly I want to say to you, and I have made this statement on the floor time and time again, that in my judgment the Director of the ECA is one of the ablest administrators in the entire United States. I think he has done a magnificent job in handling this flow of strategic materials to other countries.

If we cut that trade off altogether, then what would happen? We have either to supply those countries or they go without. If we supply them, the materials must be paid for out of the taxpayers' pockets in this country. Manganese and certain items of that kind we cannot supply because we are in short supply ourselves.

I have before me a letter from the President of the United States with reference to this question which I consider to be one of the most important problems which this Congress has faced during this entire session. I want to read it to you. It was addressed to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1950.

Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,

Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Senate passed H. R. 9526, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1951, it added an amendment, offered by Senator WHERRY, which would require the United States to cut off economic and financial assistance to all countries which export to the Soviet Union or its satellites any articles which might be used for the production of military matériel. This amendment is of such grave importance, and is fraught with such danger to the United States and to world peace, that I feel I must make a special request to the Congress to eliminate it in completing action upon this bill.

No one can quarrel with the ostensible purpose of the amendment—to weaken the war-making potential of Communist-dominated countries—and on the surface the amendment may seem to be a plausible means for accomplishing that end. But the fact is that it would defeat its own purpose and accomplish substantially the opposite result from that intended—it would weaken the free nations more than it would weaken the Soviet bloc.

The amendment applies not only to arms and armaments but to any articles that could be used for the production of military matériel. Since almost all goods and commodities can be used for the production of military matériel in one way or another, the amendment, if effective, would require a substantially complete embargo on trade between western and eastern Europe. The countries participating in the European recovery program have embargoed the export of arms and armaments to eastern Europe for some 2 years. But trade in other commodities has continued to some extent. This trade works both ways, of course. Countries of western Europe obtain from it goods which are vital to their economic and military strength—the very strength we are helping to build up. To cut this trade off suddenly would bring about dislocations in the western nations that would more than offset any advantages that might be gained.

The appropriate agencies of the Government have been negotiating, and will continue to negotiate, with countries receiving

aid from us in order to curb trade that would aid the war potential of the Soviet bloc, and to do this in a way that would protect the strength of friendly nations. These negotiations have produced very substantial results, and I am confident they will continue to do so. This method, which permits selective and cooperative treatment of the host of varying problems in this field, is far superior to the arbitrary blanket approach prescribed in the amendment now in question.

The amendment affects countries in the Near East and Far East, as well as in Europe. Some of these countries do not have strong traditional ties with the western world. It is important to us to develop and strengthen these ties, which is one of the aims of our assistance programs. While they are friendly to the United States, the trade of those countries with the Soviet Union may be so important to them economically that they would have no alternative but to forego the limited economic aid which we now make available to them. The amendment leaves no room for negotiation, and accordingly would tend to force such countries into the Soviet orbit, in spite of their friendship for the United States. The amendment would also have most unfortunate effects on our relations with the Latin-American countries. I am sure these are results wanted by nobody who supports the amendment.

Before legislation of this character is adopted, we ought to be sure that we would get more out of it than we would lose. I am convinced that this amendment in its present form would not accomplish the purpose intended but, on the contrary, would do much more harm than good.

Consequently, I earnestly urge the Congress to leave the amendment out of the bill.

I am sending a similar letter to Senator McKellar.

Sincerely,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] has expired.

(Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

AMENDMENT 120 TO SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, the amendment now under consideration was adopted by the Senate because of certain existing conditions that make it imperative that something be done. The fact is that critical and strategic material shipped from this country is reaching Russia or its satellite countries.

The demand that this practice be stopped grows out of the experience we gained from World War II. Prior to that war you will all remember that we shipped scrap iron to Japan that was returned to us in the form of bullets after the war commenced. Thousands of our boys were killed on the islands of the Pacific as a result of this foolish policy upon our part. Notwithstanding that disastrous experience, we are now doing the same thing only in a more aggravated form. It is being done on the theory that the channels of trade must be kept open if economic recovery is to be achieved in western Europe. In other words, it seems that we think more of the dollar gain than we do of the loss of the lives of our boys. There is no doubt in my mind that the lives of American boys in Korea have already been lost because of our foolishly permitting exporters from this country to send strategic materials to western European

countries to be sold on the open market, and thereby reach Russia or its satellite countries.

About 2 weeks ago Frank Edwards, radio commentator sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, made the startling revelation that a shipment of molybdenum, a highly important ingredient used in the process of hardening steel, has been shipped by an American exporter to England, and that after reaching that country it was transferred to a Russian ship destined for Russia.

As a result of this exposé a special committee of your Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce started an investigation. We have conducted hearings and taken testimony. Witnesses have appeared from the Commerce Department, State Department, and ECA. We expect to have additional witnesses from the Department of Defense and then call witnesses from outside of the departments who can give information on the subject.

Although there has only been a limited number of hearings, yet it has been sufficient to demonstrate that great quantities of critical and strategic materials have gone out of this country to western European nations and that the same or similar materials have been shipped from those countries into Russia or its satellite nations. Furthermore, it has developed that there is extreme laxity in the operation of our control procedures, under the act which Congress passed which has made all this possible.

The policy of our State Department, Commerce Department, and ECA in this matter seems to be based upon the idea that we must keep the channels of trade open, and, that if the nations of western Europe are to be rehabilitated, then they must carry on trade relations with eastern Europe. Of course, no one doubts the benefits to be derived by trade, but it is a foolish policy when extended to critical and strategic materials and products that have a war potential. We are told that it is a delicate matter to object to other nations carrying on this type of trade, that they must be approached carefully and with due regard to their feelings, and that our departments of Government are working to that end. But the business is still going on, and our boys are dying in a cause that is fundamentally for the protection, not only of the Republic of South Korea, but of our allies in Europe as well as ourselves. While the diplomats are conferring, our boys are dying.

This whole idea, of stepping lightly for fear of treading on some sensitive toes, is difficult for me to understand or to justify. Our Nation is the backbone of the fight against communism and Russian aggression. We have spent, and are spending billions of dollars to strengthen the European nations against the aggressor. Why should we spend billions of dollars to protect them and give a sense of security to them if they are continuing to sell goods having a war potential that strengthens the military forces of the aggressors? It just does not make sense to me. It is time we began to be realistic.

This demand for a more realistic policy is not confined to this country. In England, Winston Churchill has called his government to account. Prime Minister Attlee justifies the business as usual policy, between his country and Russia, on the ground that they are fulfilling contracts previously made. Why not then depend upon Russia to protect them? Why do business with Russia and depend upon us to spend billions of dollars to provide them, and, other western European nations, with the necessary weapons of defense? Again, I say it does not make sense. It is time for a change of policy by us, by Great Britain and all the rest of the western European nations, who claim to be our allies. Let us be allies in a policy of security as well as recovery.

Some very interesting information has come to me through British news dispatches from London. From this source I learn that shipments from Great Britain to the Soviet Union, by the end of this year, will almost double the amount of goods shipped in 1938. In addition to the increased British-Russia trade, the Soviet Union has a big sterling balance which they are using to buy strategically important raw materials—rubber, tin, and wool—in Britain.

In 1938, Britain shipped goods valued at 6,462,000 pounds sterling. In the first 7 months of 1950, British exports amounted to 6,300,000 pounds sterling, and by January 1, this is expected to grow to a value between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 pounds sterling.

British manufacturers of war potential materials who have contracts with Russia have requested the British Government to rescind export licenses so they can halt work on production for Russia and turn their lathes over to making war materials for the United Nations defense of Korea. Answering the British manufacturers, Prime Minister Attlee said his government would see to it that the trade with Russia did not weaken Britain's defenses. However, Attlee did not say that Britain would prevent her exports from strengthening the Russia economy and therefore the Red war potential.

J. R. Greenwood, chairman of a large British industrial firm which is making machine tools for the Soviet Union and who wants to cancel his contract, disagreed with Attlee that such exports did not adversely affect the nation's defenses. Greenwood argues:

Labor and raw materials are scarce, and deliveries to Russia are made at the expense of customers at home and friendly nations; the British Government's order of April 9, 1948, which the Prime Minister said closed the door on the export of goods of military value, contained loopholes permitting the shipment of tools of highly strategic value to Russia; it was plain lunacy to permit a potential enemy to see the extent of British resources.

Greenwood concluded:

Apparently we plan to continue to export our urgently required machine tools to the U. S. S. R. and get what we require from the United States.

From the Foreign Letter of the Whaley-Eaton Service, dated September 12, 1950, I learn that British public opin-

ion is not convinced by Attlee's defense of shipments of military potentials to Russia. The advantage seems to be all with the latter. The unfavorable trade balance for the United Kingdom was in millions of pounds, 30.5 in 1948, 13 in 1949, and is running at the rate of 33 so far this year. Russia has clearly been able to acquire large sterling balances. Her imports of rubber, which were only 9,000 tons in 1946, rose to 105,000 in 1949. In terms of generators, electric motors, earth-moving machines and machine tools, Russia has been taking 11 percent of Britain's total exports.

It is immaterial whether the electrical products shipped to Russia could have been used in Britain. The point is that the labor and materials employed on the Russian orders could have been used to increase domestic generating capacity, which is 25 percent below minimum needs.

This whole matter takes on more and more serious proportions the deeper one delves into it. For instance, a few days ago I was startled to read on the ticker tape of a wire service, the following:

FRANKFURT—The Americans clamped down harder today on the shipping of strategic supplies to iron-curtain countries by stopping 356 former United States Army trucks headed for Hungary.

Several carloads of unidentified materials also were held up at West Germany's eastern border, the American High Commission announced. The trucks were being delivered by a West German sales agency.

Three days ago the Americans stopped 30 rail carloads of machines and machine tools on their way to Russian-occupied east Germany and Communist-ruled countries of eastern Europe.

The Allied High Commission is reported to have directed the West German Government to plug up the loopholes through which such supplies are pouring.

Officials are said to have pointed out the foolishness of contributing to the war potential of possible eastern aggressors at a time when the defense and possible rearmament of West Germany is being considered as vitally necessary.

The trucks held up today were part of 1,000 the Hungarian Government ordered from the German agency which had bought them from Army surpluses.

I have in my possession the latest facts and figures as to kind of materials, quantities, and value entering trade between west and east Europe. These are from the reports and data submitted to our committee by the Departments of Government. They show an astounding situation that makes necessary either a change of policy upon our part or legislation that will correct the entire situation.

I am aware that it might not be the easiest thing to accomplish, but it is too important to the security of this Nation and our allies to permit further delay in providing a remedy.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

(Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I wish the RECORD to show at this point that I have sought to get time to say something on this very important matter and have been refused time.

I want to clarify one thing. I have talked to the author of this Senate amendment, Senator WHERRY, within the last few hours, and all of this talk about his running out on his amendment is not the truth.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I do not yield.

Mr. HALLECK. The gentleman has yielded to me, and I have the floor. The people of this country are getting pretty tired of this continual appeasement of Russia and Russian satellite countries. A lot of folks have not forgotten that at one time the people down at the other end of the avenue talked us out of a resolution to investigate the sale of scrap iron and oil to Japan. The people are not going to put up with any nonsense in connection with this very definite matter. The substitute offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is just as good as nothing. What we should do is to vote down the previous question and adopt the substitute that will be offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I do not yield to anybody.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope you Members of Congress know that you have in this bill \$4,000,000,000 that you are going to give to foreign countries to arm them. That means \$25 for every man, woman, and child in America. A family of six it means \$150. Can you stand such enormous expenses on our people? You spend and you tax and you tax.

Now, suppose you give this money to arm these foreign countries. You have sent our marines over to Korea to fight a war. They are being killed each day; many and many of them. They die and their families suffer.

Why you give this money to arm? You only prepare for war in foreign countries. We have had enough war. Why do you not stop it? You are going too far in war—war does not help any one—everybody suffers. Then from the money that you give these foreign countries they take all the implements of war or things necessary to make implements of war and ship them into Russia, and some of these foreign countries will ship anything they can send to Russia in order to make a dollar. They send this material into Russia and the Russians use it against our marines and our soldiers. I tell you it is a crime against the American soldier. You send things to Russia to fight our own people. I say it is a shame and a crime.

Remember the reminder of the gentleman from Indiana who told us a few minutes ago how we shipped oil and scrap iron into Japan before World War

II. You remember what happened; it will happen again if you do not stop fortifying others with our tax money. Oh! What a shame.

I am for the protection of America, the American soldier, the American people, and our form of government.

I saw an article here a while ago gotten up by the New Dealers in which I was charged with being a hundred percent Red. Well, if I am a hundred percent Red I want you to know that I am an American and I am working for America. Whoever put that statement out was either drunk, pink, or yellow. You go tell that to the marines, the greatest fighting organization in the world.

It seems to me that with the taxes the American people are having to pay today in order to furnish the money to fight and supply the things that are necessary to keep our boys going over there, there should be a Wherry amendment to this bill. I cannot understand why you do not want such an amendment on the bill. I do not think this amendment is too strong; I do not think anything we can do to stop the use of American taxpayers' funds to supply materials of war behind the iron curtain is too strong. We must protect our soldiers and we must protect our civilization.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. I wish to say in response to the statement made by the gentleman from Indiana that Senator WHERRY in conference, in the presence of every manager on the part of the House and the Senate, wanted this amendment changed and said he depended on the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to make corrections in the House.

Mr. RICH. Why is it here? Why should we not have provisions in the bill to protect our American boys? Why is it not a good thing? Why is it we have so many Members here who want to help other countries? For God's sake, why do you not help America? Help the boys you send to the front to fight for America.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the distinguished Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I would not take the floor or impose myself upon you if I did not feel so very deeply about what might happen to us if the Senate amendment were agreed to. I do not know of anybody, certainly none who has spoken here today except the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] who is not proposing some change in the Senate amendment.

The President of the United States, the head of the Army, and the Administrator of ECA, are all deeply disturbed about the Senate amendment. On yesterday morning Paul Hoffman came to see me—and I join the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] in the compliment he paid to Paul Hoffman; I doubt if we have a finer administrator of any act we have passed in the last several years

than Paul Hoffman has been as the head of ECA. He was more deeply disturbed on yesterday when he came to my office than I have ever seen him or known him to be.

We do not have too many friends in the world. We need them as we never needed them before. In my opinion, we live in the most dangerous time that anyone has ever lived in during the history of our Republic. To say we are going to cut off now, probably without any rhyme or reason, trade and commerce of practically every kind and character would fall heavily upon those who have been friendly to us. We would be giving them up. Let me say that if it had not been for European aid I doubt if there is a country in Europe today that would not be under the arms of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate amendment is a terrible mistake. Let me repeat that everybody in any position of responsibility in the Government of the United States feels the same way about it.

Let us modify this amendment, let us give somebody the authority and the discretion to do something about it, the authority to administer it in a sane, in a sound way, that will be safe for the people of the United States and safe for the people who are allied with us the world over.

So I trust that when the time comes and the gentleman from Missouri offers his motion to recede and concur with the amendment that has been read at the desk we will adopt that motion. Nobody could hate communism and all it stands for more than I do and I know that every Member of this House as a patriotic American feels the same way I do.

Let us not make a mistake, let us not give up the ground we have gained, let us not give up the friends that we so badly need in this terrible hour in the history of the world.

(Mr. GARY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recede.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri moves the previous question.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I have a right to propound a parliamentary inquiry to learn what the parliamentary situation is. There is no use of the Chair trying to run over the House in this way.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is making a statement that is not justified by any facts—

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; it is.

The SPEAKER. In the lifetime of the present occupant of the chair and the Chair deeply resents any such implication.

Mr. RANKIN. All right. I propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman will quit talking in the wrong tone—

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Mississippi is going to stand his ground.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will permit him to propound his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RANKIN. The motion now before the House is a motion to concur in the Senate amendment. As I understand it, the Cannon amendment is an amendment to that one. Do we not vote on that amendment before the previous question is ordered?

The SPEAKER. The parliamentary situation is this: The gentleman from Missouri offered a motion to recede and concur with an amendment. The gentleman from Mississippi offered a preferential motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. The gentleman from Missouri asked for a division of the question. The question is on ordering the previous question on the motion to recede. That is the parliamentary situation.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANFIELD. Would it be in order to make a unanimous-consent request now that all three approaches to this problem be read to the House so that the House will be fully informed as to what is going on?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks we should vote on ordering the previous question first.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 120 with an amendment as follows:

"SEC. 1304. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country whose trade with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries, including Communist China and Communist North Korea) is found by the National Security Council to be contrary to the security interests of the United States."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALLECK. If the previous question is voted down, would it then be in order for the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to offer an amendment to the pending amendment?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York or any other Member would be in order in offering an amend-

ment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 112, noes 93.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 167, nays 149, not voting 113, as follows:

[Roll No. 284]

YEAS—167

Addonizio	Fogarty	Miles
Albert	Forand	Mills
Andrews	Frazier	Mitchell
Aspinall	Fugate	Monroney
Bailey	Garmatz	Morgan
Bardeen	Gary	Morris
Barling	Gathings	Murdock
Barrett, Pa.	Gore	O'Brien, Ill.
Battle	Gorski	O'Hara, Ill.
Beckworth	Gossett	O'Neill
Bennett, Fla.	Granahan	O'Sullivan
Bentsen	Grant	O'Toole
Biemiller	Green	Passman
Blatnik	Hardy	Patman
Boggs, La.	Harris	Peterson
Bolling	Hart	Preston
Bonner	Hays, Ark.	Price
Brooks	Hedrick	Priest
Brown, Ga.	Heffernan	Rabaut
Buchanan	Herlong	Ramsay
Buckley, Ill.	Hobbs	Regan
Burdick	Howell	Rhodes
Burke	Huber	Richards
Burleson	Irving	Robeson
Burton	Jackson, Wash.	Rodino
Byrne, N. Y.	Jacobs	Rogers, Fla.
Camp	Jones, Ala.	Rooney
Cannon	Jones, Mo.	Roosevelt
Carlyle	Jones, N. C.	Sheppard
Carnahan	Karst	Sikes
Carroll	Karsten	Sims
Cavalcante	Kee	Smathers
Chatham	Kelley, Pa.	Smith, Va.
Chesney	Kelly, N. Y.	Spence
Clemente	Kennedy	Staggers
Combs	Kilday	Steed
Cooper	King	Stigler
Cox	Kirwan	Sullivan
Crook	Kruse	Sutton
Crosser	Lane	Tauriello
Davenport	Lanham	Teague
Davis, Tenn.	Lind	Thomas
Dawson	Linehan	Thompson
Deane	Lucas	Trimble
DeGraffenried	McGrath	Vinson
Delaney	McGuire	Walsh
Denton	McKinnon	Walter
Donohue	McMillan, S. C.	Welch
Doughton	McSweeney	Whitaker
Durham	Mack, Ill.	Whitten
Eberharter	Madden	Whittington
Elliott	Mahon	Wickersham
Engle, Calif.	Mansfield	Wier
Evins	Marcantonio	Wilson, Okla.
Feighan	Marsalis	Wilson, Tex.
Flood	Marshall	

NAYS—149

Abbltt	Cole, N. Y.	Hale
Abernethy	Colmer	Hall
Allen, Calif.	Corbett	Leonard W.
Andersen,	Cotton	Halleck
H. Carl	Crawford	Harden
Andresen,	Cunningham	Hare
August H.	Curtis	Harrison
Arends	Dague	Harvey
Auchincloss	Davis, Ga.	Hays, Ohio
Bates, Mass.	Davis, Wis.	Herter
Beall	D'Ewart	Heselton
Bennett, Mich.	Dolliver	Hoeven
Bishop	Dondero	Hoffman, Mich.
Blackney	Elston	Holmes
Boggs, Del.	Fallon	Hope
Bolton, Md.	Fellows	Horan
Bolton, Ohio	Fenton	Hull
Bramblett	Ford	Jackson, Calif.
Brown, Ohio	Gamble	James
Bryson	Gavin	Jenlson
Byrnes, Wls.	Golden	Jenkins
Canfield	Goodwin	Jennings
Case, N. J.	Graham	Jensen
Chipherfield	Gross	Johnson
Clevenger	Gull	Judd
Cole, Kans.	Hagen	Kean

Kearney	Pace	Simpson, Ill.
Kearns	Patterson	Simpson, Pa.
Keating	Phillips, Calif.	Smith, Kans.
Kilburn	Phillips, Tenn.	Smith, Wls.
Latham	Pickett	Stanley
LeCompte	Polk	Stefan
LeFevre	Rankin	Stockman
Lichtenwalter	Reed, N. Y.	Taber
Lovre	Rees	Talle
McConnell	Rich	Taylor
McCulloch	Riehlman	Tollefson
McDonough	Rivers	Towe
McGregor	Rogers, Mass.	Velde
Macy	St. George	Wagner
Martin, Mass.	Sanborn	Weichel
Mason	Sasscer	Wheeler
Morrow	Saylor	White, Calif.
Michener	Scott, Hardie	Widnall
Miller, Md.	Scott,	Wigglesworth
Miller, Nebr.	Hugh D., Jr.	Williams
Morton	Scrivner	Wilson, Ind.
Murray, Wis.	Scudder	Winstead
Nelson	Secret	Wolcott
Norblad	Shafer	Wolverton
O'Hara, Minn.	Short	Wood

NOT VOTING—113

Allen, Ill.	Hand	Patten
Allen, La.	Havener	Perkins
Anderson, Calif.	Hébert	Pfeifer
Angell	Heller	Joseph L.
Barrett, Wyo.	Hill	Pfeiffer,
Bates, Ky.	Hinshaw	William L.
Bosone	Hoffman, Ill.	Philbin
Boykin	Holifield	Plumley
Breen	Javits	Poage
Brehm	Jonas	Potter
Buckley, N. Y.	Keefe	Poulson
Burnside	Keogh	Powell
Case, S. Dak.	Kerr	Quinn
Celler	Klein	Rains
Chelf	Kunkel	Redden
Christopher	Larcade	Reed, Ill.
Chudoff	Lodge	Ribicoff
Cooley	Lyle	Sabath
Coudert	Lynch	Sadlak
Davies, N. Y.	McCarthy	Sadowski
Dingell	McCormack	Shelley
Dollinger	McMillen, Ill.	Smith, Ohio
Douglas	Mack, Wash.	Tackett
Doyle	Magee	Thornberry
Eaton	Martin, Iowa	Underwood
Ellsworth	Meyer	Van Zandt
Engel, Mich.	Miller, Calif.	Vorys
Fernandez	Morrison	Vursell
Fisher	Moulder	Wadsworth
Fulton	Multer	Werdel
Furcolo	Murphy	White, Idaho
Gillette	Murray, Tenn.	Willis
Gilmer	Nicholson	Withrow
Gordon	Nixon	Woodhouse
Granger	Noland	Woodruff
Gregory	Norrell	Yates
Gwinn	Norton	Young
Hall	O'Brien, Mich.	Zablocki
Edwin Arthur	O'Konski	

So the previous question was ordered.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Tackett for, with Mr. Brehm against.

Mr. Murphy for, with Mr. Nicholson against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Withrow against.

Mr. Havenner for, with Mr. Hand against.
Mr. Multer for, with Mr. Smith of Ohio against.

Mr. Heller for, with Mr. Reed of Illinois against.

Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Case of South Dakota against.

Mr. Holifield for, with Mr. Gwinn against.

Mr. Dollinger for, with Mr. Martin of Iowa against.

Mr. Moulder for, with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois against.

Mr. Kerr for, with Mr. Potter against.
Mr. McCormack for, with Mr. Coudert against.

Mr. Klein for, with Mr. Fulton against.
Mr. Yates for, with Mr. Woodruff against.

Mr. Bates of Kentucky for, with Mr. Jonas against.

Mr. Gregory for, with Mr. Allen of Illinois against.

Mr. Underwood for, with Mr. Gillette against.

Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Meyer against.
Mr. Breen for, with Mr. Plumley against.
Mr. Rains for, with Mr. Sadlak against.
Mr. Noland for, with Mr. Nixon against.
Mr. Granger for, with Mr. Poulson against.
Mr. Gilmer for, with Mr. McMillen of Illinois against.
Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Hinshaw against.
Mr. Patten for, with Mr. Werdel against.
Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Kunkel against.
Mr. Zablocki for, with Mr. Engel of Michigan against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Redden with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Hill.
Mr. O'Brien of Michigan with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
Mr. Burnside with Mr. Angell.
Mr. Chelf with Mr. Anderson of California.
Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Mack of Washington.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Wm. L. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Vorys.
Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Magee with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Vursell.

Mr. BOLTON of Maryland changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 286, nays 30, answered "present" 1, not voting 112, as follows:

[Roll No. 285]

YEAS—286

Abbltt	Canfield	Fisher
Addonizio	Cannon	Flood
Albert	Carlisle	Fogarty
Allen, Calif.	Carnahan	Forand
Andersen,	Carroll	Ford
H. Carl	Case, N. J.	Frazier
Andresen,	Cavalcante	Fugate
August H.	Chatham	Furcolo
Andrews	Chesney	Gamble
Arends	Chiperfield	Garmatz
Aspinall	Clemente	Gary
Auchincloss	Cole, Kans.	Gathings
Barden	Cole, N. Y.	Gavin
Baring	Colmer	Golden
Barrett, Pa.	Combs	Goodwin
Bates, Mass.	Cooper	Gore
Battle	Corbett	Gorski
Beall	Cotton	Gossett
Beckworth	Cox	Graham
Bennett, Fla.	Crook	Granahan
Bentsen	Crosser	Grant
Biemiller	Cunningham	Green
Bishop	Curtis	Gross
Blackney	Dague	Guill
Blatnik	Davenport	Gwinn
Boggs, Del.	Davis, Tenn.	Hagen
Boggs, La.	Davis, Wis.	Hale
Bolling	Dawson	Hall
Bolton, Ohio	Deane	Leonard W.
Bonner	DeGraffenried	Harden
Boydin	Delaney	Hardy
Bramblett	Denton	Hare
Brooks	D'Ewart	Harris
Brown, Ga.	Dolliver	Harrison
Brown, Ohio	Dondero	Hart
Bryson	Donohue	Harvey
Buchanan	Doughton	Hays, Ark.
Buckley, Ill.	Douglas	Hays, Ohio
Burdick	Eberharter	Hedrick
Burke	Elliott	Heffernan
Burleson	Elston	Herlong
Burton	Engle, Calif.	Hesler
Byrne, N. Y.	Evins	Heslerton
Byrnes, Wis.	Feighan	Hobbs
Camp	Fenton	Hoeven

Holmes	Madden	Sasscer
Hope	Mahon	Saylor
Howell	Mansfield	Scott, Hardle
Huber	Marsalis	Scott,
Irving	Marshall	Hugh D., Jr.
Jackson, Calif.	Martin, Mass.	Scrivner
Jackson, Wash.	Merrow	Scudder
Jacobs	Michener	Shafer
James	Miles	Sheppard
Jenkins	Miller, Nebr.	Short
Jensen	Mills	Sikes
Johnson	Mitchell	Simpson, Ill.
Jones, Ala.	Monroney	Sims
Jones, Mo.	Morgan	Smathers
Jones, N. C.	Morris	Smith, Kans.
Judd	Morton	Smith, Va.
Karst	Murdock	Spence
Karsten	Murray, Wls.	Staggers
Kean	Nelson	Stanley
Kearney	Norblad	Steed
Kearns	Norrell	Stefan
Keating	O'Brien, Ill.	Stockman
Kee	O'Hara, Ill.	Sullivan
Kelley, Pa.	O'Hara, Minn.	Sutton
Kelly, N. Y.	O'Neill	Talle
Kennedy	O'Sullivan	Tauriello
Kilburn	O'Toole	Taylor
Kilday	Passman	Teague
King	Patman	Thomas
Kirwan	Patterson	Thompson
Kruse	Peterson	Tollefson
Lane	Phillips, Calif.	Trimble
Lanham	Phillips, Tenn.	Velde
Latham	Polk	Vinson
LeCompte	Preston	Wagner
LeFevre	Price	Walsh
Lichtenwalter	Priest	Walter
Lind	Rabaut	Weichel
Linehan	Ramsay	Welch
Lovre	Rees	Whitaker
Lucas	Regan	Whitten
McConnell	Richards	Whittington
McCulloch	Riehlman	Wickersham
McDonough	Rivers	Widnall
McGrath	Robeson	Wier
McGregor	Rodino	Wigglesworth
McGuire	Rogers, Fla.	Wilson, Ind.
McKinnon	Rogers, Mass.	Wilson, Okla.
McMillan, S. C.	Rooney	Wilson, Tex.
McSweeney	Roosevelt	Wolcott
Mack, Ill.	St. George	Wolverton
Macy	Sanborn	

NAYS—30

Abernethy	Horan	Rich
Bennett, Mich.	Hull	Secret
Bolton, Md.	Jenison	Simpson, Pa.
Clevenger	Jennings	Smith, Wis.
Crawford	Mason	Taber
Davis, Ga.	Miller, Md.	Towe
Fallon	Pace	Wheeler
Fellows	Pickett	White, Calif.
Halleck	Rankin	Williams
Hoffman, Mich.	Reed, N. Y.	Winstead

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Marcantonio

NOT VOTING—112

Allen, Ill.	Granger	Moulder
Allen, La.	Gregory	Multer
Anderson, Calif.	Hall	Murphy
Angell	Edwin Arthur	Murray, Tenn.
Bailey	Hand	Nicholson
Barrett, Wyo.	Havener	Nixon
Bates, Ky.	Hébert	Noland
Bosone	Heller	Norton
Breen	Hill	O'Brien, Mich.
Brehm	Hinshaw	O'Konski
Buckley, N. Y.	Hoffman, Ill.	Patten
Burnside	Holifield	Perkins
Case, S. Dak.	Javits	Pfeifer
Celler	Jonas	Joseph L.
Chelf	Keefe	Pfeiffer
Christopher	Keogh	William L.
Chudoff	Kerr	Philbin
Cooley	Klein	Plumley
Coudert	Kunkel	Poage
Davies, N. Y.	Larcade	Potter
Dingell	Lodge	Poulson
Dollinger	Lyle	Powell
Doyle	Lynch	Quinn
Durham	McCarthy	Rains
Eaton	McCormack	Redden
Ellsworth	McMillen, Ill.	Reed, Ill.
Engel, Mich.	Mack, Wash.	Rhodes
Fernandez	Magee	Ribicoff
Fulton	Martin, Iowa	Sabath
Gillette	Meyer	Sadlak
Gilmer	Miller, Calif.	Sadowski
Gordon	Morrison	Shelley

Smith, Ohio	Vursell	Woodhouse
Stigler	Wadsworth	Woodruff
Tackett	Werdel	Yates
Thornberry	White, Idaho	Young
Underwood	Willis	Zablocki
Van Zandt	Withrow	
Vorys	Wood	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Woodruff.
Mr. Underwood with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Kerr with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Patten with Mr. Meyer.
Mr. Gilmer with Mr. Brehm.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Angell.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Coudert.
Mr. Tackett with Mr. Withrow.
Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Rains with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
Mr. Redden with Mr. Potter.
Mr. Granger with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Sadlak.
Mr. Zablocki with Mr. Vorys.
Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. Vursell.
Mr. Yates with Mr. Fulton.
Mr. Young with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Mack of Washington.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Martin of Iowa.

Mr. Moulder with Mr. Case of South Dakota.

Mr. Perkins with Mr. Werdel.
Mr. O'Brien of Michigan with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Breen with Mr. Gillette.
Mrs. Bosone with Mr. Nicholson.
Mr. Burnside with Mr. Nixon.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Poulson.
Mr. Havenner with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Holifield with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. McCormack with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Stigler with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Rhodes with Mr. William L. Pfeiffer.
Mr. Magee with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. MARCANTONIO changed his vote from "yea" to "present."

MESSRS. HALE, AREND, GULL, BROWN of Ohio, JENKINS, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, CURTIS, BEALL, BRYSON, and SHAFFER changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. RICH asked and was granted permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following any other special orders heretofore entered.

(Mr. BURNSIDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

THE NEED FOR UNITY

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I fully realize that it is almost useless to ask for unity of purpose this near a general election. Yet that is exactly what I am going to ask. I am asking my colleagues—and all Americans everywhere—to close ranks and face our Nation's perils with calm courage, determination, and singleness of purpose.

for themselves and all the people on earth. With all their hatred of the totalitarian dictatorship, they yearn for peace with the great but tragically misled Russian people. They covet no land, intend no aggression, and want no war. With faith in their own ideas and way of life, they would have ideas free in the peaceful struggle between ideas in the world's free competitive marketplace of ideas without any tyranny over the bodies, the minds, and spirit of man. This freedom of the people to choose their ideas, their institutions, and their ways of life, is part of the heritage and hope of the human pilgrimage toward freedom, justice, and peace on earth. In the people's passion for peace the Government of the United States has gone far in its efforts for cooperation with the Government of the Soviet Union both during and after the Second World War.

"After the First World War the United States renounced the League of Nations and failed the hopes of mankind. After the Second World War the Soviet Union has obstructed the United Nations and has failed the humane hopes of the peoples of the world. * * *

"SIX FACTS STAND OUT"

"Above all our own faults and frustrations, above all the charges and countercharges, six facts stand out for informing those peoples of the earth whose minds have not been twisted with misinformation and hate, which from behind the iron curtain day after day through the months and years, fill the air waves and the ears of the peoples of the world.

"1. Instead of continuing the cooperation of the allied nations in winning the war, the Soviet Union deliberately obstructed the purposes and procedures of the United Nations for winning the peace.

"2. The United States, with the stupendous capacity for war productions and the mightiest fighting power, quickly reconverted for peaceful production most of its industrial war plants and demobilized most of its fighting forces while the Soviet Union kept its war plants in heavy production and its armies mobilized in larger forces than the combined armies of America and western Europe.

"3. The United States, with its then monopoly of atomic bombs, supported, and the Soviet Union blocked, the plan of the United Nations for the international control and inspection of atomic power for the production of the good life for all instead of for the destruction of all life.

"4. The United States supported, and the Soviet Union blocked, the holding of free elections under the United Nations for the self-determination of all the Korean people in one independent and united Republic of Korea.

"5. The United States supports, and the Soviet Union seeks to block, the policies of the United Nations for repelling the aggression by Communist North Korea against the Republic of South Korea.

"6. Instead of keeping its promise to stop the subversions of international communism against the internal security of the United States and other free peoples, the Soviet dictatorship, through its control of international communism, continues its conspiracies and subversions against human freedom in all lands."

Here follows a detailed presentation of the Magnuson bill which was concluded with a general appeal.

"In this, the most critical time for freedom in the world, may our America be strong in industrial, agricultural, military, and moral power; in internal security, national defense, and in her leadership, through the United Nations, for international cooperation with all the free peoples of the earth. Let us without stint back up the brave young men

in Korea with their backs to the sea and their faces to a foe backed up by a totalitarian dictatorship reaching across two continents. Let us stand for the freedom and self-determination of big and little people, in east and west, in their fight against fascism, communism, and imperialism anywhere. While we hold and strengthen the lines to the utmost in this crisis, we must realize that ideas in the free minds and democratic faith in the hearts of the people, are more powerful and enduring than bombs. The best way, for the long hard pull, to fight godless international communism, which would engulf the world under the unrelenting tides of its uneasy tyranny, is to have faith in God against Whose moral sovereignty the most powerful dictatorship will break to pieces; to hate tyranny and injustice; and to love people everywhere; and yet be ready and determined to fight for human freedom and international cooperation against the most powerful and monstrous tyrannies organized in our time to subjugate the bodies, minds, and spirit of all men to the ruthless will of the totalitarian police state.

"Through faith in God and love of man, the light of liberty will, we hope, yet shine through the iron curtain of men's minds. The warmth of human brotherhood will yet melt away the iron curtain of men's hearts. The peoples' hope of freedom and peace still fly their flags high in the western world and across the eastern seas, where people of all faiths, races, colors, and nations, look up in prayer to the God of us all for one free and federated world neighborhood of human brotherhood, we pray God in our time."

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit the conference report on House bill 9526, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1951, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair feels that since the Senate adjourned last night, and that there will be a morning hour, the Senate should probably go through the morning hour procedure which is required under the rule.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, what was the ruling of the distinguished Vice President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Tennessee can ask for consideration of the report during the morning hour if he wishes to do so. I do not know how long the routine business will take.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, last night, before the adjournment, the majority leader stated that he wanted the Senate to adjourn because he desired to bring up, in the morning hour, two bills, I believe. I am not sure if that is so or not. There is no objection on my part if it is desired, after the morning hour, to consider the conference report on the appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. The appropriation bill is a very important measure.

Mr. WHERRY. There is no objection on my part to the consideration of it as quickly as possible.

Mr. McKELLAR. The conference report has been delayed unduly, and I hope we can dispose of it today.

Mr. WHERRY. There is no objection on my part to having the report taken up in the morning hour.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Tennessee has asked that the

conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill be considered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the conference report be made the unfinished business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator will send it forward, it can be reported and made the unfinished business.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit the report. I do not want to object to Senators presenting routine matters during the morning hour. It is agreeable to me that that be done.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that unanimous consent has been requested that after the morning hour has been concluded, the unfinished business be the conference report on the appropriation bill? If so, I think that is agreeable.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I make that request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The conference report submitted by Mr. McKELLAR is as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 33, 42, 47, 60, 64, 67, 80, 101, 107, 108, 117, and 118.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 28, 32, 34, 35, 37, 43, 59, 61, 63, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 76, 77, 79, 81, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 105, 106, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, and 115, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "and including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$9,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$63,855,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the first sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"CONSTRUCTION

"For an additional amount, for 'Construction', \$500."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$375,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment insert:

"(a) In making appointments in the government service the Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to make temporary appointments in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel and no employee in the Federal civil service promoted, transferred or appointed to a position of higher grade shall be eligible, in the event of separation from the service through reduction in force, to reinstatement at a grade above the grade held by such employee on September 1, 1950; and all reinstatements, transfers or promotions to positions in the Federal civil service shall be temporary and for positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to the individual reinstated, transferred or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission;"

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 69, 71, 74, 75, 78, 82, 83, 88, 97, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 109, 119, and 120.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
ELMER THOMAS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
(except 40-41),
PAT MCCARRAN,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
CHAN GURNEY,
HOMER FERGUSON,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
GUY CORDON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

THE CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bricker	Hill	McMahon
Butler	Hoey	Magnuson
Byrd	Holland	Malone
Cain	Humphrey	Martin
Capehart	Ives	Mundt
Chapman	Jenner	Murray
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Myers
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	O'Connor
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Darby	Kefauver	Russell
Donnell	Kerr	Saltonstall
Douglas	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Dworshak	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Eaton	Langer	Stennis
Ellender	Leahy	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lehman	Thye
Frear	Long	Tobey
Fulbright	Lucas	Tydings
George	McCarran	Watkins
Graham	McCarthy	Wherry
Green	McClellan	Wiley
Gurney	McFarland	Williams
Hendrickson	McKellar	Young

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Florida, [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] is absent because of illness.

The Senators from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT and Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, as a representative of the United States to the fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a temporary alternate Governor of the World Bank.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are absent by leave of the Senate as representatives of the American group to the Interparliamentary Union.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a representative of the United States to the fifth session

of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

WAYMON H. MASSEY—RETURN, RE-ENROLLMENT, AND CORRECTION OF BILL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 286, which was read by the legislative clerk, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the United States is requested to return to the House of Representatives the enrolled bill (H. R. 1025) for the relief of Waymon H. Massey. If and when said bill is returned by the President, the action of the Presiding Officers of the two Houses in signing said bill shall be deemed rescinded; and the Clerk of the House is authorized and directed, in the reenrollment of said bill, to make the following corrections: In line 8 of the House engrossed bill preceding the word "negligence" insert "alleged", and at the end of bill insert: "Provided, however, That nothing in this Act does or shall constitute an admission of liability on the part of the United States."

Mr. MCCARRAN. I move that the Senate agree to the concurrent resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. Must there not be unanimous consent to present the concurrent resolution?

Mr. MCCARRAN. I would ask unanimous consent.

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object—

The VICE PRESIDENT. It comes as a message from the House, and the Chair is laying it before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection to that, but I want to object to the concurrent resolution's being offered when that time comes. Does not that require a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. MCCARRAN. That is what I am requesting now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair advises the Senator from Nebraska that the Chair does not think that is so. It is a message from the House, which has a certain privilege, and the question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, that is the point I should like to argue. I have no objection to the relief provided for in the bill, but I am objecting to this procedure. If the Vice President will give me a moment, I should like to say a word or two in order to keep the procedure straight and in order that we may know what we are doing. It seems that the concurrent resolution attempts to correct a bill which the President is about to veto. For that reason, I think the concurrent resolution has the same force and effect as a bill, and, therefore,

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 2, after "June 30", it is proposed to strike out "1950" and insert in lieu thereof "1951."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there are no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1951, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes."

AUTHORIZATION FOR AGREEMENTS PROVIDING FOR UNION MEMBERSHIP—AMENDMENT OF RAILWAY LABOR ACT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 3295, to amend the Railway Labor Act and to authorize agreements providing for union membership and agreements for deductions from the wages of carrier's employees for certain purposes and under certain conditions.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall not object if this does not interfere with the agreement as to the conference report on the appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Until 1:30 o'clock the motion is in order, and is not debatable.

Mr. McCARRAN. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCARRAN. What is the parliamentary situation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate is still in the morning hour, and until 1:30 o'clock a motion to proceed to consider a bill is in order. At 1:30 o'clock automatically the conference report on the appropriation bill will be taken up for consideration.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt. Those who favor proceeding to the consideration of the bill will rise and stand until counted. Those opposed will not rise. The motion is rejected.

Mr. LUCAS subsequently said: A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire as to whether or not the bill which the Senate has just voted not to consider will be the pending business following the disposition of the conference report on the appropriation bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the disposition of the conference reports, as

and when they come up and are disposed of, it will be the unfinished business, having been heretofore made the unfinished business.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct; it has been made the unfinished business, and after the conference report on the appropriation bill has been concluded, it will be taken up.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1951—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, is the morning hour closed?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will not be closed until 1:30 o'clock, 15 minutes from now. The Senator may move to consider the conference report, however.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider the conference report on H. R. 9526, the supplemental appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not wish to hold the Senate up a moment, but inasmuch as we are starting the consideration of the conference report 15 minutes earlier than it had been supposed we would, does not the Senator feel that inasmuch as some Senators might have thought that there would be a quorum call, a quorum call would now be in order?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am perfectly willing to yield for that purpose.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bricker	Hill	McMahon
Butler	Hoe	Magnuson
Byrd	Holland	Malone
Cain	Humphrey	Martin
Capehart	Ives	Mundt
Chapman	Jenner	Murray
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Myers
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	O'Connor
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Darby	Kefauver	Russell
Donnell	Kerr	Saltonstall
Douglas	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Dworshak	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Eaton	Langer	Stennis
Ellender	Leahy	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Lehman	Thye
Frear	Long	Tobey
Fulbright	Lucas	Tydings
George	McCarran	Watkins
Graham	McCarthy	Wherry
Green	McClellan	Wiley
Gurney	McFarland	Williams
Hendrickson	McKellar	Young

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report,

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, what will the procedure be after the conference report is agreed to?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be taken up.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection. Mr. McKELLAR. The amendments will be taken up separately.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 9526, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
September 12, 1950.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 14, 15, 16, 27, 40, 41, 45, 48, 51, 52, 56, 62, 69, 74, 75, 82, 83, 88, 97, 99, 102, 103, and 109 to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, and concur therein:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 9 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

"For all expenses necessary to liquidate the system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school age and under school age children in the District of Columbia by December 31, 1950, including personal services, \$50,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

"For expenses for the acquisition of land, interests therein, and appurtenances thereto, for the site and appurtenant facilities, for an additional public airport within or in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by Public Law 762 of the Eighty-first Congress, approved September 7, 1950, to remain available until expended, \$1,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$173,500."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$332,500."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$60,488,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$53,988,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries, Office of the Administrator,' \$24,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55 and concur therein with an amend-

ment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF
SERVICE OPERATIONS

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations', \$26,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries, Office of the General Counsel', \$61,845 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "\$30,000,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "\$15,000,000".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken by said amendment and add, before the period in the last line thereof, the following: "*Provided, however, That the President at any time before the actual delivery of any defense articles to any other country may transfer the same to the United States Department of Defense for the use of such Department.*"

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 109. In order more effectively to administer the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, subject to the provisions of section 1302 of this act, the President, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in the interest of national defense, may authorize positions to be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 in accordance with the procedures and standards of that act, and such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that act. Under authority herein, grades 16, 17, and 18 now in the Defense Establishment may be increased by an additional number of not more than one-third of each grade now employed in that establishment."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 11 of said amendment, after the word "necessary", insert "(not to exceed \$10,000,000)".

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 1304. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carry out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country whose trade with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea) is found by the National Security Council to be con-

trary to the security interests of the United States."

That the House insists upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 24, 26, 36, 49, 50, 53, and 58, to said bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am going to ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the amendments of the House to Senate amendments numbered 9, 25, 38, 39, 44, 54, 55, 57, 71, 78, 100, 104, and 119 first. I shall ask that the Senate concur in those several amendments. I wish to explain that there was practically no controversy respecting those amendments; certainly there was not sufficient controversy to justify sending them back to the House. The great controversy arose over amendment numbered 120. My request for a vote now deals with amendments up to 119. I believe Members on both sides of the aisle will agree that there was substantially no controversy respecting those amendments.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question so I may have the matter clear in my mind?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator from Tennessee ask that the Senate first consider all the amendments he enumerated?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; en bloc.

Mr. WHERRY. En bloc instead of separately. The only amendment that would then be left for consideration is amendment numbered 120.

Mr. McKELLAR. No, there are some amendments after No. 120, but they will be taken up separately.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I wish to make the statement on behalf of the conferees on the part of the Senate on this side of the aisle, after having checked with the other conferees, that I agree to the statement made by the Senator from Tennessee that the House action on all the amendments referred to up to amendment numbered 120 should be satisfactory to the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request that the amendments mentioned be voted on en bloc?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, am I to understand that the request is to consider all the amendments in disagreement except amendment No. 120?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; the amendments up to No. 120, and then I shall ask that amendment No. 120 be considered separately, because there was substantial controversy respecting it. But there are seven other amendments after that amendment which will be voted on separately.

Mr. CORDON. The amendments which will be voted on en bloc are those numbered below 120?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. CORDON. Will the Senator identify the ones that he excludes from his unanimous-consent request?

Mr. McKELLAR. Beginning with No. 24 and going to No. 58.

Mr. CORDON. From No. 24 to and including No. 58?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. CORDON. I have no objection.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing en bloc to the amendments referred to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I shall not object to what the Senator asks. I understand that the conference committee eliminated the provision placed in the bill by the Senate dealing with the sum of \$12,500,000 to the International Children's Fund, did it not?

Mr. McKELLAR. It did; yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That being so my question is: If the conference report is accepted, will the Senator continue the objection he made the other night to an authorization to the children's fund of a loan by the RFC of \$10,000,000? I say that, because the Senate has twice adopted a provision for \$12,500,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, and the House has twice adopted an entirely different procedure by striking it out, and it has been stricken out. It has twice been voted on by the House. If we were to put the provision back into the bill or send it back to conference it would not be of a particle of avail because the House is adamant on that point.

I wish to say that I favor the amendment. When it was first brought up I favored the proposal, and when it was placed in the second bill and was taken to conference I favored it. But the fact is that it has had two trials in the Senate and two trials in the House. The two Houses are absolutely at cross purposes on the provision. I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that it is impossible to have the provision adopted at this time. I hope the Senator will not undertake to ask me to commit myself in advance concerning it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing en bloc to the amendments mentioned by the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendments were agreed to en bloc.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 120. That is what is known as the Wherry amendment, and has been the subject of controversy.

Mr. WHERRY rose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator permit me to make a statement about it? I shall not take too long in doing so.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator has moved that the Senate concur in the amendment adopted by the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 120.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. That is a debatable question, and I assure the Senator that

after he has made his explanation I shall desire to discuss the amendment. I shall be as brief as I can. I want to be as cooperative as possible so as to expedite action on this bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I know the Senator does. I wish to say respecting the Wherry amendment that if we were considering it at any other time than the present, when we face a serious international situation, I am inclined to think I would agree to an amendment of that nature. It is a very plausible amendment. But let us not forget that the Government of the United States is in a somewhat critical position. We are in a controversy with Russia, express or implied—I do not know which, from reading the newspapers—and we need friends in the world. The President is the Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Tennessee is explaining the amendment adopted by the House to the so-called Wherry amendment. I wish we could have order in the Senate Chamber. I can scarcely hear the Senator. He has a bad cold, and is not in the best voice. It is an effort for him to speak. Can we not have order so that we may hear the distinguished Senator's explanation of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). The Senate will please be in order. Senators will cease conversation on the floor.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator from Nebraska. I do have a cold, and it has gone to my throat, I am sorry to say.

Mr. WHERRY. I realize that.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, in the situation we are in I doubt if there is a Senator who does not really feel that we need friends in the world at this time. The situation has gone so far that if we adopt the Wherry amendment it may, in my judgment, cause us very serious trouble in our foreign relations. I do not know what is going to be the outcome of the Korean war. I do not know whether it is merely a preliminary effort on the part of Russia to take charge of the world, or whether she is going to take another whirl at it. Many people have expected that by reason not only of her position in Germany, but because she controls so much of Germany she might undertake to attack France at any time. She might attack other European countries. There is no telling what she may do. I sincerely hope she will not do so.

I think one of the worst things that could happen to the world at the present time would be if we were forced to go into war. I pray God that we may not have a war. However, we have a threatened war on our hands, and the situation is such that we are obliged to make and to keep as many friends as possible, in case we shall become involved in such a war.

In that connection, a policy has been established by the President and his Cabinet, who are the heads in administering our affairs. They are very much opposed to the Wherry amendment.

Mr. President, I wish to say that in the committee I voted against the Wherry amendment, but not because it did not appeal to me, for it does appeal to me, and I expect that it appeals to everyone. I have no doubt about that. At any other time, I would assume that the amendment would be adopted by the Senate. However, in our present situation it is necessary for us to be exceedingly diplomatic. To cut off what we are giving now to other nations, might have dire consequences and might have an adverse effect on the war. I would hope that would not be the case, but no one can tell.

For that reason, I believe that the substitute adopted by the House of Representatives should be concurred in by the Senate. We should concur in it for diplomatic reasons, and for reasons of our own defense.

Mr. President, who will have to pass on this matter? There will be five judges who will have to do so. One of them is the distinguished Vice President. The five judges will be the members of the National Security Council, namely, President Truman, Vice President Barkley, Secretary Acheson, Secretary Marshall, and Chairman Symington. I imagine those gentlemen feel very much as I do about this matter, namely, that but for the present war situation, the amendment should be made stronger.

However, under the circumstances, under the conditions now existing, I believe it would be unwise not to leave the matter up to a commission of this kind. All its members are patriotic gentlemen. We have served here in the Senate with one of them, and we know all of them. We know about what they will do. I believe they are true Americans. I believe they will look after the American interests.

For that reason, Mr. President, I shall urge the Senate to concur in the substitute which has been adopted by the House of Representatives. I hate to do so, on account of my great friendship, respect, esteem, and admiration for my distinguished friend the Senator from Nebraska, who sits across the aisle from me, who is smiling at me now, and whom I like very much, as I have ever since he has been in the Senate.

However, this matter concerns our national safety. It is a matter about which we should not make a mistake and one we should consider very carefully.

If, later on, it should be determined that the amendment the House has adopted is not sufficiently strong, the amendment can be changed. However, it seems to me that we ought not to take a radical step at this time. We should wait until after the present trouble in the world is over. I hope that will not be long, but it may be.

Mr. President, at this point I wish to read a very sensible communication which I received yesterday about this matter:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 20, 1950.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Senate passed H. R. 9526, the supplemental appro-

priation bill for 1951, it added an amendment, offered by Senator WHERRY, which would require the United States to cut off economic and financial assistance to all countries which export to the Soviet Union or its satellites any articles which might be used for the production of military matériel. This amendment is of such grave importance, and is fraught with such danger to the United States and to world peace, that I feel I must make a special request to the Congress to eliminate it in completing action upon this bill.

No one can quarrel with the ostensible purpose of the amendment—

That is what I stated in effect awhile ago, namely, that in ordinary times it would be perfectly proper—

to weaken the war-making potential of Communist-dominated countries—and on the surface the amendment may seem to be a plausible means for accomplishing that end. But the fact is that it would defeat its own purpose and accomplish substantially the opposite result from that intended—it would weaken the free nations more than it would weaken the Soviet bloc.

The amendment applies not only to arms and armaments but to any articles that could be used for the production of military matériel. Since almost all goods and commodities can be used for the production of military matériel in one way or another, the amendment, if effective, would require a substantially complete embargo on trade between western and eastern Europe. The countries participating in the European recovery program have embargoed the export of arms and armaments to eastern Europe for some 2 years. But trade in other commodities has continued to some extent. This trade works both ways, of course. Countries of western Europe obtain from it goods which are vital to their economic and military strength—the very strength we are helping to build up. To cut this trade off suddenly would bring about dislocations in the western nations that would more than offset any advantages that might be gained.

The appropriate agencies of the Government have been negotiating, and will continue to negotiate, with countries receiving aid from us in order to curb trade that would aid the war potential of the Soviet bloc, and to do this in a way that would protect the strength of friendly nations. These negotiations have produced very substantial results, and I am confident they will continue to do so. This method, which permits selective and cooperative treatment of the host of varying problems in this field, is far superior to the arbitrary blanket approach prescribed in the amendment now in question.

The amendment affects countries in the Near East and Far East, as well as in Europe. Some of these countries do not have strong traditional ties with the Western World. It is important to us to develop and strengthen these ties, which is one of the aims of our assistance programs. While they are friendly to the United States, the trade of those countries with the Soviet Union may be so important to them economically that they would have no alternative but to forego the limited economic aid which we now make available to them. The amendment leaves no room for negotiation, and accordingly would tend to force such countries into the Soviet orbit, in spite of their friendship for the United States. The amendment would also have most unfortunate effects on our relations with the Latin-American countries. I am sure these are results wanted by nobody who supports the amendment.

Before legislation of this character is adopted we ought to be sure that we would

get more out of it than we would lose. I am convinced that this amendment in its present form would not accomplish the purpose intended but, on the contrary, would do much more harm than good.

Consequently, I earnestly urge the Congress to leave the amendment out of the bill.

I am sending a similar letter to Representative CANNON.

I received this letter a few days ago, and I wanted to read it into the RECORD. I have tried to point out substantially what the President has pointed out. I think he is right about it. The Constitution makes him the head of our Army of defense. Under the President, the Secretary of State is the head of our Government agency dealing with foreign relations. I believe that the other gentlemen on the National Security Resources Board, including our splendid Vice President, will do their duty in this connection. If they do not Congress can and should act.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I deeply appreciate the words of commendation by the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee. I wish to say at the outset of my remarks that, if it would not be termed "horse or mule trading," I could say the same thing of the distinguished Senator. I admire him. He is the chairman of our committee. He knows that I love him, and that I like to cooperate in every way I can with the distinguished chairman.

I also point out that he said he agreed with the purposes of this amendment, and that, were it not for the present conditions in which we find ourselves, he might go along with the amendment. He did not say he would, but he said he might; and I appreciate that statement.

The Senate amendment would apply only in time of war, and only when the United States is carrying out a decision of the Security Council of the United Nations. The condition which we are attempting to remove is the situation in which the western European countries, who are receiving ECA funds and other benefits from the United States, are exporting war-potential goods to Russia and her satellites. They are shipping arms, armaments, military matériel, articles and commodities which the Secretary of Defense may, after a finding, prohibit from being shipped by the countries which are now receiving assistance from us. That is the only reason for the amendment. Now is the time to correct this situation—that is, when we are fighting a war. That is the reason for the Senator's amendment, and its only justification.

Inasmuch as the distinguished Senator from Tennessee has now moved to concur in the House amendment, the junior Senator from Nebraska intends to offer an amendment to the House substitute for the Senate amendment, regarding the shipment of war materials to Russia and her satellites.

Putting it as briefly as possible, I desire to expedite the work of the Senate. I realize that we are approaching the closing hours of this session, and I further realize that Senators are anxious to go home. This is one of the most important issues which has come before

the Congress. Regardless of adjournment, the Congress ought to remain here as long as may be necessary in order to secure the adoption of this amendment in order that we may be sure the financial and economic aid we are giving to ECA countries shall not be returned to our boys in Korea in the form of bullets, tanks, or other armaments, made from the materials transshipped to Russia and the satellite nations.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the junior Senator from Nebraska whether he agrees with the junior Senator from Nevada that any material, almost regardless of what kind it is, whether it be food, clothing, steel, tools, or anything else which we send into a country when preparing for war, or when we actually are in war, or in a "police action," may be of assistance in arming those countries against the United States? Such materials should not be sent into the satellite countries, into Communist China, or into Russia, to find their way into Korea or into any other war area, or war front. We are either in danger from Russia, or we are not. If we are, is it good sense on our part to assist her in any way whatever?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, there are those who feel that the interpretation placed upon the exporting of goods would be exactly in line with what the distinguished Senator from Nevada has said; that is, that any material which may aid the enemy is detrimental to the welfare of the United States. But I point out that the amendment which the Senate adopted does not go nearly that far.

In the first place, in the interest of our own Armed Forces the Secretary of Defense certainly should prohibit arms or armament or military matériel from going behind the iron curtain.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. WHERRY. In a moment.

The so-called Wherry amendment provides only that, after the Secretary of Defense makes a finding that whatever is being sent may be used to manufacture arms, armament, or matériel, then, and only then, is it mandatory for him to certify what goods are being used for the manufacture of arms, armament, and military matériel.

That provision is misunderstood by some of those who have talked about this amendment and also those who have written about it. I hope I have made it clear that a discretionary power is given the Secretary of Defense to make a finding. That does not mean that he must make a finding as to every article or commodity. The amendment applies only to those articles or commodities as to which he makes a finding; and he makes the finding on the basis of what is being used for the manufacture of arms, armament, or military matériel, for the benefit of the enemy. That is

as clear as crystal. There is nothing in the amendment to stop trade between countries on a peacetime basis, or on a wartime basis, if that trade does not come within the prohibition.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MALONE. I should like to ask the Senator a question, but I should first like to say that the junior Senator from Nevada has always felt that if we are in a cold war, we should not arm our enemy.

Mr. WHERRY. That is true.

Mr. MALONE. We should not support our enemy. We should not in any way build him up economically. It has been felt by many informed people that Russia should be enabled to manufacture the necessary matériel in order to hold her satellite nations, and Communist China, provided we did not assist her.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that.

Mr. MALONE. In other words, the Marshall plan has helped hold the satellite countries, including Communist China, under the arm of Russia. All civilian goods are now going in.

Let me ask a further question. The junior Senator from Nevada understands that the amendment was watered down.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly.

Mr. MALONE. It was not the kind of amendment which the junior Senator from Nevada or the junior Senator from Nebraska, and, probably, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] wanted. But before Senators joined in offering the amendment, and saw it watered down, we drafted as strong an amendment as we could. It conforms, to a certain extent, to the joint resolution introduced by the junior Senator from Nevada in January, and which has been frequently debated. But the Senator from Nebraska would say, would he not, that the amendment as it now stands, even further watered down by the House, would force the Secretary of Defense to pronounce tools, tool steel, electrical equipment, and various other kinds of equipment which could be used in such manufacture, war material? Does not the Senator believe that it would still include such materials?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I may say that that question will be answered in the course of my remarks, but, if I may be permitted, I should like to get into the RECORD this very short statement in order that we may get action. If I do not answer the question in my direct remarks I wish the Senator would call it to my attention again.

I know that Members of this body are quite familiar with the primary issues involved. As has been so well stated by the chairman of the committee, the Senate amendment has a good purpose. The subject has been debated over and over again. The amendment has been offered in connection with several pieces of legislation. It was offered as an amendment to the ECA authorization bill itself. The vote on the amendment was 39 to 33.

Yes, it has been debated over and over again in this body, and it was in the light of this information that the Senate finally suspended the rule, by a vote of 50 to 23, and unanimously adopted the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and the junior Senator from Nebraska.

But plainly there is considerable misunderstanding elsewhere as to what the amendment purports to do, and the burden of my mission today is to attempt to explain it in the light of the legislative history.

The most misleading statement of all—and this has been reiterated many times by officials of the executive branch—is that the Senate amendment would have the effect of stopping all trade between Great Britain and other countries with Soviet Russia and her satellites.

Apparently, the explanations in this body and the language of the Senate amendment itself have meant nothing to those who have failed to carry out section 117 (D) and section 118 of the basic ECA Act.

Their sole purpose obviously is to prevent this Congress, the policy-making branch of the Government, from passing legislation that will make it mandatory upon them to act and providing a penalty in the form of denying further financial and economic assistance to countries that persist in sending war matériel to Soviet Russia and her satellites.

The junior Senator from Nebraska agrees with the observation made by the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], that the time has come for the Congress to exercise its prerogative and pass mandatory legislation to stop, insofar as it lies within our power to do so, the merchants of death in foreign countries, who callously, and for greed of money, send articles and commodities used in the manufacture of armaments and military matériel to Soviet Russia and her satellites, while our young men are fighting and dying on the battlefields of Korea.

Our people will long remember that the merchants of death sent scrap iron and aviation gasoline to Japan. How many of the youth of our land are dead or wounded as a result? How many? The estimate is incalculable.

Mr. President, my head would hang in shame if I left this session of Congress failing to do my utmost to stop the damnable and unconscionable practice of recipients of financial and economic aid from the United States in increasing the war potential of Communist Russia and her satellites. The junior Senator from Nebraska wholeheartedly believes that this same patriotic motive is embraced by every other Member of this body, and of the other legislative body as well.

That the majority leadership of the other body recognized the importance and urgency of enacting legislation at this session is obvious from the offering by them of a substitute for the Senate

amendment. If there were no need, as was stated in the letter of the President, why did Representative CANNON offer a substitute amendment to close up the loopholes? I ask the question, Mr. President.

With all due respect, the junior Senator from Nebraska points out what every Member of this body can see, that the House substitute is completely devoid of any mandatory language, making it plain that it is the will of the Congress that the time has come for positive, affirmative action, which was contended for so forcefully by the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] when the amendment passed the Senate. There must be an immediate end to the vacillation which has prevailed for so long, during which time machine tools and many other articles plainly usable by the Communist war machine and undoubtedly being so used, have been sent into iron curtain countries.

To refresh the memory of Members of the Senate, I shall read from the basic law. I read from section 117 (d) of Public Law 472, Eightieth Congress:

(d) The Administrator is directed to refuse delivery insofar as practicable—

That is the discretionary power—to participating countries of commodities which go into the production of any commodity for delivery to any nonparticipating European country which commodity would be refused export licenses to those countries by the United States in the interest of national security.

That is the flat statement in the basic law. It says: "Insofar as practicable." It has not been adhered to by the Administrator, regardless of his contentions to the contrary. Section 118 provides:

The Administrator shall terminate the provision of assistance under this title to any participating country whenever he determines that, (2) because of changed conditions, assistance is no longer consistent with the national interest of the United States.

I claim that conditions have changed, and I would like to make it mandatory upon the Secretary of Defense, if he recognizes those changed conditions, to do exactly what is asked for in the provisions of the Wherry amendment. I have read from the basic law. That provision was in the law when it was enacted in the Eightieth Congress. The key words in that law are "insofar as practicable."

Mr. President, let us now examine the House amendment which we are asked to accept. It is practically in the same language as the amendment introduced by the junior Senator from Nebraska, for himself and others. I read the proposed House amendment:

Sec. 1304. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country whose trade with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or

any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea)—

That is almost identical with the language of the Senate amendment—it goes on to say:

is found by the National Security Council to be contrary to the security interests of the United States.

That has the same discretionary language of the present law, sections 117 and 118, from which I read to the Senate, with the one exception that the National Security Council is now to be the agency rather than Administrator Paul Hoffman.

Whom do we have as members of the National Security Council? They are the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, who is Mr. Symington. Mr. Hoffman would be their agent, and he would continue to do in the future exactly as he has done in the past. He would carry out the wishes of the administration family, and I think rightly so.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I listened to the Senator's reading of the statute. Is there not also this difference, that the words in the House amendment are "contrary to the security interests of the United States," whereas the words quoted from the statute are "because of changed conditions"?

Mr. WHERRY. Section 118 provides:

Because of changed conditions, assistance is no longer consistent with the national interest of the United States.

Section 117 (d) provides:

The Administrator is directed to refuse delivery insofar as practicable to participating countries of commodities which go into the production of any commodity for delivery to any nonparticipating European country which commodity would be refused export licenses by the United States in the interest of national security.

I claim that the House amendment goes no further than the present statute. If the Administrator should exercise these prohibitions it would be helpful in the interest of national security. My contention is that he has not done so. Because existing law is discretionary, the Senate and the House of Representatives should enact a mandatory provision demanding that the Secretary of Defense make the determination as to what is a commodity or article that can be manufactured or fabricated into arms, armaments, or military matériel, instead of leaving it as a discretionary action by the ECA Administrator.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further, or would he rather not yield at this time?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield. I may say that one provision is negative and the other is affirmative. Insofar as results are concerned, I do not believe that we would get any more out of the

House amendment than we are getting out of the present law.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. There is this difference also: Under the House amendment the responsibility is placed on the National Security Council, of which the President is the head, and of which the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State are members. I served on the Armed Services Committee, which drafted the act. I know that the spirit of the act was to make the President; as Commander in Chief, and head of our foreign policy, the responsible head. Now we are putting the responsibility up to the responsible head to determine whether the security of the United States is affected.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree with the Senator that the Commander in Chief is the head of the National Security Council. I do not believe that we shall accomplish any more under the new arrangement than we have accomplished under the present provision of law, although I agree that the wording is different.

I point out to the Senator from Massachusetts that we find in the House amendment nothing but purely discretionary authority. The question is whether Congress should write in a whether we wish to abdicate our responsibility or whether Congress should write in a mandatory provision as to what should be done. The key to the House amendment, which is the chief key to the basic law, is that it is discretionary. Therefore, unless the authority is used, we have no more than we had in the first place.

The problem is recognized by referring it to the National Security Council, but there is not a word or phrase in this amendment which assures action in the future which would be any different than the shadow boxing with the problem which the ECA Administrator, under the direction of the Secretary of State, has done in the past. Certainly if we judge the future by the past action, the same thing will be done.

Much as I admire Mr. Hoffman personally, and I say that sincerely, I think he is one of the best super-salesmen I have met in a long time, and I compliment him for it—he is more adept in offering excuses for inaction, than he is in getting action for the protection of our country, should war come with the potentially enemy countries now being supplied by the merchants of death.

The Congressional Record is bulging with evidence of the increase in shipments of strategic war materials to Communist Russia and her satellites.

The socialist government of Great Britain, for months, said it was impossible to do anything about the shipments by British nationals to the Russian orbit, but the British Government a few days ago did find a way to put on a partial block. They simply ruled that a survey had to be made to see how much of these war supplies were needed by Britain and her associated countries.

It is equally apparent that in the other body of this Congress, the sentiment is substantially to the effect that mandatory legislation, meeting our responsibilities as lawmakers, is both feasible

and possible. In that body a motion to recede and accept the Senate amendment in its entirety was sidetracked without reaching a vote.

Let me tell my colleagues about the procedure. I do not wish to violate any confidence, but inasmuch as Mr. Cannon said what was done in the conference committee, I think I have a perfect right to open up the subject.

When this amendment went before the conferees, Mr. Cannon turned it over to the manager of the committee, Mr. Gary. Mr. Gary started to read some letters he had received from the government agencies, and I rose and said, "Mr. Gary, I am satisfied those letters were written relative to the first amendment offered by the Junior Senator from Nebraska, and since we have modified the amendment, if you will read it, certainly you will find that that criticism does not apply."

I got that observation out, and the distinguished chairman, Mr. Clarence Cannon, of Missouri, made the observation, "It does not make a bit of difference what you think about this amendment. It is required by the rules of the House that the amendment go back to the House in disagreement, and the House has to take a vote on it." If that statement is not correct, I should like to have someone challenge it.

The amendment went back under those conditions. Some deputy administrator of the ECA made the statement over the weekend that the conferees had received a tough letter, and after the tough letter, the conferees decided to take the amendment back to the House and see what they would do about it.

I do not know whether or not there was a tough letter among those received by House Members, but the letters were not read in the committee. We started to read them, and it was said, "The House will have to take the amendment back," and we said, "We will let you take it back and vote on it."

The first thing they did over there, from a procedural point of view, was to move to recede and offer an amendment in place of the Senate amendment. Someone asked for a division, the House divided, and on a vote of 112 to 93, I believe it was, they receded. That is how close the vote was. Finally, when they receded Mr. CANNON, who was the manager in control, rose and moved his amendment. I read that amendment earlier in my remarks.

After Mr. CANNON read his amendment it was necessary to vote it up or down. In the meantime the distinguished Representative from New York, [Mr. TABER] got on the floor and said he would offer an amendment the minute the other amendment was voted down, and he read it into the RECORD. While it was not exactly the same as the Senate amendment, it went a long way toward carrying out the same purposes.

When he sat down they asked for a vote on the previous question, and a vote on the previous question was to determine whether one was for the Cannon amendment or for the Senate amendment. That vote was 167 to 149, a dif-

ference of only 18 votes. Nine votes would have changed the entire situation. That was the test vote as to whether or not the Senate amendment or the House amendment was to be adopted.

The point I wish to bring out is that the Members of the House did not get a chance to vote on the so-called Wherry amendment, and they have not had a chance to vote on the Senate amendment in the House of Representatives. I understand that when the conferees took the question back to the House it was required that there be an up and down vote on it.

I am not complaining about what happened in the House. No doubt everything they did was according to the rules. But I point out that the House membership never did have a chance to vote on the acceptance or rejection of the amendment the Senate sent to the House. It was a vote on the previous question, which meant that if they were for the Cannon amendment they would vote "yea," and if they were for the Senate amendment or some other amendment, they would vote "nay." To my mind that was the test vote on the bill.

When the substitute which is now before the Senate was debated for some time in the other body, a motion to invoke the previous question was made. This, of course, was a test of strength between those who favored mandatory legislation, and those who favored re-statement of the present law, with the added frill of making the National Security Council the repository of the problem. Either they were for the Senate amendment, or they were going to vote for the John Taber amendment, which had in it the mandatory provision.

As I have already said, on the motion to adopt the previous question the vote was 167 to 149. Thus debate was curbed by a margin of only 18 votes. A change of nine votes would have caused the motion to fail. That would have opened the way to adopt the Senate amendment or the John Taber amendment, if it ever could have been reached for a vote in the House.

If the result had been the other way, Members of the House in favor of Congress doing something about the problem, instead of merely passing the buck to an administrative agency, would have brought forth a motion to accomplish that purpose.

But the Senator from Nebraska clings to the belief that an overwhelming majority of the other body would vote for workable mandatory legislation. I say, "workable mandatory legislation," and I say to my distinguished friend the Senator from Tennessee that really that is the clear issue involved, whether it is to be discretionary or is to be mandatory. I think they would do that if they could have pin-pointed in the legislation the type and character of articles and commodities that it is hoped to prevent from going to our potential enemy.

The distinguished chairman of the committee read this letter to the Senate this morning. The first part of it eulogized the purpose of the Senator from

Nebraska in the amendment and said "If it only could be done," but the objection the President finds to the second part of the amendment is this:

This amendment is of such grave importance, and is fraught with such danger to the United States and to world peace, that I feel I must make a special request to the Congress to eliminate it in completing action upon this bill.

That is just the old technique. Whenever the Executive does not want some legislation passed, in come the letters. How they come. Some understand them and some do not. I think I can convince my colleagues before the debate is concluded that there has been much misunderstanding about the purport of the Senate amendment. I say that to come here and seek to impose on the Congress the Executive will, and ask it to abdicate just because of statements that are made, not backed up by facts, is not the way to legislate. I say that with due respect to the office of the Presidency, and also with due respect to Mr. Truman himself.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will recall that so far as I was concerned I voted against the amendment, and so far as my recollection goes, I never conferred with any member of the administration before the vote was taken.

Mr. WHERRY. Oh, yes, I am not charging the Senator with anything at all. The Senator voted against the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not think he voted against the amendment. I did not hear an audible vote against it. It was a voice vote, and I did not hear any vote against the Senate amendment when it was put to a vote. I thought it was a unanimous vote.

The President says further:

No one can quarrel with the ostensible purpose of the amendment.

Everybody is for this amendment, but there is something wrong with it. The chairman is for it, the President is for it, Hoffman is for it, but do not do it now. Let us wait awhile. The conditions are not right. Something has to happen before we can act. Everybody is for it.

They are all for it, but when they come to vote, it is different. If it is a good thing, and everybody wants to do it, what we must do is resolve our differences, if there are any between the House and the Senate, and bring back legislation which both Houses can approve before we go home. That is my plea today.

The President goes on to say:

The amendment applies not only to arms and armaments but to any articles that could be used for the production of military matériel.

He agrees with me in that. He intimates that he is not objecting to the Secretary not sending tanks, or arms, to Russia, but he says:

Since almost all goods and commodities can be used for the production of military

matériel in one way or another, the amendment, if effective, would require a substantially complete embargo on trade between western and eastern Europe.

I say to the distinguished chairman, and to the President of the United States, that they have not analyzed the Senate amendment. It does not do any such thing. They have not studied the wording.

As I have stated under the Senate amendment, the Secretary of Defense would have the discretionary power to make a finding as to what articles or commodities he himself believes may be used in the manufacture of arms, armament, and military matériel.

That does not mean that he shall make a finding on every article or commodity. That does not mean that he is going to stop the shipment of all goods.

In fact, if we could only get the Administrator to prohibit the shipment from western Europe to the satellite countries and Russia of the very goods the Secretary of Commerce will not permit to be exported from the United States, it would result in a big step in the right direction. But we are not doing even that. The junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. KERN] placed in the RECORD, as did the junior Senator from Nebraska, a list of the materials being shipped by the western European countries into the satellite nations; materials which the Secretary of Commerce will not permit manufacturers in the United States to ship into those countries.

The President misunderstands the purpose of the amendment. I think if he would sit down and study it coolly and collectively, and not depend upon someone else for advice with respect to the legislation—if he would analyze the amendment—he would be in favor of it.

It vests with the Secretary of Defense the sole right to make a finding—of what? Of what articles or commodities the Secretary of Defense finds are used in the manufacture of arms and armaments and military matériel. After he makes the finding, then it is absolutely mandatory that he certify that fact to the Administrator; then it becomes mandatory upon the Administrator to place a prohibition on those goods, and that no further economic or financial assistance be given to the country in question if it continues such shipments. That is all there is to it.

Mr. President, the basic misunderstanding respecting the Senate amendment is that its purpose is to stop economic and financial aid to any recipient country that trades in any respect with Soviet Russia or her satellites.

In order to make it absolutely plain so that any one who can read the English language will understand, the junior Senator from Nebraska is now going to offer an amendment to the House amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. President, I offer the amendment at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will report the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the House it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. 1304. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country which shall hereafter export or knowingly permit the exportation of, to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea) arms or armament or military matériel, or articles or commodities (such as metals, minerals, tools, or facilities), which the Secretary of Defense finds and certifies to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, may reasonably be expected to be used in the manufacture of arms, armaments, or military matériel; and the Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to so certify to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration any article or commodity of the nature or class described.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to explain the proposed amendment. The amendment is submitted in order to comply with the request of Representative JOHN TABER, one of the conferees on the part of the House. He wanted to know if I would be willing to accept a proposal for the inclusion of two words, "shall hereafter." The words are inserted in about the middle of the amendment. However it never was the intention to make the provision of the amendment retroactive. I thought it was very clear that it was not to be retroactive. But in order to make the language indelibly clear, I accepted the proposed modification and inserted the words "shall hereafter," so the language would be "no economic or financial assistance shall be provided * * * to any country which shall hereafter export," and so forth. The purpose of this phrase is to make the stoppage of economic and financial aid apply to shipments made after the date the amendment would become law.

The next change is after the words "or articles or commodities." I have attempted to describe what commodities and what articles are intended by the sponsors of the amendment to be included. I have inserted the words "(such as metals, minerals, tools, or facilities)." I did that only to give an idea of what was meant.

Congressman GARY said the original Wherry amendment would result in stopping the exportation of duck feathers behind the iron curtain. Of course, if the Secretary of Defense, after a finding, determined that duck feathers were being used to manufacture arms, armaments, or military matériel then it would be mandatory upon him to place a prohibition on the exportation of duck feathers. But that observation is so ridiculous that it is not necessary to answer it. In order to explain to Mr. GARY or anyone else what is intended we have inserted the words "such as metals, minerals, tools, or facilities."

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. In any event is it not true that a finding must be made by the Secretary of Defense that the articles or commodities of whatsoever nature, class, or kind, "may be reasonably expected to be used"?

Mr. WHERRY. That is true.

Mr. CORDON. Not "may be used," or "could be usable," but that in reason may be expected to be used?

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator for the observation. He has made a statement relating to the next point, which is really the key to the modification. I certainly never intended, nor was it intended by the cosponsors or anyone else, completely to cut off trade. The amendment relates only to materials used in the manufacture of arms and armament and so forth. So a phrase has been included—a phrase which carries out the rule of reason in the interpretation of the amendment—"such as metals, minerals, tools, or facilities"—and then follow the words "which the Secretary of Defense finds and certifies to the Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, may reasonably be expected to be used in the manufacture of arms, armaments, or military matériel," and so forth.

I do not know how the language can be made more plain or more clear.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I ask the Senator whether, by the insertion of the words, "(such as metals, minerals, tools, or facilities)" the Senator has in mind that the rule of construction would apply that, inasmuch as specific items are mentioned, the broader term, "commodities," and the broader term, "articles," would be limited to those of like nature, under the general rule of ejusdem generis; that the articles and commodities which are mentioned shall be of like nature to "metals, minerals, tools, or facilities."

Mr. WHERRY. That is exactly what I intended by the amendment. And if the Senator wants to go any further and make any suggestion with respect to the language, I shall be glad to have him do so. But I wish to say that that is exactly what was intended.

The most important difference between the amendment, as adopted by the Senate unanimously and the amendment of the junior Senator now before the Senate, is that the pending amendment spells out the character of prohibited articles or commodities that would be useful to our potential enemy's war machines—its military forces.

The attention of the Senate is invited to the phrase, "may reasonably be expected to be used in the manufacture of arms" and so forth.

Throughout debates on this subject the proponents of the amendment emphasized that in the enforcement of the amendment a rule of reason would apply. Lawyers know the meaning of that phrase in legal terminology.

So, Mr. President, to make indelibly clear that no catastrophe for east-west trade is involved in the pending amendment, the rule of reason is here applied. It is expressly understood that the pur-

pose is not to prohibit ECA countries from trading in countless thousands of commodities.

The conception that anything that tends to strengthen a country economically, morally, or financially is a war commodity definitely has no connection with the matter now before the Senate.

I repeat: Strategic materials, minerals, metals, tools, aviation gasoline, electronics, machine tools are the things that should not be shipped to Communist Russia or her satellites by ECA countries. We are not even shipping those materials to Russia ourselves. Do not ever forget that. We are not doing it ourselves.

The administration, acting under law, has been quick to forbid American exporters to send certain war-potential materials to Russia. Adoption of the pending substitute amendment simply applies that same principle to countries that the United States is aiding economically and financially. Let us be consistent in this matter.

If it is wrong for our own business firms to ship certain things to Russia, why should shipment of these same articles by their competitors in other countries be condoned?

Mr. President, I urge adoption of my amendment with confidence that reasonable Members of both branches of the Congress will get together on a reasonable amendment that they will write into law what the policy of this country shall be.

If the Senate adopts the amendment it will go back to the other body for action. This is the only amendment that would be under consideration by the House; it would be the only point in controversy left in the bill. It would go back to the other body and the Members of that body, which reconvenes, I believe, at 3:15 or 3:45 today, will have an opportunity to vote directly on the question whether they favor a mandatory provision to stop the shipment of machine tools, minerals, metals, electronics and other articles that are now going to Russia from ECA countries.

Mr. President, I do not wish to prolong the discussion at all. I should like to say, in conclusion, that all the observations made by Mr. Hoffman to the effect that we have stopped the shipment of war potential materials to Russia and the iron curtain countries are not true. The statement by one of his deputies that we have stopped 90 percent of those shipments simply is not in accordance with the facts. I have previously placed in the RECORD a statement of some of the materials which we have shipped to those countries. I had a very difficult time obtaining the figures I submitted, and they were not complete. They apply to only 3 or 4 countries out of the 16. More complete information was requested from the Department of Commerce and ECA, time and time again.

This week I requested of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that the ECA be required to furnish a list of the materials which have been shipped by ECA countries to eastern Europe, in 1949 and through the first and second quarters of 1950. Mr. President, the ECA

does not have those figures. The ECA has only meager figures for 1949; they are not complete in respect to countries or commodities. All the ECA has for the first quarter of 1950 is a few figures; second quarter 1950 are not available. So, Mr. Hoffman cannot possibly know what goods are being shipped, if his own agency cannot produce the figures. It was not able to produce them before the Appropriations Committee, and it cannot produce them now. Yet the ECA officials make such excessive statements—for instance, that 90 percent of such shipments have been stopped and curtailed. They make such statements with the thought in mind of saying, in effect, "Just trust us, boys; give us another chance, and we will do what you want done, without any legislation."

Mr. President, I should like to call attention to some of the goods which have been and are being sold behind the iron curtain by Britain: heavy machine tools; Diesel engines for power generators; mining equipment, such as coal cutters, and so forth; heavy machine presses; jet engines.

Just think of that, Mr. President. The shipment of jet engines was stopped, finally, under a Government order, but Russia got about 50 of them.

The following war goods are being sold behind the iron curtain by France: Automobiles, railroad equipment, electrical equipment, industrial machines, steel wire and tubing.

The following equipment is sold behind the iron curtain by France, through dealers in "neutral countries," such as Switzerland: Ballbearings, TNT, industrial alcohol.

The following equipment is being sold behind the iron curtain by Germany: Hard-steel products, precision instruments, machine tools.

The source of this summary information is an article in the September 22 issue of United States News and World Report.

Mr. President, I am not one who has been around the world once or twice and then, upon returning, has proceeded to tell everyone else how to solve all the problems of the world. However, I have been in Germany twice. On both occasions I found that it was very difficult to determine what goods were being shipped between western Germany and eastern Germany. That is a very difficult matter to determine. I am sure the ECA Administrator will say that, if he is asked about it.

Mr. President, I should like to refer to one other matter, and then I shall be through.

CLARENCE CANNON, who is the manager for the House conferees, made a statement in the House which I wish to read. This is part of a statement which he made to the House of Representatives in regard to this matter:

Mr. Speaker, this amendment—

Mr. CANNON was speaking of the Senate amendment—

The last amendment in the bill, is the most ill-conceived, the most inexpedient, the most mischievous in its effect upon our international relations, and the most menacing to world peace that has ever been offered

to any appropriation bill within my recollection.

I wish to say to Mr. CANNON, with all due respect to his position, that the amendment has been the subject of a great deal of work. It has been drafted and redrafted. It has been modified to accommodate, if possible, all the opposition. I think there never has been an amendment offered by four Members of the Senate who were more sincere in their purpose. The amendment must have a great deal of merit, because even Mr. CANNON himself and the distinguished chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], admit that the amendment has a good purpose; and they say the only question is as to how the amendment is written.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Is it not a fact that when the conferees considered the amendment, the managers on the part of the House took the view that because the President and others had advised Members of the Congress that the amendment should not become the law, they—the House conferees—felt they must oppose it; but no opportunity was afforded to the House to modify or clarify in any way the amendment? The conferees on the part of the House simply took the position that in any event the amendment must go back to the House in disagreement, and nothing further was done. That procedure might well be subject to criticism. If the Senate amendment was ambiguous or if it was not properly drafted, it might well have had the attention of the entire conference, had the managers on the part of the House felt that they should go forward in an attempt to make good that which the Senate had passed.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to say that the distinguished Senator has absolutely stated the truth and the facts. I have already gone into that matter in some detail. The Senator's observation is absolutely correct, and I appreciate it. He only omitted to state that I said to the conferees that I would accept a modification of the amendment by means of the addition of two words, namely, "shall hereafter"; and I authorized Mr. TABER to modify the amendment to that extent on the floor of the House.

A little latter in his speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. CANNON said that communications in opposition to the amendment had been received from many organizations, including several farm organizations; and he made this statement:

It is opposed and decried by every organized factor in our national economy: High-ranking members of the United States Chamber of Commerce oppose it; organized labor opposes it; organized agriculture opposes it * * *

Mr. Speaker, communications have also been received from Mr. James Patton, president of the Farmers Union; Mr. Allan Kline, president of the American Federation of the Farm Bureau; Mr. Albert Goss, master of the Farm Grange; and Mr. Fred Heinkle, president of the Missouri Farmers Association,

unanimously and emphatically opposing the adoption of the pending amendment.

Mr. Eric Johnston, who served as president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and who visited Russia and toured that country some years ago, urgently insists that the amendment should be defeated.

Mr. President, I do not have time to run around and find out all the things that the propaganda agencies of the executive departments can find out. However, I have a tremendous amount of respect for Albert Goss, the master of the National Grange. I think he is a very honorable man, and I have had many, many consultations with him in regard to farm matters. I simply could not believe that Albert Goss would be opposed to the amendment if he had examined it and understood it. So I called him up. Here is what he authorized me to say:

Albert Goss, Master of the National Grange, was quoted by Mr. Cannon as being opposed to the Wherry amendment. I talked to Mr. Goss—

This memorandum refers to a conversation which I had with Mr. Goss—

on the telephone this morning, and he said he is wholeheartedly and enthusiastically in favor of what the junior Senator from Nebraska is trying to accomplish.

Mr. Goss said, however, that he felt my amendment should be amended to make it doubly certain that the purpose is to stop the shipment of strategic war materials and things that any reasonable man knows are going into the Russian war machine.

Mr. Goss said that the amendment that I am offering now meets with his approval, and that with this amendment in the bill, it should accomplish the purpose that we all seek to attain.

Mr. President, that is the amendment just offered which clarifies, as much as I can clarify, what are strategic materials.

That communication comes from one of the finest gentlemen I have ever known. Believe me, Mr. President, he would not make that statement if he did not mean it.

Then I called the United States Chamber of Commerce. I very seldom have occasion to call them; I do not often know who their officials are. However, I asked for someone who could give me information about the legislative work or the Government work of the Chamber of Commerce, and was referred to the executive vice president, Mr. Arch Booth. He flatly denied that the United States Chamber of Commerce had in any way taken a position on the Wherry amendment.

He told me on the telephone this morning that this matter had never been discussed at any meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and its directors, and that reports that the Chamber was opposed to the Wherry amendment are completely in error.

Mr. CANNON did not say the Chamber of Commerce was opposed to the amendment, but he said:

High-ranking members of the United States Chamber of Commerce oppose it.

However, the executive vice president of the Chamber of Commerce says that, so far as he knows, no director of the

United States Chamber of Commerce has made any statement about the Wherry amendment.

Mr. President, it is true that Mr. William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, wrote a letter to a high-ranking Member of the House of Representatives in opposition to the Wherry amendment. That is true, and I have a copy of the letter. If it made any difference, I would have the letter printed at this point in the RECORD. Mr. Green is dead against the Wherry amendment.

However, the strange thing is that in Houston, Tex., the membership of the American Federation of Labor are demanding the passage of a resolution calling for the shutting off of all trade between this country and Russia and her satellites, if you please. I do not know whether they will pass the resolution; I am not a member of that body. However, I am not sure that Mr. Green is speaking for the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor. My judgment is that if Mr. Green had understood the amendment which was adopted by the Senate and if he could see the modification we are proposing now, he would be wholeheartedly in support of the amendment. I do not see how any good American could fail to be.

Mr. President, let me read now from an editorial which appeared in the Washington Post this morning. The editorial proceeds to discuss what the President said about the so-called Wherry amendment. In a moment I shall ask consent to have the entire editorial printed in the RECORD, but at this point I wish to discuss the part of it which is most important to me:

In our opinion, however, opponents of the Wherry amendment have exaggerated the danger of trade strangulation since the Secretary of Defense would have the responsibility of deciding what articles might be used in the manufacture of arms or military matériel.

Mr. President, that is the whole crux of the amendment.

I now ask unanimous consent to have the entire editorial printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post for September 22, 1950]

THE WHERRY RIDER

The House has rejected the Wherry rider to the \$17,000,000,000 emergency-defense appropriation bill and approved a substitute administration proposal giving the National Security Council power to withhold aid to any nation whose trade with Russia is found to be contrary to the security interests of the United States. It is to be hoped that the action of the House will induce the Senate to accept this substitute in place of the more rigid Wherry amendment which would cut off economic and financial aid to any foreign country exporting to Russia or her satellites arms and military materials or articles that might be used in their manufacture.

In a letter to the chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees urging defeat of the Wherry amendment President Truman says that it would require a substantially complete embargo on trade between western and eastern Europe. To cut

off such trade suddenly would, he points out, deprive ECA countries of Russian goods which are helping to build up their economic and military strength. ECA Administrator Hoffman confirms this opinion, and points out that without the supplies obtained by the west through trade with the east, an additional \$5,000,000,000 would have been required to ship an equivalent amount of supplies from dollar areas at American expense. In other words, it would cost a great deal more than it is worth to impose a sweeping ban on shipments of goods to Russia.

In our opinion, however, opponents of the Wherry amendment have exaggerated the danger of trade strangulation, since the Secretary of Defense would have the responsibility of deciding what articles might be used in the manufacture of arms or military material. Assuming that he would use his authority discreetly and show good judgment, it might be possible to stop the flow of military goods without resort to destructively sweeping embargoes such as President Truman and ECA Administrator Hoffman fear. Undoubtedly the Senate vote for the Wherry amendment was influenced by the fact that the Secretary of Defense would have considerable discretionary powers of determination.

The chief objection to the amendment is not so much the effect on trade as the method employed to cut off trade that would strengthen Russia's war-making potential. It leaves no room for negotiation, as the President says. Moreover, to quote Mr. Hoffman, "Nations that have to be bullied into compliance with a unilateral decision on the part of the United States would not prove staunch friends when the fighting gets tough." What is required, as the Washington Post pointed out in a recent editorial, is a common policy developed in consultation with aided nations to prevent particular munitions and materials of war from reaching Russia. In other words, the kinds of goods to be banned should be determined through friendly agreements with our allies, not dictated by us. A further objection to the amendment cited by General Bradley is that it would impose heavy administrative burdens on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in addition to handicapping the "strenuous military efforts which we are now making to build up the collective defensive strength of western Europe."

The substitute amendment passed by the House would give the President, who heads the Security Council, the discretionary authority to decide when to halt economic aid. And he would, no doubt, regard it as a reserve power to be used only if mutually acceptable agreements with friendly trading nations could not be achieved.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MALONE. I should like to ask the distinguished junior Senator from Nebraska why it is that, on the one hand, we insist that we must continue to furnish money and industrial machinery to enable the ECA countries to produce goods to rearm Russia and to furnish her with the goods she needs to consolidate her gains in eastern Europe and in China, and on the other hand we give only lip service to something that we know should be done.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator for his observation.

Mr. President, I wish to conclude. I have done the best I could. I never in my life offered a piece of legislation more sincerely than I offer this amendment. I have never heard a more eloquent

speech on the Senate floor than the speech made by the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], in which he stated that the time had come when it is necessary for us, as a legislative body, to take this position.

All I want the Senate to do, if it will, is to accept this modification. It is stated as clearly as it can be stated. It sacrifices nothing. The rule of reason is applied in the amendment.

I should appreciate it if the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would join me in my position, as I think he ought to do, and I will state why. The Senate should not recede from its position. It adopted the Senate amendment unanimously. The Senate conferees should stand fast on the Senate position. However, I appreciate the personal feelings of the distinguished Senator. But the least we can do, and the least he can do, is to vote for the adoption of this amendment. I should like to see it adopted unanimously and taken back to the House, and to let the House determine whether it will accept it. I think it will. If it does not, we shall then at least have a conference. It will not take long. So far as I am concerned, I guarantee to the Senator from Tennessee that if our differences with the other body cannot be settled within a reasonable period of time, I shall be willing, in order to expedite matters, to come back and vote the disagreement up or down, and I shall be completely satisfied.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will let me conclude this observation, I shall appreciate it. The Senate wrote my amendment into the bill. The House and Senate conferees have never had an opportunity to resolve their difference, for the House conferees said "We have to take it to the House itself and have a vote on it." That was agreed to. It was my intention then, and I think it was the intention of the other conferees, that if there continued to be a disagreement, an opportunity would be afforded to attempt to resolve the differences over the amendment. I tell Members of the Senate that we did not have that opportunity. The Senator from Tennessee will, I know, correct me, if I am in error.

So, in order to expedite matters I should like to make this suggestion: The House is in session, and if the Senate will adopt this modification, let it be taken back to the House and let the House vote on it. If it is approved, we shall then have settled the issue. If it is not approved, we can then decide what to do. So I beg of the distinguished chairman to at least give us that opportunity, in order to carry out the position of the Members of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am now glad to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska were adopted, would that not mean that the Secretary of Defense would have to get

a list of all the exports sent by all countries who are receiving ECA aid to every other country in the world, and that he would have to go over the list weekly, monthly, or daily, in order to find out what was going on?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator is bringing up a subject which many of us have brought up. Such a thing would be administratively impossible. I do not at all agree with the Senator's observation.

In the first place, if I were Secretary of Defense and this amendment were a part of the law, the first thing I would do would be to ascertain whether Great Britain was shipping tools to Russia, and if she was shipping tools—which she is doing—and if Russia is using those tools to manufacture tanks, I should prohibit it. I would surely make a fight, and I would certainly certify to the Administrator, "Comply with the mandatory provisions of the act of Congress." Then I would go to the next item that I thought was of military value, to the next, and so on. Believe me, before I got through, I would have a list of articles which should not be sent from the western countries to the eastern countries, and into the hands of potential enemies.

It would be a very simple matter to get a list from the Secretary of Commerce, who has already prohibited the exportation of many materials for arms, armament, and war matériel. But I answer in the affirmative, that finally it would be up to the Secretary of Defense to stop the shipment of any material which could be used in the manufacture of arms, armament, or military matériel. It would be up to him to make that finding. It is discretionary as to whether he shall make the finding. After he makes the finding, certainly the Administrator would have to carry it into effect.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I parted company with the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee on the Wherry amendment. It will be recalled that he opposed it, and that he and 22 other Members of the Senate voted against suspending the rule in order that it might be considered. I felt, though, that we were dealing with an issue which was of such great importance to the American people that the Senate ought to have the privilege of voting on it.

After we voted to suspend the rule, I then bitterly criticized the first Wherry amendment. I said that in my opinion it meant the virtual cessation of trade between western Europe and the satellite countries, and also with Russia, and that it would amount to dollar imperialism on our part, and an attempt to force our will upon the trade of those countries as the price of accepting or receiving ECA aid.

I think there was merit in the Wherry amendment, for which I voted. I do not think it was in proper form, but when the distinguished Senator from Nebraska accepted the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr.

CORDON] it was in much better form than his original amendment, and it was the only one I had an opportunity to vote on.

As I said on the floor of the Senate last Wednesday, I think the time has come when we need to have a showdown with the countries to whom we are furnishing billions of dollars of aid, as to whether they are going to put our mutual defense first, or are going to put social reforms or some other objectives first. I want to go on record to that effect.

I think the revision now proposed by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska of the amendment the Senate adopted is much better than the original amendment. In other words, I feel that we all have in mind the same objective, and the issue, as I see it, is merely as to what is the best thing to do at this time. Our distinguished chairman tells us that he is very definitely of the opinion that the best thing to do at this time is to accept the Cannon amendment. He tells me that we cannot vote to send this back to the House for a vote, that a vote adopting a modified Wherry amendment means sending this bill back to conference.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct; it is not?

Mr. ROBERTSON. He does not know how long it would be in conference. But the logical effect might be that we could not conclude this session of the Eighty-first Congress tonight as we have contemplated.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it not a fact that everything in the bill, except the one amendment, has been agreed to, or, if not yet agreed to, it will be?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The chairman told me there are several things in the bill—

Mr. WHERRY. Two others have to go back, anyway.

Mr. ROBERTSON. No; on the contrary.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well. Then, if they do not, it is the only amendment which would be in conference. What is the difference whether the amendment is taken back to conference, or whether the bill itself is? Everything has been settled except the one amendment. What I should like to do, if possible, is to get a vote on the amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I shall explain what the chairman told me. There are several Members of the Senate who do not like everything that is in the conference report. They would like the provisions of which they do not approve to be taken back to conference. But they said, "This is a military bill. This is a bill which the defense needs, and needs quickly." If it does not have to go back to conference because of the Wherry amendment, the conference report will be agreed to and we shall end this legislation so far as the Senate is concerned, and send it on its way to the White House for approval.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does not the Wherry amendment take care of a military matter, which is concerned with the fact that the ECA countries are furnishing arms and the ammunition with which to kill our boys? What is more clearly a military matter than that? And what is the difference if Congress does stay here for another day? I ask the Senator, now, whether he can look with favor upon a discretionary statute, when he believes that it ought to be mandatory.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is not a question, in the opinion of the Senator from Virginia, of Congress staying here for another day or whether it stays here for a good part of next week. It goes far beyond that, in my opinion. But, in view of the fact that the President says this is not a workable piece of legislation, that the ECA Administrator says it is not workable from an administrative standpoint, that General Bradley says it is not workable from an administrative standpoint, and the House has voted 286 to 30 to accept what has now come to be known as the Cannon amendment, there would not be the slightest assurance that if we would send this bill back to the House we would do more than to wind up just as the vote on the Cannon amendment has already wound up. If there were only 30 who stood out to the end against the Cannon amendment, we have no assurance at all that a majority will eventually be secured in the House for the Wherry amendment. That is point No. 1.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I am trying to be brief, but I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I also am trying to be brief. But the Senator has been a Member of the House. Let us get the Record clear. The distinguished Senator will agree with me that the vote on the previous question of 167 to 149 was a decisive vote on the Cannon amendment. It was not the last vote, by which a bill is simply passed. The Senator would rather have something than nothing, would he not?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is possibly true. But I think it is also true that, from a party standpoint, it would be going back to the Democrats in the House and challenging their confidence—in whom? In the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State—

Mr. McKELLAR. The Secretary of Defense.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Secretary of Defense, and Mr. Stuart Symington. They are the men who will pass on this question under the Cannon amendment. Now, do not tell me that if the amendment goes out of the Senate and back to the House, on the ground that we are not going to trust our own national security to the hands of that group, that it is going to be an easily determined issue when it gets back to the House, for those who have voted 286 to 30 to trust that group are not going to quickly reverse their positions and say, "No, we

have decided we are not going to trust them."

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The distinguished Senator knows, does he not, that the President would not order enforcement, but that it would be done by an administrator?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I know the President is a much-burdened man.

Mr. WHERRY. He would delegate the authority.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I think when an issue of national security arises, the President could pass on it, and the President would pass on it. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Having been a Member of the House for as long a time as the Senator from Virginia has been, and familiar as he is with the conference which has gone on between the two Houses on this bill, does the Senator from Virginia believe there is any possible chance, even a remote one, of changing the action of the House on this particular amendment?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is my honest conviction, Mr. President, that there is very little, if any, chance of changing the position which the House has taken.

Mr. President, under Jefferson's Manual, it is not permissible for a Member of the Senate to make any comment about a Member of the House, or what any Member of the House says or does. However, I believe I do not violate the rule in Jefferson's Manual by saying that the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, who is the chairman of the managers on the part of the House, is a very able man, well equipped to defend his views in any forum. I hope that does not violate the rule in Jefferson's Manual in connection with whether we could prevail upon the House conferees and the House to accept our viewpoint.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. That does not relieve the Senate conferees of the responsibility of maintaining the position of the Senate. We have not had an opportunity to do that. Certainly we have a right to try to resolve the differences between the Senate amendment and the House amendment. We never had an opportunity to do that. I have already paid my compliments to the distinguished chairman of the House committee, Representative CANNON. Certainly he is a good manager; in fact, he is so good that he has completely avoided a vote on the Senate amendment, and has had the House amendment brought to the Senate instead. Why cannot we resolve our differences? That is what a conference committee is for.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I was seeking the opportunity to make a brief comment on whether or not we should risk additional days of the session in conference over a bill on which time is of the essence, in order to accomplish something more than would be accomplished by the Cannon amendment. With all due

deference to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, I cannot agree with him that there is no practical difference between the language of section 118 of the ECA Act and the Cannon amendment. To remind my colleagues of what is involved, I shall read the language of the act, to which no doubt the distinguished Senator from Nebraska referred when he said it was the same language. We can end our economic aid—when? "Because of changed conditions, assistance is no longer consistent with the national interest of the United States."

That is the language of the act.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator from Nebraska said it was the same language as is found in the Cannon amendment. I read from the Cannon amendment:

Is found by the National Security Council to be contrary to the security interests of the United States.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator read from section 117 of the act? It covers the same provision. It is not in the same words, but it has the same force and effect in accomplishing the result. I know the Senator from Virginia is a fair-minded man.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I still do not agree with the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask the Senator from Virginia to read that portion of the act.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I do not agree with the Senator, but I shall read the section in order to comply with the request of the Senator. I shall read it so the Senate may judge for itself:

The Administrator is directed to refuse delivery insofar as practicable to participating countries of commodities which go into the production of any commodity for delivery to any nonparticipating European country which commodity would be refused export licenses to those countries by the United States in the interest of national security.

Then we come to section 118, which cuts off aid when it is inconsistent with our national interest.

It is only fair to treat the two together. I still say that in my humble opinion the Cannon amendment goes much further than that, and the question comes down logically to whether or not the mandatory provision, as distinguished from the discretionary provision, which we place in the hands of those who are definitely in charge of our destiny, would accomplish more. Those who are charged with the responsibility are the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. They are charged not only with building up our defense, but also with the responsibility of seeing to it that no country which we are aiding under the ECA Act does anything inimicable to our interests. Therefore, I say on this issue I shall stay with the chairman of the committee. He has been in Congress for a long time. I have found him to be a very able leader. I have differed with him on occasions. Funds for ECA was one of the occasions on which I differed with him. However, he is a

very wise and able leader. When he tells me he is very definitely of the opinion that we can accomplish what is necessary to be accomplished, I agree with him.

Mr. President, I do not want to see nations into which we are pouring billions of dollars furnish war materials to Russia and her satellites, but I have heard the statement made by responsible people that the volume of exports of so-called war materials from the ECA countries has been greatly exaggerated. The main issue, as I mentioned a few days ago in my brief remarks on the subject, is the shipment of machine tools from Great Britain to Russia. Clearly it is wrong to do that. Mr. Churchill condemned it. I inserted in the Record an editorial on the subject which was published in the leading newspaper of Edinburgh, which quoted the chairman of the board of the company which had a contract with Russia to furnish the machine tools. He was begging and pleading with his country to release him from the contract. He asked his government not to permit him to ship those machine tools to Russia. He said Russians are in his factory, and can see how he is producing the machine tools, and can also see everything that is being produced for the military effort of Great Britain. Everyone knows that is wrong. It is bound to be wrong.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator does not want the merchants of death to continue to profit from that business, why does he not favor a law to stop it?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I have tried to show that I do favor a law to stop it. I favor a workable law. The distinguished Senator from Nebraska said he did not want a law that was not workable. He claims mandatory legislation would be workable. I told him the President of the United States said it would not be workable. Mr. Hoffman said it would not be workable.

I am not sure, even if we were to prevail on the House to accept our amendment, that we would not be inviting a veto of this appropriation bill, because my information is that those in charge of this delicate situation in our foreign relations do not favor it. They believe that to adopt the Senate amendment would aid the propaganda of those who say we are using this channel to force the western European countries to trade with us and to keep away from anyone else.

In dealing with conditions as they exist today, when we never know when the fighting in Korea may spread to some other communistic area, with the threat of having hundreds of thousands of communistic troops bear down on the backs of our boys, I would rather leave the matter as it stands. After all, Congress will return in 2 months. This provision is not a part of the appropriation bill. It is in the form of a rider. There were no hearings on it. There was no opportunity to get the views of those who had to administer the provision. They have told us that they could not work

under it. As I have said Congress will be back in 2 months, and certainly nothing will make our situation irreparable in 2 months.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I shall be glad to yield in a moment. When we return we can see how the provision is being carried out, and we can say whether those who administer it have lived up to the spirit and the letter of the provision that we do not want countries who are the beneficiaries of our aid to be doing things that will hurt us in the event we have to stand with our backs to the wall against a military invasion.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Such exports have not been stopped during the past two and a half years. The Senator himself has condemned the practice. He has asked that we stop the shipping of machine tools to Russia and her satellites. However, the Senator does not want a law. All that the Senator holds out is the hope that we will get better administration than we had before. Is that not the situation?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No. Mr. Attlee said more than that. He said:

We entered into a contract with Russia in 1947. That was a year before the cold war started in Berlin and before the Berlin airlift started. We needed lumber and wheat. We could get it from Russia or from hard-currency countries. We did not have the hard currency. We bargained with Russia to give us wheat and lumber, and in return we said we would give them machine tools. Russia has delivered the wheat and lumber. Now what are we to do? Are we going to cancel out on Russia?

It is not an easy problem. Therefore I would rather leave a matter of this kind to the sound discretion of the five leading men in charge of our military effort. I yield the floor.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to make just a short statement in connection with the amendment before the Senate. As I recall, yesterday or the day before, the Senate unanimously made General Bradley a five-star general, demonstrating beyond peradventure of a doubt the complete confidence which Members of the Senate have in him.

What did General Bradley say about this amendment? I shall take the time of the Senate to read the letter he wrote to Representative CANNON on September 19:

HON. CLARENCE CANNON,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CANNON: The purpose of this letter is to urge you to do your utmost to eliminate the amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill, 1951, which is designed to cut off economic and financial assistance to countries which ship not only arms and armaments but articles or commodities, having military significance, to the Soviet Union or its satellites.

The amendment, in its present form, places upon the Secretary of Defense the responsibility for certifying which commodities fall within its scope. Since this certification is to be based primarily upon military considerations, the Joint Chiefs of Staff will undoubtedly be called upon to advise

the Secretary concerning the articles or commodities to be certified by him. The definition of articles or commodities subject to certification is extremely broad. As a consequence, it is my opinion that the administrative burden involved will be disproportionate to the results which this amendment is designed to achieve. In fact, this burden may prove to be such that the amendment will be unworkable.

I believe that the mandatory language of the amendment will seriously handicap the strenuous military efforts which we are now making to build up the collective defensive strength of western Europe. The task of building this military strength rests in no small degree upon our ability to secure the wholehearted cooperation of the western European nations. Cooperation is always a two-way street. It rests upon mutual recognition by each party of problems of the other. I do not believe that we can succeed in our efforts to obtain cooperative action in the military field if we attempt thus to coerce the western Europeans.

While I have directed this letter primarily to the effect of the amendment upon our military objectives in western Europe, it will also have far-reaching consequences on our military programs in other parts of the world.

Sincerely,

OMAR N. BRADLEY.

Mr. President, that is exactly what we try to do when we write into the law a mandatory provision of this kind. It is an attempt to coerce the western democracies, who are now enjoying the benefits of the ECA plan, and such coercion, as General Bradley says, is not in the best interest of this country or of the other countries at this particular moment, at least when we are all endeavoring to cooperate to meet the onrush of communism not only in Europe, but throughout the world.

Mr. President, as has been said over and over again, as a result of the vote taken in the House of Representatives on this amendment, we know that the House is not going to accept any other proposition which might be submitted by the Senate, and I say to Senators that if they desire to recess until November 27, as of this date—and I think we can do it yet tonight—they had better vote this amendment down. Otherwise, if it carries, it means the bill goes back to conference, and it will mean a conference tomorrow, and we may come back Monday, and when we come back Monday, something else may start, and we may be here another week or 10 days.

That is a matter for the Senate to decide, of course, but, in view of the unusual vote that was taken in the House of Representatives against this amendment, I sincerely hope the Senate will follow in line and vote down the amendment, in order that we may have a conference report upon which we can agree, and settle this appropriation bill today.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 120.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. I have difficulty in getting recognized.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair feels it his duty, when he is acting as Presiding Officer, to present the pending question to the Senate. All the Chair was doing was presenting the question

before he recognized the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. Reiterating the presentation of the matter.

Mr. President, I have heard some strange arguments this afternoon. To me they spell this, that the administration whip has cracked, and the boys must step in line.

Every man has a right to his own opinion, and to act as he chooses. I question none of that. I have, in fact, a belief that there is an obligation for those who here represent the party of the executive department to do all they conscientiously can to support that department. There is no criticism about that.

However, Mr. President, I do rise to discuss, if not to criticize, the arguments which have been presented here, not with reference to an obligation to go along with the executive department, but the arguments which have been presented to the Senate in the guise of logical statements of reasons why the Senate should today undo the thing which it did, by unanimous vote, when this bill was before it.

Mr. President, if what we did then deserved the unanimous vote of the Senate, it deserves better arguments for its repudiation today than we have heard. To think that there should be offered to the Members of the Senate as a reason for not acting in behalf and in support of its own judgment, the fact that perhaps we cannot get away this evening!

There are many people representing the American Nation today who would like to get away this evening, but they cannot leave. If they have to remain on the firing line, and if others have to join them on the firing line, they may be faced there with the disastrous results of what we do here today.

Mr. President, this is not just a matter of minor policy, this is not just a question of selection of a method of reaching a desired end. This is a question of whether the United States Congress, as the voice of the people of the United States, has the courage and the backbone to write into words and into law its commands, or whether it is willing to abdicate its responsibility and say, "Well, the National Security Council will take care of all this. We have confidence in our President, we have confidence in Mr. Symington, and so on. We know they will take care of it."

If we believe that, let us write nothing. Let us just offer the pious hope, as such, and we can leave this evening.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield for a question.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I was wondering whether the Senator understood the Senator from Virginia to make the point, not that we needed to get away by tonight or next week, or Friday night of any particular week, but that the five men most responsible for our defense had advised us that in their opinion the amendment which the Senate adopted was not workable, and urged us to accept the amendment which the House had adopted. That is the issue, and that is the only issue.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I greatly appreciate the views of my friend from Virginia. He is a good legislator and a good American. I did not put any words into his mouth; he put them there, and the Record discloses the discussion with reference to closing the session this evening.

I wish to say that I listened very carefully to his presentation in favor of the Congress abdicating its authority to the five men. I thought I was discussing that matter. I shall further discuss it if necessary.

Let me say to my friend from Virginia that the amendment as it is now before the Congress is not the amendment which they or any of them discussed. The amendment which is before the Congress is an amendment by the sponsor, the junior Senator from Nebraska, to meet their objections; and if those objections are reasonable, it does meet them.

Let us remember, this is not a question of refusing further to consider the question. The House substitute seeks to substitute for a flat mandatory prohibition which perhaps was too strict, too narrow, as it came from the Senate—the amendment was prepared hurriedly—words that represent a pious hope and confidence in another approach. One may accept that language if one so desires. But I conceive it to be an obligation of a Member of the United States Senate, inherent in the oath he took when he came into the Senate, to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States to legislate. As I see it, we are perilously close to the edge when we delegate that legislative authority to somebody else. There is not a word in the House substitute amendment that represents anything else but utter abdication of legislative power. There is not one single criterion in it to direct the officials in charge as to what they shall do. That yardstick is in the present amendment. That yardstick, that direction, that command is in the proposed law that is offered by the Senator from Nebraska. It is not a hard and fast action that must be taken willy-nilly. There has been put into it that which the courts have said time and again the legislative department can put in—that is the right to use discretion in determining facts, but when the facts are found, then the discretion ceases and the law's command stands. That is what the amendment does.

Mr. President, the Wherry amendment is a prohibition of doing the things that some speakers have said they desire to have done, that even those who have complained of the original amendment all hoped would be done, and that they sought to do this way and that way and the other way. It does nothing more than command that that be done, once the Secretary of National Defense has reached the conclusion that if it be not done we are arming our enemy.

It is said that this is coercion, that this is duress. Where is there coercion? Mr. President, in the last analysis 150,000,000 people have tightened their belts, have time after time cut down on their way of life, have cut millions from ap-

propriations for themselves in order to help the ECA countries, without any thought of financial return. I was one of those who went along with the Congress in that move. I am still with the Congress in that move. But if we voluntarily seek to rehabilitate those people to raise them above anything they have ever known before, can it be said we are coercing them when we say, "We will not help you if you help to arm our enemy"? Mr. President, if that is coercion, put me in the class with the coercionists.

Mr. President, I simply wish to say here this afternoon that I am one of the advocates before the court, and that the people of the United States sit in judgment. I am willing to accept their judgment. I hope those who take the contrary view join me in that willingness.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I am not going to support the amendment offered today by the Senator from Nebraska, though I had supported the amendment here on the floor of the Senate when it was before us a few days ago. I believe the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Oregon are to be congratulated in having done a constructive job for the American people and for the Government in calling up their original amendment and pinpointing the problem in a way that it has not been done before. However, I do not quite agree with the Senator from Nebraska that the results of what he achieved the other day will be completely nullified if we support the amendment which came to us from the House. To the contrary, I think that perhaps the language which is now in the conference bill may be much stronger than the Senator from Nebraska believes it to be. I call his attention to the fact that men holding positions of responsibility in the executive branch of the Government would be unmindful of their obligations and the times if they overlooked or lost sight of the fact that the Senate of the United States, by more than a two-thirds vote, had suspended the rules of this body, and had written into an appropriation bill—where as a practical matter it had no place to be—legislation of this importance directing that the Economic Cooperation Administration see to it that our allies who are receiving aid from us do not permit a leak of war materials, or tools to make the same, to a power which is supporting forces which our own troops are engaged in fighting as we now meet here.

I think the significance of that will not be overlooked by the executive branch of the Government. I also feel that the President of the United States, General Bradley, the responsible heads of the ECA, those who serve on the National Security Council, have taken a great obligation onto their shoulders when they ask the Congress of the United States to modify the language of the amendment that was originally adopted here, and take this discretionary power. Hereafter they have on their shoulders the responsibility for any tools which go to the Soviet Union or to its satellites and are used against American forces any place in the world. They will now assume that responsibility to the Amer-

ican people and to the Congress. I think the Congress of the United States, the press of the country and the American people are going to observe very closely from here on out just how they have discharged that responsibility which they have now assumed. When we return in November, or when we meet again as a new Congress in January we will ask a full accounting. If we find that the British Government has continued to permit the shipment of machine tools, used to build tanks that are in turn used against our forces in Korea or elsewhere, the responsibility will be clear to the people and the Congress.

Speaking as one who will not support the amendment today of the Senator from Nebraska, I want to say, and I want the RECORD to be very clear, that so far as I am concerned, when we come back here, either in November or in January, I shall be prepared at that time, if the executive branch of the Government has not closed these loopholes which we know exist throughout the world, to take such action at that time as will bring about the enactment of mandatory legislation. I believe there will be many other Senators both on this side of the aisle and on the other side of the aisle, who are going to support the bill as it came from conference, and are not going to support the Wherry amendment, who will also be prepared to support mandatory legislation.

So I do not want any interpretation to be written into the RECORD that some of us who are not supporting the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska believe that this matter is not of the most urgent importance. Now that the executive branch of the Government has assumed responsibility I hope that they will do it diligently so that we will not be awakened in facing a common foe.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to make a very brief statement in answer to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from California. The executive branch already has the responsibility he says he wants to impose upon it next November or next January if they do not do any better than they are doing now. That is no justification for voting against a provision which would make it mandatory for the executive branch to act. The President is Commander in Chief of the Army. The Vice President is in his Cabinet. They are the ones who tell Mr. Hoffman what to do. For 2 years they have failed to carry out their discretionary powers under existing law. They are charged with that responsibility now. Therefore I want the RECORD to show that we need to correct their mistakes by a law which directs them to act; which is a mandate from the Congress. They are not assuming a new responsibility because of the passage of this House-amended version, which to my mind does not do any more than what the law already says they shall do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] for the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 120.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, on that question I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bricker	Hill	Magnuson
Butler	Hoey	Malone
Byrd	Holland	Martin
Cain	Humphrey	Mundt
Capehart	Ives	Murray
Chapman	Jenner	O'Connor
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Cordon	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Darby	Kefauver	Schoeppel
Donnell	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Kilgore	Stennis
Dworshak	Knowland	Thomas, Okla.
Eaton	Langer	Thye
Ellender	Leahy	Tobey
Ferguson	Lehman	Tydings
Frear	Long	Watkins
Fulbright	Lucas	Wherry
George	McCarthy	Wiley
Graham	McClellan	Williams
Green	McFarland	Young
Gurney	McKellar	
Hendrickson	McMahon	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOWLAND in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the distinguished occupant of the chair please state the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the substitute offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] for himself and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] to the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 120, which is referred to as the Wherry amendment or the ECA amendment.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Those who favor adoption of the substitute offered by the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Oregon will vote "yea"; those who oppose adoption of the substitute will vote "nay."

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is unavoidably detained on official business.

The Senators from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT and Mr. O'MAHONEY] and the

Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, as a representative of the United States to the fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a temporary alternate Governor of the World Bank.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is absent by leave of the Senate as a representative of the American group to the Interparliamentary Union.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a representative of the United States to the fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM], who is absent by leave of the Senate, is paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], who is absent by leave of the Senate as a representative of the American group to the Interparliamentary Union. If present and voting, the Senator from Missouri would vote "yea" and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "nay."

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], who is absent by leave of the Senate, is paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who is also absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—28

Bricker	Ferguson	Mundt
Butler	George	Schoeppel
Byrd	Hendrickson	Tobey
Cain	Ives	Watkins
Capehart	Jenner	Wherry
Cordon	Langer	Wiley
Darby	McCarthy	Williams
Donnell	Magnuson	Young
Dworshak	Malone	
Ecton	Martin	

NAYS—39

Chapman	Hill	Knowland
Chavez	Hoey	Leahy
Connally	Holliand	Lehman
Douglas	Humphrey	Long
Ellender	Johnson, Colo.	Lucas
Frear	Johnson, Tex.	McClellan
Fulbright	Johnston, S. C.	McFarland
Graham	Kefauver	McKellar
Green	Kerr	McMahon
Gurney	Kilgore	Murray

O'Connor
Robertson
Russell

Saltonstall
Smith, Maine
Stennis

Thomas, Okla.
Thye
Tydings

NOT VOTING—29

Aiken
Anderson
Benton
Brewster
Bridges
Downey
Eastland
Flanders
Gillette
Hayden

Hickenlooper
Hunt
Kem
Lodge
McCarran
Maybank
Millikin
Morse
Myers
Neely

O'Mahoney
Pepper
Smith, N. J.
Sparkman
Taft
Taylor
Thomas, Utah
Vandenberg
Withers

So the substitute was rejected.

The question recurs on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee to agree to the House amendment.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIS JOHNSON

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, before the final vote is taken on this conference report, I desire to occupy the floor but a few moments.

Earlier in the session, the Congress made available to the Military Establishment some \$13,000,000,000 plus. That was the result of a budget estimate made in peacetime. The hearings were conducted in peacetime. Later, because of the outbreak of the Korean War, supplemental estimates were sent to the Congress. Hearings were held upon those estimates. When the conference report is approved and when the bill is signed by the President, it will make available to the Military Establishment approximately \$10,500,000,000 additional. This \$10,500,000,000 added to the \$13,000,000,000 plus, will make a very large sum, something in excess of \$23,000,000,000, available to the Military Establishment.

Formerly, in peacetime, when the hearings were begun on this supplemental bill, the Honorable Louis Johnson was the Secretary of Defense. At that time our fortunes in Korea were not going very well, and because of those reverses, and because of things which I shall not take time now to catalog, a vast amount of criticism has been leveled at the former Secretary of Defense. The former Secretary has now retired, so I desire to file for the RECORD a statement expressing my appreciation of the services rendered by the former Secretary of Defense, Mr. Louis Johnson. I ask unanimous consent to make the statement a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THOMAS OF OKLAHOMA

I rise to pay my respects to the departing Secretary of Defense, the Honorable Louis Johnson, who in the face of unfounded criticism has, through the impact of his dynamic leadership, provided for many of the basic essentials of preparedness. Under his direction, the Department of Defense has maintained combat forces in a high state of readiness, has developed teamwork among the services through unification, has gotten the most for every defense dollar, and has worked in collaboration with other nations of the free world to strengthen our collective security. I am confident that when these accomplishments are fully known, his achievements will win the praise and gratitude of the great majority of patriotic Americans.

As chairman of the appropriations subcommittee dealing with the Military Establishment, it was my privilege to hear Louis Johnson on a number of occasions express forthright views on matters affecting the security of the United States. Countless economies sponsored by Secretary Johnson which did not undermine the national defenses of our country were presented to our committee—many of which were considered in determining the amounts to be appropriated.

It is a matter of record that under his administration there has been marked improvement in the combat potential and a substantial increase in the size of the Armed Forces. Let me cite a few examples from testimony before our committee. In March 1948, 177 vessels of the active fleet were either immobilized or reduced to limited operations due to insufficient personnel. On June 25, 1950, when the Republic of Korea was invaded, every ship in the active fleet was capable of getting under way and moving into action. In early 1948, the Air Forces stood at 337,000 men. On June 25 of this year, at 448,000. In March 1948, the Army strength was 542,000—on June 25, 1950, 630,000. Between March 1948 and June 1950, the actual manpower strength of the Army's mobile striking force—the general Reserve—was increased by 165 percent.

You will remember that, during the year prior to June 1950, more than 170,000 civilian employees were released by the Department of Defense and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is replete with citations of speeches by Members of Congress calling for such reductions. As a corollary to this reduction, some stations were closed. Proof that all were not needed is evident since, even today, in this emergency, not all of the stations have been reopened, nor have all of the civilian employees been rehired.

It is easy to jump on the band wagon and dig up a scapegoat at whom to point a finger for the shortcomings of some of our past policies. Many questions have been asked as to what was done with the \$90,000,000,000 of public funds which the Department of Defense is supposed to have spent the last 5 years. Yet the record shows that in the 18 months that he was Secretary, the Department of Defense made expenditures of less than \$20,000,000,000, but increased the amounts spent for hardware.

Under Secretary Johnson, the Department of Defense was able within the same total dollars spent to increase sharply the percentage of the military dollar which could be spent for tanks, ships, aircraft, weapons, ammunition, and other heavy items. In 1947, we were able to devote only 6 cents out of every dollar to such equipment. In the last year, we had increased this percentage to 19½ cents out of every dollar—and in the supplemental appropriation, which recently passed this body, 65 cents out of every dollar will go for this vital hardware.

It is significant that in the August 21 issue of Time magazine which, as you know, is often violently antiadministration, it is stated "but the more important fact is that never before in all our history have we been so nearly prepared at the start of any war as we were at the start of this one."

In no small measure the success of the North Atlantic Treaty organization is due to the efforts of Secretary Johnson. Under his direction, 12 sovereign nations reached agreement on matters vital to the security of the free world in a matter of a few weeks. In this short time—almost unheard of in international negotiations—decisions, which under normal circumstances would have taken months, even years, were reached.

Louis Johnson was one of those rare public servants who refused to permit political considerations to interfere with his concept of efficient operation. If it was a crime to

introduce economies, which saved public funds without impeding preparedness for national defense, then Louis Johnson was guilty of that crime.

My regard for Louis Johnson is enhanced by my own personal experience. It is true, of course, that a prophet is without honor in his own country, so it is with no particular satisfaction that I call your attention to the fact that, upon my return from Europe last year, when I strongly advocated including western Germany in the plans for our common defense against communism, I was promptly vilified by certain newspapers and pressure groups and condemned in no uncertain terms by some of my colleagues in the Senate. Yet if my voice was in any way instrumental in sowing the seeds which have burgeoned into the present preponderance of opinion favoring this action, I feel that my small contribution has not been in vain. For today, I think I can say that most of our American people see this step as an essential to any effective plan to deter and contain Soviet communism's grandiose dreams of extension through aggression.

When Mr. Acheson, the Secretary of State, and the High Commissioner of western Germany both came out recently in favor of including western Germany in our collective security plans, the very people who had condemned my position were the first to endorse these views.

The frailties of human nature being what they are, I do not expect these former critics to acknowledge error in their treatment of either Secretary Johnson or myself, but I do plead with this august body to make every effort not to hamper the preparedness of the United States in this time of national emergency by their refusal to accept ideas which are vital to the welfare of the United States.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING IN THE FAR EAST

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, before the final vote—and I shall not take much of the time of the Senate on this matter—I have a bit of information which has an indirect bearing on the subject just voted on, to which I want to call the attention of the Senate. It is in the form of a letter which has been forwarded to me as chairman of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine. I have conferred with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce regarding this matter. We thought it best that we should call it to the attention of the Senate and of the public, because we intend to investigate immediately and go to the source of the whole situation. I am going to ask permission of the Senate—and I know Senators will bear with me—to withhold information as to the source of the letter, at this time, for obvious reasons. But it has a great deal of bearing not only upon this entire subject but upon our problem in the Far East, and in the Korean War. It is from a merchant seaman aboard an American-flag merchant ship, plying in far-eastern waters at the present time. He says:

I quit my job in Manila and returned to the high seas with the Navy's permission. I left Manila on August 1 and have not heard from you except for one letter in June or around the beginning of July. I am on a ship I am ashamed to be aboard, but I am getting plenty of low-down on what is going on. We are blockade-running from Kobe, Japan, to Taikyū and Tsingtao in Communist China. We are hauling thousands of drums of oil and gasoline, 55 gallons—

That refers to the quantity of the drums—

and steel armor plate, tools and parts to the damned Reds. What do you think of that, John? And that isn't all. The worst is somewhat along the line. In the United States Army is O. K. these shipments. Whether he realizes it is going is unknown as yet. I contacted the Third District CIC in Kobe, United States Army, and they were amazed, but yet everything has been okayed for shipment. We left Kobe and we are now going into Yokohama to load more contraband. We are due around Tsingtao about the 17th, so if you guys sight us you ought to blow this—

I delete the next word—

sky-high even though she flies the American flag. This ship and the company are a disgrace to the United States and the merchant marine. Now, I will tell you how it works. The American oil company ships this stuff in barrels to Japan to make it look like it is for the army and civilian use there. Then, when it gets there, they store it in a warehouse for a few weeks. Then they get permission to reship it, presumably from one Japanese port to another, but it gradually arrives on a ship bound to Communist China.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I shall yield in a moment.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator give us the date of the letter?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The date of the letter was prior to the 17th of this month. It was written between the 1st of September and the 17th.

This is sketchy information, but the letter itself was written by a merchant seaman to a United States naval officer in service with the Seventh Fleet, now on the blockade around Formosa. That is why he uses the expression, that if the Seventh Fleet should sight this particular ship, even though it flies the American flag and is in the American merchant marine, they ought to blow it to pieces.

We are going to subpoena the American Line, of which the ship flies the colors, and, if necessary, we are going to subpoena the merchant seaman himself who is aboard the ship, and such other members of the crew as may be necessary in order to trace this matter to its source. If this is happening in our own American merchant marine, then it is even worse than certain of the things which were mentioned here today in the discussion of the so-called Wherry amendment. It is a very serious matter.

I am sure that the high American Army officials in Japan have no knowledge of this matter, nor would they countenance it for a minute. But, in a large scale operation involving such things, sometimes someone slips up. I desire to cast no reflection upon the general in charge, or upon what is referred to as "scrap" in the handling of affairs in Japan, because I am sure, as I say, they would not countenance it for a moment. But it is a matter that we should investigate quickly. Surely those who are doing this—if it is true—are not only violating the laws of the United States but are doing something which is decidedly criminal.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have the permission of the chairman of the committee to look into the matter. I have already called the Navy and the Coast Guard, because I know the name of the ship aboard which the man now is. I shall find out where the ship is and what is going on. I do know it follows a pattern, because both the Senator from California and I have received very accurate reports that in Hong Kong a great deal of this contraband is being handled and much blockade running is going on, mainly through sales by British subjects. Large quantities of oil are going to Communist China through Hong Kong. It should be stopped.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Does not the Senator from Washington agree that a copy of the letter which he has read to the Senate should be sent to the President of the United States and to the Security Council, which will deal with this problem under the amendment to the appropriation bill which the Senate is now considering?

Furthermore, does not the Senator from Washington agree that there is considerable responsibility on the part of the Government of the United States for letting those oil shipments through and letting armor plate, which this man says is aboard the ship, get to Red China, when we know that war material has been infiltrated across the North Korean border? At any time Manchurian troops may be used against our troops in Korea.

Is it not also true that until the President's declaration on the 27th of June the Navy and the Chinese Republic was operating a fairly successful blockade of the coast of Communist China and preventing this type of shipments from reaching Red China?

Is it not further true that after the 27th of June, by the direction of the President of the United States, the Republic of China had to call off its blockade in the interest of our so-called Formosa neutrality policy?

When we discouraged the Republic of China from continuing to blockade the Chinese coast to prevent such shipments from going through their lines, this Government and the President of the United States assumed a considerable responsibility for any shipments that reach the Communist regime.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say to the Senator from California that of course neither the President of the United States nor anyone else in the Government would allow such a thing to happen. The Senator from California knows, as I do, from having spent a good deal of time in that area, that it is very hard for any government to keep track of all the shipments on the China Sea and in that general region. Blockade running has been going on there for a long time.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I should like to finish the statement. I do not want any implication cast that it is the fault of anyone in our Government. I should

like to find out if it is the fault of any shipping company flying the American flag. If it is, it is a most despicable way of doing business.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The fact of the matter is—and I am sure the Senator will bear me out—that up until the outbreak of hostilities the Navy of the Chinese Republic was operating what was generally classed as an effective blockade against the Chinese Communist coast. On the 27th of June the President of the United States requested the Republic of China not to carry on activities which might embroil them with the Chinese Communists on the mainland. As a result, that blockade was in effect lifted. When we lifted the blockade we were on ample notice that this type of blockade running would take place.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I do not wish to yield for that purpose. An effective blockade in China has never been in effect. The China seas are notorious for blockade running, and have been in all times. I merely called this matter to the attention of the Senate because it is not the fault of anyone in our Government. If it is the fault of someone flying the American flag, who is using the war for the purpose of making a profit, we will stop it immediately. Of course the President of the United States will receive a copy of the letter. We shall have the Security Council go into it. The Navy will find out where the ship is. If what I have stated here turns out to be the fact certainly no one in the Government would countenance it for a minute.

Mr. LUCAS. Am I to understand that the implication is that an American oil company is involved with a ship flying the American flag?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The letter implies that the oil originally came through some sale by an American oil company. Of course it could go through several hands. It may have been shipped originally to the British in Hong Kong, or it may have been shipped to Hong Kong for storage purposes, or for all kinds of reasons. After it leaves Hong Kong we are told that it is in the China Sea.

Mr. LUCAS. It is a subject that should be investigated, and I hope the committee will investigate it and ascertain whether or not an American oil company is guilty of conspiracy with a shipping company flying the American flag. Does the Senator know the individual who wrote the letter?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not. I know the ship, and I know the shipping company.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to thank the Senator for bringing this matter to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think it is important.

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad that the subject has been brought up. I am sorry we could not have known more

about it prior to the last vote. I think it emphasizes the extreme need of the kind of legislation which I hoped the Senate would enact. I hope the case will be investigated. If any other instances like this are revealed—and no doubt they will be—I hope the Senate will hear about them.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I can say to the Senator from Nebraska and the distinguished majority leader that I thought this matter probably would be bandied about, and perhaps some misconceptions would arise. Before that happened, I thought I would bring it to the attention of the Senate. Otherwise, probably there would be some tall tales going on about blockade running on the China Sea. We are for a fair and serious investigation of the entire subject of blockade running on the China Sea.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator know the captain in the Navy who received the letter?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. He is a naval officer. He is not a captain.

Mr. LUCAS. He received the letter?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. My only hope is that the individual who wrote the letter has the facts in his possession.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do, too.

Mr. LUCAS. I hope the investigation will show that the statements in the letter are true and correct. It has always been a question in my mind, after receiving as many letters as I have from all kinds and types of people, telling what is wrong and where I can go to investigate something, whether or not an investigation of the letter should have been made first.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The letter comes from a very reliable member of the United States Navy.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator know the individual who wrote the letter?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No. I do know the steamship line.

Mr. LUCAS. Perhaps the Senator knows the steamship line better than he knows the individual. I take it that he assumes the steamship line is probably guilty.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The steamship line involved is a line which plies all over the seven seas, with no regular routing. It is very easy to put two and two together. I do not say they are guilty. I would not say that until we find out what the facts are.

Mr. LUCAS. I am glad the Senator totally and utterly disagrees with the implication of the Senator from California, who now wants to place the responsibility on the President of the United States.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There is no more responsibility on the President of the United States or General MacArthur than there is on anyone else. With the teeming populations and waterfronts over there, where perhaps no security measures are in force, it is most difficult to deal with contraband. Contraband cargo moves out of those ports at all

times. Many people make their living out of it and have for a long time. Everyone knows that sort of thing goes on along the China coast, because of the looseness of the regulations and complete inability of being able to follow the course of shipments.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1951

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9526) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment No. 120.

MILITARY GOODS PRICE INCREASES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senate will shortly take action to increase by more than \$11,000,000,000 the appropriation for our national defense.

This action is necessary for the defense of our form of government which has so long and so well sustained our freedom against the tyrants and tyrannies of the twentieth century.

My purpose in speaking today is to dispel an illusion—the illusion that this appropriation can buy what it is intended to buy.

I believe the Senate should realize—and the people must know—that this appropriation cannot and will not buy \$11,000,000,000 worth of defense matériel.

Six weeks from now or 6 months from now, when this money is gone and we still do not have all the matériel we set out to buy, I do not want the American people to be unduly shocked and stunned.

The hand is already writing on the wall. We need not wait longer to read the warning.

That warning is this: Rising prices are making our defense cost calculations empty, tentative guesses.

Two months ago, the Defense Establishment told the Congress what would be needed immediately in terms of matériel to prosecute the battle of Korea and to bolster our defenses adequately abroad and at home.

The cost of that additional matériel was calculated at \$11,600,000,000.

Since that time, however, the prices on our military items have been rising—higher and higher. Before this money we are about to appropriate can be spent, the cost of our defense goods will be higher still.

I am not here to place blame.

I am not here to criticize.

I am not here to make charges.

I simply want to do what I can to let the Senate know and let the people know what is happening—and what it means.

The people should know that one of America's preparedness problems today is the problem of rising prices on defense items.

Over and over again, the Nation's defense leaders and planners have told the

preparedness subcommittee of the Senate that post-Korean price rises are one of the most difficult problems confronting them.

The Joint Secretaries, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the procurement officers—all the military men charged with the great responsibility for making America strong—agree on the gravity of this problem.

I want to tell the Senate now just what the defense officials are confronting.

Let me cite some brief examples:

The Navy has run into this problem. On one particular type of naval aircraft, the price has increased 4 percent. If March 1950 prices prevailed today, the Navy would be able to procure the 93 planes of this type which they want and need. As of the present moment, however, the Navy will be able to buy only 89.

Four badly-needed planes have been snatched away from the Navy by rising prices.

Here is another example:

A valuable projectile now being used in the Korean area has risen in price so that the money which would have bought 1000 projectiles in April will now buy only 890 projectiles—a loss of 110.

The story is almost identical on some of the rockets which have played such a vital role in Korea. For each 1000 rockets we could have purchased in April, we can now buy only 870 today.

In the purchase of walkie-talkie radio sets—sets which are of the utmost importance for the type fighting now raging in Korea—our procurement officers find that they can only buy 660 sets for the money which would have purchased 1000 walkie-talkies before the Korean campaign began.

Mr. President, by citing these examples I do not mean to imply that the thousand rockets or thousand bazookas or other items of mention is the exact member provided for in the bill. I only want to provide an understandable comparison to show the rapid increase in prices of specific items.

I want the Senate to know, though, just what the members of the Preparedness Subcommittee are encountering. I want the Senate and the public to know the hard, cold facts of what is happening to our defense money—even before that money is spent.

As chairman of the Preparedness Subcommittee, I feel that I would be negligent in my duty if I failed to report these facts to the Senate. I have reported on this trend in prices before—I shall report again.

Back on August 12, I made a statement pointing out what was beginning to happen—how the costs for war materials had risen steadily and drastically since the end of World War II. I said then—and I repeat now: "It will do no good to increase taxes if we sit by and let price rises wipe out the tax gain."

On September 12, I placed in the RECORD a tabulation which showed how prices have advanced on hundreds of essential items. I hope the Senators will read and reread that tabulation.

I hope the Senators will keep in mind that crude rubber, as one example, has increased in price 111 percent since Korea. We hope that when our synthetic-rubber plants start pouring out their full supply this will give us some relief. One of the witnesses before the Preparedness Subcommittee testified that full production of synthetic would have that effect. But today the price of crude natural rubber is high—and one of the reasons is that Russia is competing with us in the world markets for the available supply.

I hope the Senators will keep in mind that aviation gasoline is costing us 30 percent more now than several months ago. Soap powder—for all branches of the military—is up 33 percent since April. The cloth from which uniforms are made is up 22 to 42 percent since April.

There is one more instance I want to cite. I have purposely saved it for the last.

This instance, I believe, dramatizes effectively the real magnitude—the real danger—of the whole price problem.

The Air Force tells me that a preliminary calculation indicates that prices already have gone up enough to cut the equivalent of 750—let me repeat, 750—F-86 planes off of the proposed total of 4,500 planes which the Air Force needs. The purchasing power of the \$2,700,000,000 asked by the Air Force for aircraft procurement has decreased by \$360,000,000.

I do not mean that we will have 750 of the specific type of F-86 taken from the order, but prices have gone up enough to absorb the equivalent amount of money we could use to buy 750 F-86 fighter planes.

Think of it, the equivalent of 750 fewer planes may be available to us for the fight against communism.

The equivalent of 750 planes has been wiped out—not by enemy action, but by the increases in price within the past few months.

The equivalent of 750 planes may be taken away from our fighting strength without a shot being fired.

That is a terrible toll—a toll far heavier than the toll the enemy has taken.

I want the Senate to know—I want the public to know—that this is happening. I do not want us to whistle in the dark, proceeding unaware of what is going on around us, right here at home.

Why is this so? Why are these prices rising, so swiftly, so suddenly?

I am not prepared to answer today. I do not want to attempt to answer until your Armed Services Preparedness Sub-

committee has had an opportunity to gather evidence, to study the facts.

Some price increases—here and there—may be justified. There are indications that some of them are justified, necessary, and required.

But around many of these price increases—perhaps most of them—there hangs a cloud of doubt and suspicion.

I do not propose to name names. I do not propose to traffic in smears and innuendo. But I want to say publicly, here and now, that when our subcommittee has the facts—verified facts—we propose to turn the spotlight on any profiteers that may be developed so that all the Nation may see who has sought to profit excessively at the expense of the American taxpayer, at the expense of the battle to defend freedom, and at the expense of the boys who gave up their future at home to die on the hillsides of Korea.

Let me emphasize: I am not unmindful of the fact that production is the most important resource this Nation has in any world struggle; and, as I said, some of the price increases may be justified in the interests of stepping up production. At some other time, I may presume upon the Senate's time by discussing that subject.

I am mentioning only military items affecting our preparedness program. We all are aware that prices on our foods are being marked up, that rents are increasing, that many items of the civilian economy are rising in price daily. These matters are something for other committees to investigate. The primary jurisdiction of the Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee is those prices that affect our military preparedness program.

We should not sit by and watch prices wreck our preparedness effort.

We should not permit the money of the American taxpayers to enrich a few who place self above country, profit above patriotism.

We should not let the Nation sleep unaware while inflation, like a quiet thief in the night, strips away our strength.

We want the Senate to know—and the people to know—what is happening now.

We will work without ceasing to combat wherever we can, whenever we can, the silent menace of inflation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a brief chart giving the prices on selected foods and commodities; army products, for the post-1948 low, the post-war peak, the prices a year ago, the prices 6 months ago, the prices as of the Korean outbreak, the prices a month ago, and the prices a week ago.

There being no objection, the chart was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 1.—Price trends

Series	Period	Percentage change since—						
		Week ago	Month ago	Korean outbreak	6 months ago	Year ago	Postwar peak	Post-1948 low
Foods:								
Butter.....	Sept. 20	1.8	4.3	6.0	6.0	2.4	-28.5	9.3
Coffee.....	do.....		.7	16.5	21.5	85.2		117.3
Lard.....	do.....	-2.0		33.9	32.7	19.7	-63.5	55.3
Sugar.....	do.....			7.8	12.6	4.2	-1.8	14.7
Industrial products:								
Copper.....	do.....			4.5	27.2	33.7		47.2
Lead.....	do.....		14.3	39.1	52.4	6.0	-25.6	52.4
Rubber (natural).....	do.....	4.4	21.4	111.0	200.5	256.3	-6.3	271.9
Steel scrap (Chicago).....	do.....		1.3	6.7	42.9	56.9	-5.9	105.1
Tin.....	do.....	.5	-4.9	34.2	34.5	-5	-4.9	38.3
Wool tops.....	do.....	-1.3	5.7	47.5	60.3	81.0	-2.3	103.4
Zinc.....	do.....		15.9	15.9	70.1	70.1		87.6

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, does the Senator have figures available so he can advise the Senate of the amount, on the average, of the increase in this material? In other words, what does the Senator anticipate, at present prices, we will be able to purchase for the \$11,500,-000,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Texas does not have those figures, but he is told that of the approximately \$2,700,000,000 for the airplane procurement program, that the increase in prices have reduced that program by approximately \$360,000,000. To answer the Senator's question accurately it would be necessary to go into a long list of products, and what goes into each of the items. But with respect to aircraft, the Under Secretary of Air talked with me at my home by telephone last Sunday and said he had spent Saturday with the five principal aircraft manufacturers; that the Air Force men at Wright Field who had made these estimates and who were issuing these procurement orders, were crying because they were not going to obtain the planes that they had anticipated when they put in their estimates. He said, further more, it is the best judgment of the industry itself that in the light of the information they have they will be faced with a 1 percent increase per month. On planes which require 24 months to produce that will be a 24 percent increase or an average increase of 12 percent. On an F-86, which I referred to, that 24 percent increase will be approximately \$60,000, but on a B-36 that 24 percent increase could mean \$500,000,000 or \$750,000,000. The percentage varies with the item. The highest increase since post-1948 is on rubber. Natural rubber is up 271 percent since the 1948 low. Wool is up 103 percent.

Mr. McKELLAR rose.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question respecting rubber?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not true—

Mr. McKELLAR. To whom has the Senator yielded?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas has the floor, and yielded to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yielded to the Senator from Michigan, and shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Tennessee later.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I want to appeal to the Senate to let us pass this bill, respecting which we have engaged in such a tremendous struggle for so many months. Have Senators no pity for a poor man who has been working night and day—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have not yielded to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have Senators no pity on him? I appeal as one Senator to a group of Senators—let us have a vote. Action can be taken in 5 minutes, or, I believe, in 3 minutes, if Senators will let us have a vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has no control over that matter.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan wanted to ask a question because he thought it was very important that we find out the facts as well as pass legislation. Will the Senator from Texas yield so we may have a vote, and that I then may ask him a few questions?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Texas has completed his statement, and he will be glad to confer with the Senator from Michigan any time he desires. I apologize to the Senator from Tennessee for delaying action on the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee to agree to the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 120.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 24, 26, 36, 49, 50, 53, and 58.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. On the vote just taken, which was a voice vote, I wish to be recorded as having voted in the negative.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 24, 26, 36, 49, 50, 53, and 58.

Mr. McCLELLAN and other Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, was action taken on my motion?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; the Senator from Arkansas and other Senators asked for recognition.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, does the motion by the Senator from Tennessee include Senate amendment No. 24?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I am not going to oppose the motion. Is there any other amendment which will result in the bill being thrown back into conference?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am happy to say if my motion is agreed to, that will end action on the bill, and it will be sent to the President.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement regarding Senate amendment No. 24. I shall be brief. I realize that the committee and the conferees have worked hard and long to complete the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. They have.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I offered amendment No. 24 to relieve some farmers of this Nation from a penalty which is definitely unjust. I appreciate the fact that the conferees on the part of the Senate insisted upon that amendment and that it was sent back to the House for a vote.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator. I have agreed with the Senator heretofore, and shall continue to agree with him to get the wrong righted. But I want to plead with him/as no man ever pleaded with his friend before to let us have action on the motion. Let the Senate agree to the motion.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I have already said I shall vote with the Senator, but I should like to make a brief statement. I believe some Members of the House voted on the amendment without understanding it. We are in the closing days of the session and we are all trying to and willing to make concessions in order to finish our work. I want to serve notice now that I am not yielding on the basic principle involved—the need for the farmers in question to be relieved. I speak primarily for the cotton interest, because that is vital to my section of the country.

Mr. President, next year the cotton producers of this Nation are called upon to produce 16.8 million bales of cotton. That is the goal which is being set. Even if that goal is reached it will not meet the demands that we will be asked and expected to meet. This year there will be about a 9,000,000-bale crop. That shows the burden which is being placed on the farmer. We are drafting his sons. We are taking his laborers off to war. The farmer must compete for labor with the factories which are going into full production. It is impossible for the farmer successfully to compete with the high price labor in the factory. It will be necessary to continue to bring into this country labor from outside—from Mexico—in order to produce the crops and harvest the crops, in order to furnish the food and the fiber which is going to be absolutely indispensable in this program of preparing our country for defense and sustaining our people.

Mr. President, I want to say that as soon as we return in November, if we do return in November, or when Congress

reconvenes, I shall renew the effort to have removed this unjust penalty which is imposed on the farmers who are trying not only to serve themselves and earn for themselves and their families a livelihood, but are trying to meet their obligations to the Nation in time of a crisis, that the Government no longer impose that unjust penalty upon them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to suggest to Senators who do not wish to discuss the motion now before the Senate that they defer requests until the Senate can vote on the motion. The Chair will recognize Senators as soon as possible on other matters. The Chair wishes to say for the benefit of the Senate that upon the conclusion of the vote the Chair will recognize the Senator from Georgia to bring up the conference report on the tax bill.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I assure the Senator from Tennessee that I shall be very brief and speak only to the amendment No. 36 and that I shall not oppose his motion. Amendment No. 36 represents a small item. It deals with the vocational education program. It was adopted by the Senate on the general omnibus appropriation bill by a vote of 53 to 24. It was lost in conference on that bill, but was considered later by the full Appropriations Committee in connection with the bill now before the Senate and was inserted by the committee in the bill. It is a small supplemental appropriation which would bring this national education fund up to the budget figure, which I think and which the Senate thought was a very important and essential step to take, particularly in view of the fact that the program includes industrial training as one of its main branches.

I regret very much that this item is not carried in the bill.

However, I shall not oppose the motion that the Senate recede, under the circumstances and in view of the urgency of the occasion. Nevertheless, at the first reasonable opportunity, those who are particularly familiar with and interested in this branch of the program will again present to the Senate and to the House of Representatives the urgency of this matter.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, in order that the record may be perfectly clear, I rise to express an emphatic objection to certain of the decisions reached by the conferees on the supplementary appropriation bill of 1951.

I am not doing so because I believe there is any possibility of effecting any changes as regard the decisions of the conferees. I know, and we all know, that with this session of Congress entering its last hours of life, an attempt to change the bill or send it back to conference would not be successful. Therefore I shall not waste the time of the Senate by making any such proposal.

Nonetheless, I believe there is something seriously wrong with our procedures for appropriating funds to the executive branch of the Government; and I hope that by setting forth some of the

more glaring results of those procedures, I shall have helped initiate corrective action.

The recommendations of the conferees with respect to the administration of our social security laws provide excellent illustrations of the point I have in mind. As all of us know, this Congress, after prolonged and serious study and discussion, made some very major and important changes in the social security program.

We have ruled that, as of January 1, 1951, approximately 10,000,000 Americans will be added to those already included in the old-age and survivors insurance system. In addition, we have decreed that changes should be made in the benefits now accorded the millions already covered by the act.

When the Congress made these changes in the Social Security Act, it knew that the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance already was carrying a most involved and heavy administrative burden, and that we were adding to it considerably. Yet when the Bureau of the Budget—which, as we know, has been most strict with nondefense agencies—recommended that we set aside \$18,000,000 to enable the Bureau to properly administer these most important changes in the law, the Senate voted to allow the Bureau only \$14,500,000. I believe that was a serious error. I believe we should certainly have granted at least what the Bureau of the Budget said was absolutely essential to the proper administration of the act. But despite this—despite the fact that the Bureau-approved \$18,000,000 had already been cut to \$14,500,000—the conferees, in turn, reduced it to the altogether inadequate amount of \$8,000,000.

Mr. President, there are a number of other matters which I might mention in this connection. However, I shall not take the time of the Senate to do so. Instead, I ask unanimous consent that a further statement I have prepared on this subject be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MURRAY

I believe there are few errors we in the Congress can make which could have more serious consequences than this sort of evasion of responsibility—passing legislation, promising the people that such and such a thing will be done; instructing the administration to do the job; and then refusing to appropriate the funds without which it cannot be properly accomplished. I believe the reduction recommended by the conferees will make it impossible for the Bureau to properly carry out its responsibilities under the law. Yet, should it fall to do so, should any flaws in the administration of the act be detected, I presume, from past experience, that there will be those in the Congress who, having advocated this cut, will be among the first to shout about bureaucratic inefficiency and administration bungling.

I have mentioned only one instance of what I regard as legislative bungling and inefficiency. Unfortunately there are many such apparent in the measure before us.

I might mention the proposed appropriation for the Bureau of Public Assistance. The changes we made in the act established

an entirely new program (assistance for the permanently and totally disabled), and made other changes with complex and important administrative implications such as those calling for direct payments to those who provide medical care—a provision which I believe is warmly endorsed by the American Medical Association. The Senate, upon recommendation of those who had studied the measure well and who knew what it would require in the way of adequate administration, approved an allocation of \$250,000 for the purpose of discharging these new responsibilities. Yet the conferees have reduced this to the totally inadequate amount of \$50,000.

In the case of the Children's Bureau, the complete deletion by the conferees of the \$125,000 approved by the Senate would leave that Bureau with no additional funds whatever for the administration of programs which have been substantially doubled by the amendments to the social-security law.

In the case of the Office of the Commissioner for Social Security, the Budget Bureau estimate of \$65,000 was in itself an altogether minimal request. The Commissioner for Social Security has very large responsibilities in planning, directing, and coordinating all of the many changes in the social-security law enacted by the 1950 amendments. When this request for \$65,000 was cut still further by the Senate to \$30,000, the outlook was that the Commissioner would be quite inadequately equipped to do his job. The conferees have not agreed even on this small amount approved by the Senate.

Permit me finally to give you one other instance of the altogether haphazard and, to my mind, irresponsible way in which we approach these matters of appropriation—an instance drawn from an altogether different field. Most of you, I believe, are aware that we in the Senate unanimously passed a bill which provides for the creation of two new national institutes of health at Bethesda—a bill which had wide bipartisan sponsorship and of which I was proud to be a sponsor. In passing that bill, which subsequently passed the House and became law, we told those millions of people in the country who are the unfortunate victims of blindness, rheumatism, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and poliomyelitis that we had learned our lesson; that we would no longer rest content with appropriating huge funds to treat victims of those diseases while doing nothing about finding their causes or the means for their cure. We told these afflicted people and their families that we were going to mobilize the best scientific brains in the world and provide them with the necessary funds for an integrated and intelligently planned attempt to find the causes of and the cures for these diseases. Judging by the volume of mail I received expressing gratitude for our having passed this bill, these people believed us. Yet, despite the fact that those who, knowing the subject knew that we could afford to spend ten times the amount, reluctantly agreed that the \$3,000,000 would be enough of an appropriation to get these two institutes under way, the conferees with careless abandon have stricken out that \$3,000,000 entirely.

May I say to my colleagues on the conference committee that when the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare unanimously recommended and sponsored this bill, it was in part because extensive study had convinced us that to use these funds for this purpose would result in a huge saving of money to the Government and would therefore not represent a mere spending of public funds at all.

I wonder how long those of us who believe in the importance of the individual and who want to see the individual American strong and healthy in both body and

mind, will have to say to grieving mothers, "Sorry, the Congress has put our scientists to work on hoof and mouth disease, on the boll-weevil problem, on blight in trees, and brucellosis in cattle. Those things pay off in dollars and cents. We can't afford to have them spending time on blindness or palsy or arthritis or on the rheumatic hearts of children. Children come cheap. Cows cost money."

I for one am grievously disappointed. I am heartily sick of seeing the Congress piously passing legislation for the good and welfare of the country in one month and then sabotaging that same legislation a few weeks later. I know that many of my colleagues feel as I do. I sincerely hope that when the new Congress meets in 1951, we shall take up, as the first order of business, the devising of a procedure under which we can square the obligations we undertake in passing bills with the actions we take in making appropriations for their administration.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I wish to make a few remarks in reference to the items now under discussion.

Members of Congress are being deluged with telegrams and letters from home protesting the rescission of funds authorized under the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act in the amount of \$150,000,000 for contract authority. For the information of the Senate, I desire to make a short statement on the subject.

The budget estimate for grants for hospital construction for fiscal 1951 was \$125,000,000 to provide for the liquidation of hospital construction obligations incurred under contract authorizations for 1950 and prior years; and for \$150,000,000 in contract authorization for 1951 as the basis for 1951 allotments under the Hill-Burton Act.

The House Committee on Appropriations

reported to the House a bill in which the liquidation cash was cut to \$100,000,000, and the contract authorization to \$75,000,000. On the floor, however, a motion was made, and agreed to, to allow the full budget estimate for contract authorization, namely, \$150,000,000.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations accepted the House allowances for this item: \$100,000,000 for liquidation cash and \$150,000,000 in contract authority.

The Senate also adopted an amendment offered from the floor, the Byrd-Bridges amendment, by which all items would be reduced 10 percent—excluding, among other things, grants to States. Had this amendment prevailed, of course the \$150,000,000 would have been available. But in conference the House Members would not agree to the Byrd-Bridges amendment, and offered in lieu thereof an amendment, which is now section 1214 of Public Law 759, directing a reduction in appropriations and contract authorizations of not less than \$550,000,000 without impairing national defense. Let me quote section 1214:

SEC. 1214. Appropriations, reappropriations, contract authorizations, and reauthorizations made by this act for departments and agencies in the executive branch of the Government shall, without impairing national defense, be reduced in the amount of not less than \$550,000,000 through the apportionment procedure provided for in section 1211 of this act.

Accordingly, the Bureau of the Budget is in the process of making the directed rescission, and, I am informed, has notified the Federal Security Agency that not less than \$75,000,000 is to be

rescinded from the amount provided for contract authorization under the hospital construction program, and the Public Health Service officials have in turn notified State health department officials of this development.

There is, I suppose, nothing to be done at this late hour in the session to remedy this deplorable situation. The action of the Bureau of the Budget is in conformance with the provisions of the law, although they of course were clothed with discretion in assessing the reduction. But withal it is within the province of the Congress to provide additional contract authorization for this program, for which there is a desperate need all over the country.

In numerous instances, projects have been started, but on them the work must be abandoned or at least suspended indefinitely because of the rescission in these funds. I hope our leaders will give every attention to the plight in which our local communities find themselves. I propose to suggest to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations that the staff of our committee be directed to make a thorough study of the effects of the cutback, to guide us in reaching a proper decision upon the reconvening of Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that a table showing the status of construction projects under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as of August 31, 1950, be inserted at this point in my remarks. I am sure each Senator will find it valuable in assessing the plight of our constituencies.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Table showing status of construction projects under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as of Aug. 31, 1950

State or Territory	Combined allocation, fiscal years 1948-50	Allocation, fiscal year 1951	Total allocation, fiscal years 1948-51	Projects approved or completed		Balance available
				Number	Federal share	
Alabama.....	\$10,716,698	\$2,556,168	\$13,272,866	35	\$17,311,259	-\$4,038,393
Arizona.....	1,747,369	423,944	2,171,313	9	2,887,461	-716,148
Arkansas.....	7,709,525	1,877,932	9,587,457	29	9,120,607	466,850
California.....	9,225,436	2,559,964	11,785,400	39	9,965,877	1,819,523
Colorado.....	2,315,405	508,658	2,824,063	10	2,655,727	163,336
Connecticut.....	1,860,034	505,382	2,365,416	12	2,134,163	231,249
Delaware.....	400,000	200,000	600,000	4	876,318	-276,318
District of Columbia.....	1,063,933	243,944	1,307,877	2	1,244,914	62,963
Florida.....	5,836,834	1,439,696	7,276,530	27	9,251,847	-1,975,317
Georgia.....	11,015,891	2,609,914	13,625,805	73	11,173,601	2,452,204
Idaho.....	1,220,887	311,984	1,532,871	9	1,034,866	443,005
Illinois.....	10,256,717	2,348,997	12,605,714	27	9,998,395	2,607,319
Indiana.....	7,318,813	1,908,751	9,227,564	42	13,416,166	-4,188,602
Iowa.....	5,785,789	1,517,413	7,303,202	31	5,673,342	1,629,860
Kansas.....	3,949,581	1,016,497	4,966,078	28	4,890,043	76,035
Kentucky.....	10,081,147	2,453,141	12,534,288	43	13,703,360	-1,169,072
Louisiana.....	8,494,058	2,108,328	10,602,386	50	10,375,676	226,710
Maine.....	1,990,709	531,660	2,522,369	10	3,320,431	-798,062
Maryland.....	3,282,249	788,334	4,070,583	11	2,979,499	1,091,084
Massachusetts.....	6,528,688	1,647,164	8,175,852	29	7,233,443	942,409
Michigan.....	9,479,400	2,553,413	12,032,813	34	11,036,625	996,188
Minnesota.....	6,793,174	1,697,784	8,490,958	33	9,405,107	-914,149
Mississippi.....	9,140,979	2,222,596	11,363,575	106	16,893,574	-5,529,999
Missouri.....	8,914,434	2,158,353	11,072,787	17	9,075,473	1,997,314
Montana.....	801,166	200,000	1,001,166	10	876,393	124,773
Nebraska.....	2,734,763	680,245	3,415,008	24	2,537,960	877,048
Nevada.....	300,000	200,000	50,000	3	233,846	266,154
New Hampshire.....	1,345,830	316,301	1,662,131	8	1,857,932	-195,801
New Jersey.....	5,564,178	1,453,840	7,018,018	23	7,912,118	-894,100
New Mexico.....	1,727,246	404,068	2,131,314	12	2,994,384	-863,070
New York.....	11,913,455	2,954,875	14,868,330	57	14,562,124	306,206
North Carolina.....	13,256,544	3,189,589	16,446,133	76	12,716,531	3,729,602
North Dakota.....	1,069,043	235,235	1,304,278	10	1,049,307	254,971
Ohio.....	11,385,508	2,973,486	14,358,994	45	12,671,963	1,687,031
Oklahoma.....	7,053,322	1,831,928	8,885,250	63	10,693,714	-1,808,464
Oregon.....	2,539,594	768,012	3,307,606	13	3,293,887	13,719
Pennsylvania.....	18,480,792	4,595,414	23,076,206	43	18,874,644	4,201,562
Rhode Island.....	1,070,412	259,875	1,330,287	9	2,243,012	-912,725
South Carolina.....	7,591,645	1,836,617	9,428,262	103	14,567,617	-5,139,355
South Dakota.....	1,299,002	291,364	1,590,366	11	1,316,644	273,722

Table showing status of construction projects under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, as of Aug. 31, 1950—Continued

State or Territory	Combined allocation, fiscal years 1948-50	Allocation, fiscal year 1951	Total allocation, fiscal years 1948-51	Projects approved or completed		Balance available
				Number	Federal share	
Tennessee.....	\$10,264,381	\$2,475,101	\$12,739,482	29	\$9,848,946	\$2,890,536
Texas.....	19,196,048	4,721,369	23,917,417	86	22,652,192	1,265,225
Utah.....	1,473,183	375,110	1,848,293	11	1,809,103	39,190
Vermont.....	863,336	209,701	1,073,037	6	1,026,203	—53,166
Virginia.....	8,385,698	2,020,264	10,405,962	26	8,204,950	2,201,012
Washington.....	2,900,454	912,428	3,812,882	19	3,452,252	360,630
West Virginia.....	5,870,387	1,385,949	7,256,336	14	4,936,815	2,319,521
Wisconsin.....	6,337,195	1,544,809	7,881,704	35	10,676,584	—2,794,880
Wyoming.....	537,387	200,000	737,387	6	576,934	160,453
Alaska.....	400,000	200,000	600,000	1	199,692	400,308
Hawaii.....	985,510	249,081	1,234,591	3	1,248,148	—13,557
Puerto Rico.....	9,407,101	2,297,260	11,704,361	14	10,725,644	978,717
Virgin Islands.....	119,070	28,362	147,432	2	17,864	129,568
Total.....	300,000,000	75,000,000	375,000,000	1,472	370,085,182	—137,695,996

¹ This total represents balances available for commitment. 18 States have overcommitted their allotments under the \$75,000,000 contract authorization to the amount of \$32,781,178.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM—UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The allocations to States for fiscal year 1951, as shown under the third column, are based on \$75,000,000 contract authorization.

The last column on the attached table, identified as "Balance available," shows that 19 States have overcommitted their cumulative allotments on the basis of \$75,000,000 contract authorization for fiscal year 1951. The overobligations are represented by project applications initially approved and for which the local sponsors have been assured that their applications will be finally approved, provided a sufficient amount of funds is made available by the Congress. Also, a substantial amount of the overobligations covers projects which are already under construction and which are to be completed through the allocation of Federal funds from 1951 and later fiscal year allotments.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am sure that each Member of the Senate will find these figures of real interest and importance.

I want also to say that certain appropriations for the Children's Bureau for maternal and child welfare and for other education, health, and social security activities were rejected by the House conferees. I recognize that as a practical matter there is nothing to be done about these appropriations at this time. But when Congress reconvenes in November I shall ask the Senate Committee on Appropriations to consider further these appropriations, so that the needed funds may be made available for the education, health, and social security activities.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate recede from certain amendments. [Putting the question.]

The motion was agreed to.

INTERNAL REVENUE ACT OF 1950—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on the bill (H. R. 8920) to reduce excise taxes, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report, see House proceedings, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 21, 1950, p. 15600.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator

from Georgia for the immediate consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I agreed to yield to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut.

NEGOTIATION AND RATIFICATION OF SEPARATE SETTLEMENT CONTRACTS WITH CERTAIN INDIANS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, before that is done, he yields to the Senator from Connecticut. Will the Senator from Georgia yield to me, to permit the adoption of a conference report? It will not take more than a minute to do so.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator from Georgia has agreed to yield to me on a matter of personal privilege.

Mr. McFARLAND. Will the Senator permit a brief conference report to be acted on first?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; if it will not require debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona that, by unanimous consent, the Senator from Georgia may yield to him, for the purpose of permitting him to present a conference report? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on the bill—H. R. 5372—to authorize the negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with the Sioux Indians of Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota and of Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota for Indian lands and rights acquired by the United States for the Lahe Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development, and for other related purposes, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5372) to authorize the negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with the Sioux Indians of Cheyenne River

Reservation in South Dakota and of Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota for Indian lands and rights acquired by the United States for the Oahe Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development, and for other related purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, jointly with the Secretary of the Interior, representing the United States of America, are hereby authorized and directed to negotiate contracts containing the provisions outlined herein separately with the Sioux Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota and with the Sioux Indians of the Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota, through representatives of the two tribes appointed for this purpose by their tribal councils.

"Sec. 2. The contracts made pursuant to section 1 of this Act shall—

"(a) convey to the United States the title to all tribal, allotted, assigned, and inherited lands or interests therein belonging to the Indians of each tribe required by the United States for the reservoir to be created by the construction of the dam across the Missouri River in South Dakota, to be known as Oahe Dam, including such lands along the margin of said reservoir as may be required by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for the protection, development, and use of said reservoir: *Provided*, That the date on which the contract is signed by Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and the Secretary of the Interior shall be the date of taking by the United States for purposes of determining the ownership of the Indian tribal, allotted, and assigned lands conveyed thereby to the United States, subject to the determinations and the payments to be made as hereinafter provided for;

"(b) provide for the payment of—

"(1) just compensation for lands and improvements and interests therein, conveyed pursuant to subsection (a);

"(2) costs of relocating and reestablishing the tribe and the members of each tribe who reside upon such lands so that their economic, social, religious, and community life can be reestablished and protected: *Provided*, That such costs of relocating and reestablishing the tribe and the members of each tribe who reside upon such lands shall not result in double compensation for lands and properties to the tribe and members of each tribe; and

"(3) costs of relocating and reestablishing Indian cemeteries, tribal monuments, and shrines located upon such lands;

[PUBLIC LAW 843—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 1052—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 9526]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Out of revenues of the District of Columbia)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

For an additional amount for "Executive Office", \$5,500.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

For all expenses necessary for civil defense planning, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 11, 1950 (Public Law 686), including personal services and printing and binding, and including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

For necessary expenses for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control", \$113,100, of which \$34,000 shall be available for payment of terminal leave only.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MARKETS

Not to exceed \$5,500 of the appropriation for "Department of Weights, Measures and Markets, 1950", is continued available in the fiscal year 1951.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CAPITAL OUTLAY—CONSTRUCTION

For beginning construction of an addition to the Browne Junior High School, including eighteen classrooms, one gymnasium, improvements and alterations of the existing building, and treatment of

grounds, \$460,000, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for said construction at a total cost not to exceed \$717,600: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$22,500 of the amount herein appropriated may be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services", and be available for the preparation of plans and specifications for said construction.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY FOR SURPLUS PROPERTY

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

To provide for a working capital fund for the operation of the Educational Agency for Surplus Property pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 16, 1950 (Public Law 698), \$15,000.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

For an additional amount for "Metropolitan Police", \$600,000.

COURTS

UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1949, for "United States courts", \$148,729.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OPERATING EXPENSES, HEALTH DEPARTMENT (EXCLUDING HOSPITALS)

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals)", \$9,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES, GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital", \$50,000.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses", \$30,000.

PUBLIC WELFARE

DAY-CARE CENTERS

For all expenses necessary to liquidate the system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia by December 31, 1950, including personal services, \$50,000.

PUBLIC WORKS

OPERATING EXPENSES, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DISTRICT BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings", including razing of abandoned structures, \$10,000.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS

For an additional amount for "Department of Inspections", \$9,000.

PAY INCREASES, WAGE-SCALE EMPLOYEES

For pay increases for wage-scale employees granted by administrative action pursuant to law, to be allocated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the appropriations of said District for the fiscal year 1951 to which such increases are properly chargeable, \$320,000, of which \$47,300 shall be payable from the highway fund and \$46,900 shall be payable from the water fund.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For an additional amount for "National Capital Parks", \$40,000.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For an additional amount for "National Zoological Park", \$63,000.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), \$7,480.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1945, as set forth in House Document Numbered 640, (81st Congress), \$60,942.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 637, (81st Congress), together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$1,203.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

The appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1951, is made available for the employment of an additional clerk at the basic rate of \$1,500 per annum by each Senator from the State of Alabama, the population of said State having exceeded three million inhabitants.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$300 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, \$29,100, to remain available for obligation until January 2, 1951.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Bessie L. Bulwinkle, widow of A. L. Bulwinkle, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina, \$12,500.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

For an additional amount for the "Office of the Clerk", including compensation for the employment of an additional Administrative Assistant at the basic rate of \$4,100 per annum, \$5,910.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Special and Select Committees

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Special and select committees", \$30,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Miscellaneous items", \$10,000.

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$215,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1950, for "Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building", \$200, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Capitol Buildings", fiscal year 1950.

For an additional amount for "House Office Buildings", \$2,000.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Department of State", \$800,000.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service", \$675,000.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "International Information and Educational Activities", \$63,855,850; and the limitation under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1951, on the

amount available for employment, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis, is increased by \$60,000; the limitation under said head on the amount available for transfer to other appropriations of the Department of State is increased by \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make available, without dollar reimbursement, for the purposes of this appropriation, such amounts of currencies on hand or hereafter obtained pursuant to section 115 (h) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and transferred to the Treasury of the United States as excess to the local currency requirements of the Economic Cooperation Administration (not to exceed \$15,212,000) as may be requested by the Secretary of State and approved by the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this head shall be available for employment of aliens outside the United States, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, for services in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages and for travel expenses of such aliens and their dependents to and from the United States, and such aliens shall be investigated in accordance with procedure established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$41,288,000 of this appropriation shall be available until expended for the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception without regard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interest in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this head may be used for acquisition of land outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$6,000,000, including the purchase of two hundred additional passenger motor vehicles.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Proceedings under law relating to the exclusion or expulsion of aliens shall hereafter be without regard to the provisions of sections 5, 7, and 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1004, 1006, 1007).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act", \$158,502, to remain available until June 30, 1953, as follows: Delta Municipal Airport, Delta, Utah, \$1,272; Knollwood Airport, County

of Moore, North Carolina, \$21,515; Helena Municipal Airport, Helena, Montana, \$2,485; Stockton Field, Stockton, California, \$42,149; Santa Barbara Airport, Santa Barbara, California, \$8,873; Lander County Airport, Lander County, Nevada, \$1,181; Sacramento Municipal Airport, Sacramento, California, \$18,798; Birmingham Municipal Airport, Birmingham, Alabama, \$15,849; and Great Falls Municipal Airport, Great Falls, Montana, \$46,380.

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For expenses for the acquisition of land, interests therein and appurtenances thereto, for the site and appurtenant facilities, for an additional public airport within or in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, as authorized by Public Law 762 of the Eighty-first Congress, approved September 7, 1950, to remain available until expended, \$1,000,000.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS

For expenses necessary for the repair, activation, and deactivation of vessels of the reserve fleet, \$18,000,000; of which not to exceed \$310,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" for necessary administrative and warehouse costs without regard to limitations thereon in said appropriation: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for deactivation only of those vessels activated under this appropriation.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

The appropriation and contract authority made available for "Ship construction" by the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be available for the purchase or requisition of vessels under authority now or hereafter vested in the Secretary of Commerce.

THE JUDICIARY

OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

The appropriation under this head in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be available for payment of the salary of the judge of the district court of Guam as authorized by the Act approved August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630).

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES CURRENCY AND SECURITIES

For an additional amount for "Distinctive paper for United States currency and securities", \$575,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Bureau of Internal Revenue, \$2,500,000; and the limitation under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1951, and the amount available for stationery is increased from "\$1,500,000" to "\$1,573,680".

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$2,000,000.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Secret Service Division, \$76,700; and the limitation under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1951, on the purchase of passenger motor vehicles, is increased from "fifteen" to "twenty-one".

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, White House police", \$55,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "General administration", \$100,000.

POSTAL OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Postal operations", \$7,000,000.

TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL

For an additional amount for "Transportation of mail", \$38,000,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Hereafter, none of the funds appropriated to the Post Office Department from the general fund of the Treasury shall be withdrawn from the Treasury until the Postmaster General shall certify in writing that he has requested the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the establishment of such rate increases or other reformatations (in addition to any specific increases or other reformatations heretofore or hereafter authorized or prescribed by law), pursuant to the provisions of section 207 of the Act of February 28, 1925, as amended (39 U. S. C. 247), as may be necessary to insure the receipt of revenue from fourth-class mail service sufficient to pay the cost of such service: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not be construed

to require any increase in the postage rate, established by the Act of April 15, 1937 (39 U. S. C. 293c), for publications or records furnished to a blind person.

CHAPTER V—LABOR—FEDERAL SECURITY

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Office of Education, \$173,500: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7940, Eighty-first Congress.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Office of Education, \$332,500: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2317, Eighty-first Congress.

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For payments to local educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of schools as authorized by law, \$23,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 7940, Eighty-first Congress.

GRANTS FOR SURVEYS AND SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For grants to the States for surveying their needs, and for planning construction programs, for elementary and secondary school facilities; and for grants for emergency school construction to school districts in federally affected areas, \$24,500,000, to remain available until expended, and in addition contracts may be entered into in an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2317, Eighty-first Congress.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The amount authorized to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", by the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1951, is increased from "\$45,988,000" to "\$53,988,000", and the limitation under this head in said Act on the amount available for dues or fees for library membership is increased from "\$404" to "\$594".

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public assistance", \$80,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head for the current fiscal year shall be available for aid to the permanently and totally disabled as authorized by law.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance", \$50,000.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for maternal and child welfare", \$8,250,000: *Provided*, That such additional amount shall be allotted on a pro rata basis among the several States in proportion to the amounts to which the respective States are entitled for the fiscal year 1951 by reason of section 331 of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.

In the administration of title XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, payments to a State under such title for any quarter in the current fiscal year after September 30 may be made with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For making after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States under title XIV of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title to be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the Administrator", \$24,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF SERVICE OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations", \$26,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel", \$61,845 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

SOILS, FERTILIZERS, AND IRRIGATION

For an additional amount for "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation", \$100,000, for payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1950, to enter into contracts for construction or acquisi-

tion of buildings, facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley, California, including architectural and other costs previously incurred in connection therewith.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

For an additional amount for "Loan Authorization" for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$18,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner authorized under this head in the General Appropriation Act, 1951: *Provided*, That none of the funds hereby authorized shall be used for loans other than to farmers and stockmen who suffered production disasters in areas designated pursuant to Public Law 38 (81st Congress).

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Health, Education, and Welfare Services" for the purpose of cooperating with Independent School District Numbered 5, Cass County, Minnesota, at Walker, Minnesota, for the construction, extension, equipment, and improvement of public school facilities at Walker, Minnesota, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 707, 708), the Act of July 24, 1947 (61 Stat. 414), and the Act of August 17, 1950 (Public Law 709, Eighty-first Congress), \$80,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$205,000, to remain available until expended.

PAYMENT TO THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES OF FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION, N. DAK.

For payment to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., fiscal year 1950, as authorized by the Act of October 29, 1949 (Public Law 437), \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds credited to the tribes in the Treasury of the United States pursuant to sections 2 and 12 of the Act of October 29, 1949 (Public Law 437), shall be available for expenditure or for advance to the tribes for such purposes, in addition to those specified in said Act, as may be designated by the governing body of the tribes and approved by the Secretary.

PAYMENT TO CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS OF INDIANS, OKLAHOMA

For an additional amount for "Payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, Oklahoma", \$10,500, for defraying the expenses,

including printing and binding, of making per capita payments authorized by the Acts of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483), and June 24, 1948 (Public Law 754, Eightieth Congress).

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and development of mineral resources", \$250,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$600,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$40,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount, for "Construction", \$500.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$110,000, to remain available until expended.

TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

For an additional amount for "Administration of Territories and Possessions", \$36,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

For an additional amount for "Construction of roads, Alaska", \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

For an additional amount for "Construction, Alaska Railroad", \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER VIII

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EXPENSES OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774, approved September 8, 1950), including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); rents in the District of Columbia; payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; employment of aliens; exchange and advance of funds without regard to sections 3648 and 3651 of the Revised Statutes; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; \$30,000,000: *Provided*, That the authorizations, limitations, or restrictions, governing the availability of funds for administrative expenses of Government corporations and other agencies, for the current fiscal year, are hereby waived to such extent as may be determined by the President to be necessary in order for such corporations or agencies to carry out their assigned functions under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCIES (NATIONAL DEFENSE)

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the fiscal year 1951, \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Atomic Energy Commission", \$260,000,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Civil Service Commission, \$1,000,000; and the limitation imposed by section 103 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1951, on the amount available for travel expenses under this head, is increased from "\$438,013" to "\$466,000".

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

Funds appropriated for expenses of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion, and funds received by the Commission from any source in connection with the disposition of materials removed from the Executive Mansion, may be credited to a special deposit account with the Treasurer of the United States which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for use by the Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, for payment of expenses of care, handling, shipment, and disposal of such materials pursuant to law. Any surplus remaining in such account upon disposition of such materials shall be applied first to repay amounts credited to such account from the Commission's appropriations, and any remaining balance shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion may authorize and direct the negotiation, award and execution of, and prescribe the general types and forms to be employed for, such subcontracts as shall hereafter be made by the general contractor for the renovation and modernization of the Executive Mansion: *Provided*, That all such subcontracts shall be arranged upon either a fixed price or cost plus a fixed fee basis: *Provided further*, That with respect to each subcontract to be awarded in pursuance of this authorization the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion shall find that utilization of the procedure herein authorized is in the best interests of the United States.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

Funds appropriated for the expenses of the Displaced Persons Commission shall be available for use in connection with agreements with international agencies for the use of their transportation and other facilities for the transfer of persons as provided for in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, and the Commission may make payment in advance or by reimbursement for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering assistance to the Commission in carrying out the provisions of such Act.

Funds appropriated for the expenses of the Commission shall be available for loans as provided in section 14 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

Acquisition of Land, District of Columbia

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the acquisition of a portion of the land, including improvements thereon, described in Public Law 647, 81st Congress, \$525,000, to remain available until expended.

Department of State Building, New York, N. Y.

For all expenses necessary for the acquisition of a building including land or interests in land, either unencumbered or subject to existing leases, and for the remodeling of such building, \$3,000,000.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

For an additional amount for carrying out the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98), \$598,637,370, of which not to exceed \$14,000,000 shall be available for transfer to the appropriation "Operating expenses", for the reactivation of industrial plants under the provisions of the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451-462).

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the General Supply Fund established by section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (Public Law 152, approved June 30, 1949), \$30,000,000.

EMERGENCY OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary emergency expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, for operation, maintenance, protection and repair of public buildings and grounds to the extent that such buildings and grounds are under the control of the General Services Administration for such purposes as are provided for in Public Law 152, Eighty-first Congress, as amended; including printing and binding; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rental of buildings or parts thereof in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including repairs, alterations, and improvements necessary for proper use by the Government without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a); restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; furnishings and equipment; and payment of per diem employees employed in connection with any of the foregoing functions at rates approved by the Administrator of General Services or his designee, not exceeding current rates for similar services in places where such services are employed, \$15,000,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION LIQUIDATION

Appropriations for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation", for the fiscal-year 1949, are hereby made available for payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672).

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; printing and binding; payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); and a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), \$225,000.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the functions of the Office of the Housing Expediter, including personal services in the District of Columbia; attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with rent control; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; purchase of newspapers (not to exceed \$250); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$1,000 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672); and health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$10,615,500, together with not exceeding \$1,600,000 of the unobligated balances of funds appropriated for such purpose for the fiscal year 1950, of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be available only for payment of terminal leave: *Provided*, That as to cases involving the functions transferred to the Office of the Housing Expediter by Executive Order 9841, section 204 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, shall be considered as remaining in full force and effect during fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay compensation of any employee in a grade higher than the grade of such employee on May 22, 1950.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by title I of the Selective Service Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$50,000 for travel expenses of employees attached to National Headquarters; not to exceed \$400,000 for travel expenses of employees attached to State Headquarters; and a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); \$20,476,000: *Provided*, That, in addition, the amount appropriated for the "Office of Selective Service Records" for the fiscal year 1951 is hereby transferred to and consolidated with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That all obligations incurred for the foregoing purposes between July 1, 1950, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of this appropriation are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply with respect to appropriations for funds available to the Selective Service System for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For an additional amount for "Tennessee Valley Authority", \$28,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount of the funds made available by the Independent Offices

Appropriation Act, 1951, for administrative and general expenses of the corporation for the fiscal year 1951, is increased from "\$4,026,000" to "\$4,250,000".

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Veterans' Administration: For an additional amount for "Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans", \$375,000.

ADMINISTRATION, MEDICAL, HOSPITAL, AND DOMICILIARY SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services", \$8,614,800.

CHAPTER IX

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Maintenance and Improvement of Existing River and Harbor Works

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general", \$2,900,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL (EMERGENCY FUND)

For rescue work and for repair, restoration, or maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by flood in accordance with section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (Public Law 516, approved May 17, 1950), \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, and the sum of \$1,000,000 from funds appropriated under the head "Flood control, general" in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall be transferred to and merged with the funds appropriated herein, the total to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall be available for all of the purposes herein specified.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For an additional amount for "United States Soldiers' Home", to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$12,750,000, to remain available until expended, for the construction of an 842-bed domiciliary barracks and a 210-bed hospital building including necessary site improvements and provision for outside utilities at the United States Soldiers' Home, to make improvements and renovate certain buildings in the present hospital group, to provide for the elimination of fire hazards and to replace outside steam lines at existing facilities.

THE PANAMA CANAL

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL

For an additional amount for "Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal", \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

CONTINGENCIES

For emergencies and extraordinary expenses arising in the Department of Defense, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense and such expenses may be accounted for solely on his certificate that the expenditures were necessary for confidential military purposes, \$85,000,000: *Provided*, That a report of disbursements under this item of appropriation shall be made quarterly to the Appropriation Committees of the Congress.

EMERGENCY FUND

For transfer by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any appropriation for military functions under the Department of Defense available for research and development or industrial mobilization, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred, \$190,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

For additional amounts for appropriations under the Department of the Army, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

"Contingencies of the Army", \$10,000,000;

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Finance Service, Army:

"Pay of the Army", \$193,090,000;

"Travel of the Army", \$50,800,000;

"Finance service", \$4,030,000;

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Quartermaster Service, Army:

"Welfare of enlisted men", \$2,564,000;

"Subsistence of the Army", \$176,743,000;

"Regular supplies of the Army", \$42,930,000;

"Clothing and equipage", \$152,817,000, and in addition to the amount herein appropriated, contracts may be made for the purchase of 100,000,000 pounds of raw wool, woolen garments, fabrics, and knitting yarns for use of all the armed services;

"Incidental expenses of the Army", \$33,026,000;

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

"Transportation service, Army", \$258,823,000;

SIGNAL CORPS

"Signal service of the Army", \$148,752,000;

Alaska Communication System:

"Operation, maintenance, improvement, and so forth",
\$3,717,000;

"Construction, etc.", \$676,000.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

"Medical and Hospital Department", \$29,350,000;

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

"Engineer service, Army", \$329,115,000;

"Military construction, Army, including construction authorized by law", \$84,952,000, to remain available until expended;

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

"Ordnance service and supplies, Army", \$1,438,221,000;

CHEMICAL CORPS

"Chemical service, Army", \$31,853,000;

ARMY TRAINING

"Army training", \$2,667,000;

CIVILIAN COMPONENTS

"Army National Guard", \$17,648,000;

"Organized reserves", \$6,506,000;

"Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps", \$9,000,000;

DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Salaries, Department of the Army:

"Office of the Secretary of the Army: Secretary of the Army, Under Secretary of the Army, Assistant Secretaries of the Army and other personal services", \$163,137;

"Office of the Chief of Staff", \$1,022,160;

"Adjutant General's Office", \$2,384,894;

"Office of the Inspector General", \$16,100;

"Office of the Judge Advocate General", \$55,307;

"Office of the Chief of Finance", \$53,670;

"Office of the Quartermaster General", \$1,412,202;

"Office of the Chief of Transportation", \$340,648;

"Office of the Chief Signal Officer", \$212,680;

"Office of the Provost Marshal General", \$16,926;

"Office of the Surgeon General", \$57,424;

"Office of the Chief of Engineers", \$349,280;

"Office of the Chief of Ordnance", \$909,244;

"Office of Chief, Chemical Corps", \$106,808;

"Office of Chief of Chaplains", \$11,520;

"Contingent expenses, Department of the Army", \$7,011,000.

EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

To enable the Secretary of the Army, without reference to section 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and to section 1136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (except provisions thereof relating to title approval), to expedite the production of equipment and supplies for the Army for emergency national defense purposes, including all of the objects and purposes specified under each of the appropriations available to the Department of the Army during the fiscal year 1951, for procurement or production of equipment or supplies, for erection of structures, or for acquisition of land; the furnishing of Government-owned facilities at privately owned plants; the procurement and training of civilian personnel in connection with the production of equipment and material and the use and operation thereof; and for any other purposes which in the discretion of the Secretary of the Army are desirable in expediting production for military purposes, \$125,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

For additional amounts for appropriations under the Department of the Navy, as follows:

"Military personnel, Navy", \$425,489,000;

"Navy personnel, general expenses", \$19,016,000;

"Military personnel, Marine Corps", \$128,395,000;

"Marine Corps troops and facilities", \$149,766,000;

"Aircraft and facilities", \$149,078,000;

"Construction of aircraft and related procurement", \$1,596,269,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the aircraft procurement program established under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, is increased by \$1,596,269,000;

"Ships and facilities", \$483,748,000;

"Construction of ships", \$163,450,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, on the total obligations to be incurred for construction, conversion, or replacement approved during the current fiscal year is further increased by \$163,450,000;

"Increase and replacement of naval vessels (construction and machinery)", \$40,000,000;

"Ordnance and facilities", \$216,077,000;

"Ordnance for new construction", \$21,550,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, on the total obligations incurred for armor, armament, and ammunition, for construction, conversion, or replacement approved during the current fiscal year is further increased by \$21,550,000;

"Medical care", \$26,715,000;

"Civil engineering", \$35,404,000;

"Public works, including construction as authorized for the Army and the Air Force by the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 712; 50 U. S. C. App. 1171)", \$85,978,000, to remain available until expended;

"Service-wide supply and finance", \$163,562,000;

"Service-wide operations", \$29,794,000; and the limitation under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, on emergencies and extraordinary expenses, is hereby increased by \$1,143,000.

Section 201 of the Act of August 25, 1941 (55 Stat. 681) is hereby amended by adding a proviso at the end thereof as follows: "*Provided*, That a commissioned officer on the active list of the Navy, not below the rank or grade of rear admiral, appointed as Deputy Comptroller of the Navy, pursuant to section 402 (b) of the National Security Act Amendments of 1949, shall, while so serving, if not otherwise entitled to a higher rank, pay, and allowances, be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of rear admiral, upper half: *Provided further*, That a commissioned officer on the active list of the Army not below the grade of colonel, assigned as special assistant to the Comptroller, Department of Defense, shall, while so serving, if not otherwise entitled to a higher grade, pay, and allowances, be considered to hold the grade of brigadier general for all purposes and shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of that grade".

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance

Not to exceed \$12,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Maintenance of Bureau of Ships", in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1947, and not to exceed \$20,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", in the Navy Department Appropriation Act, 1948, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1951 for the liquidation of obligations incurred thereunder during the fiscal years 1947 and 1948, respectively.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

Aviation, Navy

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Aviation, Navy", in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1946, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1951 in such amount as may be necessary for the liquidation of contractual obligations incurred thereunder during the fiscal year 1946 for continuing experiments and development work on aircraft.

PUBLIC WORKS (NEW)

The appropriation granted under the head "Public Works (new)" in the fiscal year 1951 shall be available for construction of a hospital as authorized by the Act of October 25, 1949 (Public Law 389), in recognition of the heroic services of the people of St. Lawrence and Lawn, Newfoundland; and for this purpose the sum of \$375,000 is hereby transferred to said appropriation, from the appropriation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks".

FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for acquisition, construction, and installation of production facilities and equipment, and test facilities and equipment (other than those for research and development), including the land necessary therefor, without regard to section 3734, Revised Statutes, such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, and approved by the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget, and said amounts shall be derived by transfer from

any appropriations available to the Department of the Navy, during the fiscal year 1951, for procurement of equipment for installation or use in private plants: *Provided*, That the total amount so transferred shall not exceed \$100,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

For additional amounts for appropriations under the Department of the Air Force, as follows:

“Construction of aircraft and related procurement”, \$2,777,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the aircraft procurement program established under this head in the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, is increased by \$2,777,300,000;

“Special procurement”, \$460,700,000;

“Acquisition and construction of real property, including construction authorized by law”, \$169,700,000, to remain available until expended.

For an additional amount, subject to the enactment into law of H. R. 9612, or S. 4118, Eighty-first Congress, for “Acquisition and construction of real property”, to enable the Secretary of the Air Force, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to carry out the purposes of the Air Engineering Development Center Act of 1949, Public Law 415, Eighty-first Congress, as amended, \$25,000,000, to be available until expended, and, in addition thereto, the Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of H. R. 9612, or S. 4118, in an amount not to exceed \$32,500,000.

“Maintenance and operations”, \$799,100,000;

“Military personnel requirements”, \$307,000,000;

“Salaries and expenses, administration”, \$21,600,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out an additional program of military assistance to friendly nations in the manner authorized in the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, \$4,000,000,000, of which (a) \$3,504,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified in Title I, including expenses, as authorized by section 408 (b), of administering the provisions of said Act and Act of May 22, 1947 (61 Stat. 103), as amended; (b) \$193,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified in Title II; and (c) \$303,000,000 shall be available for the purposes specified in Title III, including section 303 (a): *Provided, however*, That the President at any time before the actual delivery of any defense articles to any other country may transfer the same to the United States Department of Defense for the use of such department.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SEC. 101. That section of Title VI of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions, which relates to limits of cost of certain construction projects, is hereby amended to read as follows: “The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to expend out of the

Army (military), Air Force, or Navy appropriations available for construction or maintenance such amounts as may be required for minor construction (except family quarters), extensions to existing structures, and improvements, at facilities of the Department concerned, but the cost of any project authorized under this section which is not otherwise authorized shall not exceed \$50,000, except that the limitation on the cost of any such project which is determined by the Secretary of Defense to be urgently required in the interests of national defense, shall not exceed \$200,000: *Provided*, That the cost limitations of this section shall not apply to the appropriations for 'Contingencies of the Army', 'Army National Guard', 'Organized Reserves', 'Military Construction, Army', 'Public Works', 'Contingencies of the Air Force', 'Acquisition and construction of Real Property' and 'Alaska Communication System'."

SEC. 102. That section of Title VI of the Defense Appropriation Act, 1951, under the head General Provisions, which relates to the use of proceeds from the sale of scrap and salvage material, is hereby amended to read as follows: "Not more than \$25,000,000 of the amounts received during the current fiscal year by each of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force as proceeds from the sale of scrap or salvage materials, shall be available during the current fiscal year for expenses of transportation, demilitarization, and other preparation for sale or salvage of military supplies, equipment, and matériel: *Provided*, That a report of receipts and disbursements under this limitation shall be made quarterly to the Committees on Appropriations of the Congress."

SEC. 103. Appropriations in this chapter shall be available for examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available until expended unless so provided in the appropriation concerned.

SEC. 104. The provisions of section 607 of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945, as amended and supplemented (5 U. S. C. 947), shall not apply to the Department of Defense.

SEC. 105. No funds appropriated in this or in any other Act shall be available for the current fiscal year to pay for the services or support of personnel enlisted under the provisions of section 4 (g) of the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended.

SEC. 106. Appropriations available during the fiscal years 1950 and 1951 for the pay and allowances of midshipmen appointed under paragraph (b) of section 3 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1058), as amended (34 U. S. C. 1020b), shall be available for a 50 per centum increase of the pay of such midshipmen while in flight training or on other flight duty.

SEC. 107. Funds appropriated under the head "Civil engineering" in this, or any other Act, for the fiscal year 1951 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for additional, as well as for replacement, requirements.

SEC. 108. In order more effectively to administer the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense, subject to the provisions of section 1302 of this Act, the President, to the extent he deems it necessary and appropriate in the interest of national defense, may authorize positions to be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule

of the Classification Act of 1949 in accordance with the procedures and standards of that Act, and such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by section 505 of that Act. Under authority herein, grades 16, 17, and 18 now in the Defense Establishment may be increased by an additional number of not more than one-third of each grade now employed in that Establishment.

CHAPTER XI—FOREIGN AID

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 414 of the Act for International Development (title IV of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950, Public Law 535, Eighty-first Congress, approved June 5, 1950), present employees of the Government may be assigned to duties under that Act and the funds appropriated for the purposes of that Act by Public Law 759, shall be available to pay the salaries and expenses of such employees pending investigations of such employees by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and reports thereon to the Secretary of State for the period of not to exceed three months from the date of the enactment of this Act.

CHAPTER XII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Documents Numbered 215 and 227 and House Document Numbered 647, 81st Congress, \$35,001,053, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Current appropriations of the agency concerned shall be available for payment of claims certified by the Comptroller General to be otherwise due, in the amounts stated below, from the following appropriations:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses, emergency", fiscal year 1942, \$13.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel", fiscal year 1940, \$75.

"Fuel and transportation, Navy", fiscal year 1944, \$28,314.

CHAPTER XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That, as applicable to the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and the payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

SEC. 1302. After September 1, 1950, and during the fiscal year 1951:

(a) In making appointments in the Government service the Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to make temporary appointments in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel and no employee in the Federal civil service promoted, transferred or appointed to a

position of higher grade shall be eligible, in the event of separation from the service through reduction in force, to reinstatement at a grade above the grade held by such employee on September 1, 1950; and all reinstatements, transfers or promotions to positions in the Federal civil service shall be temporary and for positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to the individual reinstated, transferred or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post-audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission;

(b) The names of all persons to be terminated under reductions in force in the departments and agencies of the Government shall be certified as eligible for appointment to positions in agency programs determined by the President to be related directly to national defense, if qualified, at not to exceed the grade and salary last held in the terminating agency or department; and

(c) The Department of Defense is authorized to call on other departments or agencies for such additional personnel as it may require within the limits of its funds.

SEC. 1303. When determined by the President to be necessary, the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply, during the current fiscal year, to any appropriations, funds, or contract authorizations, available to the executive departments for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 9, 1950 (Public Law 679); and for the purposes of said Act of August 9, 1950, the Secretary of the Treasury may, during the current fiscal year, transfer such amounts as may be necessary (not to exceed \$10,000,000) from appropriations to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses", fiscal year 1951, to appropriations to the Coast Guard for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", and the limitation on number of aircraft on hand at one time, provided in the General Appropriation Act, 1951, shall not apply with respect to said Act of August 9, 1950.

SEC. 1304. During any period in which the Armed Forces of the United States are actively engaged in hostilities while carrying out any decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, no economic or financial assistance shall be provided, out of any funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, or any other act to provide economic or financial assistance (other than military assistance) to foreign countries, to any country whose trade with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of its satellite countries (including Communist China and Communist North Korea) is found by the National Security Council to be contrary to the security interests of the United States.

This Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951".

Approved September 27, 1950.

